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# MAGNA BRITANNIA;

BEING

A CONCISE TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

THE SEVERAL COUNTIES

OF

# GREAT BRITAIN.

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## VOLUME THE FOURTH,

CONTAINING

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# CONTENTS

OF

# THE FOURTH VOLUME.


| | Page |
|---|---|
| *GENERAL HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND* | iii |
| *Ancient Inhabitants and Government* | *ibid.* |
| *Historical Events* | *ibid.* |
| *Division of the County, Civil and Ecclesiastical* | xxviii |
| *Table of Parishes* | xxix |
| *Monasteries, Colleges, and ancient Hospitals* | xxxi |
| *Boroughs and Market Towns* | xxxii |
| *Fairs and Great Markets* | xxxiii |
| *Population* | xxxiv |
| *Longevity* | xlv |
| *Division of the County into Baronies* | liii |
| *Nobility of the County* | lv—lxi |
| *Title of Cumberland* | lv |
| *Extinct Peerages* | lxi |
| *Baronets* | lxiv—lxvii |
| *Extinct Baronets* | lxvii |
| *Gentry* | lxix—xcii |
| *Families extinct before the year* 1500 | lxxix |
| *Families extinct since the year* 1500 | lxxxiv |
| *Families of whom it has not been ascertained whether they are or are not extinct* | xcii |
| *Gentlemen's Seats* | xcviii |
| *Forests and Deer-Parks* | xcix |

# CONTENTS.


| | Page |
|---|---|
| *Geographical and Geological Description of the County* | c—cviii |
| *Boundaries, Extent, &c.* | *ibid.* |
| *Soils and Strata* | *ibid.* |
| *Surface and Scenery* | cii |
| *Rivers* | cv |
| *Lakes and Tarns* | cviii |
| *Roads* | *ibid.* |
| *Natural History* | cx—cxv |
| *Fossils and Minerals* | *ibid.* |
| *Indigenous Plants* | cxi |
| *Birds, &c.* | cxiv |
| *Mineral Waters* | cxv |
| *Produce* | cxvii |
| *Manufactures* | cxxvi |
| *Ports and Havens* | cxxvii |
| *Antiquities* | cxxviii—ccx |
| *British Antiquities* | cxxviii |
| *British and Roman Roads and Stations, and the Roman Wall* | cxxix |
| *Roman Altars and Inscriptions* | cxlix |
| *Ancient Church Architecture* | clxxxix |
| *Saxon* | *ibid.* |
| *Early Gothic* | *ibid.* |
| *Thirteenth Century* | cxc |
| *Fourteenth Century* | *ibid.* |
| *Sixteenth Century* | *ibid.* |
| *Border Churches* | cxci |
| *Painted Glass* | cxcii |
| *Stone Stalls, &c.* | cxciii |
| *Fonts* | *ibid.* |
| *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments* | cxciv |
| *Remains of Monastic Buildings* | cxcix |
| *Ancient Crosses and Pillars* | *ibid.* |
| *Ancient Castles* | cciii |
| *Ancient Mansion-houses* | ccvi |
| *Miscellaneous Antiquities* | ccvii |
| *Customs* | ccix |
| *PAROCHIAL HISTORY* | 1—175 |
| *Additions and Corrections* | 176 |
| *Index of Names and Titles* | 179 |
| *General Index* | 189 |
| *Errata* | 198 |

# LIST OF PLATES.

## CUMBERLAND.


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Map of Cumberland | i |
| II. | View of the Bowder Stone and Borrowdale | civ |
| III. | View of the Roman Station at Moresby | cxliv |
| IV. | Inscribed Stones discovered in Cumberland | clxiii |
| V. | Roman Altar found at Ellenborough | clxxii |
| VI. | Roman Antiquities discovered in Cumberland | clxxxvii |
| VII. | Roman Sculptures found at Plumpton-Wall | clxxxviii |
| VIII. | Part of the Nave of Carlisle Cathedral | clxxxix |
| IX. | Part of the Choir of Lanercost Priory Church | cxc |
| X. | Part of the Nave of Lanercost Priory Church | *ibid.* |
| XI. | Elevation of the West End of Lanercost Priory Church | *ibid.* |
| XII. | Elevation of the East End of the Choir of Carlisle Cathedral | *ibid.* |
| XIII. | Part of the Choir of Carlisle Cathedral | *ibid.* |
| XIV. | Plans and Section of Newton-Arlosh Church | cxci |
| XV. | Plans of the Town of Burgh on the Sands Church, and North-west View of Newton-Arlosh Church | *ibid.* |
| XVI. | Bridekirk Font, South and West Sides | cxciii |
| XVII. | ——— North and East Sides | *ibid.* |
| XVIII. | The Four Sides of the Font in Dearham Church | cxciv |
| XIX. | Ancient Grave-stones in Aspatria and Irthing Church-yards, and in Dearham Church | *ibid.* |
| XX. | ——— in Dearham and Bassenthwaite Churches | cxcv |
| XXI. | ——— in Great-Salkeld, Ainstaple, and Melmerby Churches | *ibid.* |
| XXII. | Grave-stone of William Stapleton, Esq. and Margaret his Wife, in Edenhall Church | cxcvii |
| XXIII. | Ancient Obelisk in Bewcastle Church-yard | cxcix |
| XXIV. | Cross in Irton Church-yard | cci |

## LIST OF PLATES.


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| XXV. | Four Sides of Gosforth Cross, Dearham Cross, Rockliffe Cross, and Cross in Muncaster Church-yard - | cci |
| XXVI. | Ancient inscribed Pillar in the Church-yard of St. Bridgett's, sculptured Stone in Dearham Church, and Fragment of an ancient Stone Cross at Lanercost Priory - | *ibid.* |
| XXVII. | Plan of Carlisle Castle, from a Drawing in the British Museum; and Plan of the Dungeons in Naworth Castle | cciii |
| XXVIII. | Plan of the principal Floor of Naworth Castle - | cciv |
| XXIX. | Plan and Sections of a vaulted Chamber attached to the Wall of Carlisle, and Figure of Saxon Ornament found at Kirk-Oswald - - - - | ccvii |
| XXX. | Ancient Glass Vessel, called the Luck of Edenhall | ccix |
| XXXI. | Plan of Whitehaven - - - - | 23 |
| XXXII. | North View of Whitehaven - - - | *ibid.* |
| XXXIII. | South View of Whitehaven - - - | 24 |
| XXXIV. | View of the Court of Naworth Castle - - | 32 |
| XXXV. | Cockermouth Castle - - - | 41 |
| XXXVI. | Plan of the City of Carlisle - - - | 56 |
| XXXVII. | North-west View of Carlisle - - | *ibid.* |
| XXXVIII. | Ancient Plan of the City of Carlisle, from a Drawing in the British Museum - - - | 58 |
| XXXIX. | Plan of Carlisle Cathedral - - - | 71 |
| XL. | Plan of the Entrance to the City of Carlisle from the South, with the Courts of Justice - - | 74 |
| XLI. | View of Egremont Castle - - | 102 |
| XLII. | View of Ravenglass, and Black Comb Mountain - | 141 |
| XLIII. | View of Workington - - - - | 172 |

SCOTLAND
CUMBERLAND.

# CUMBERLAND.

VOL. IV.

# CUMBERLAND.

## GENERAL HISTORY.

### *Ancient Inhabitants and Government.*

THIS county formed part of the territory of the Brigantes; and it is probable that its inhabitants were from a very early period called *Cumbri*, and the district *Cumberland*. Some of the old historians call it *Caerleylschire* or *Caerlielleshire*, from its chief town, Caerleyl or Carlisle. During the Roman government this county was part of Britannia Inferior, and was afterwards comprised within the Northern district, to which they gave the name of *Valentia*. Cumberland, during the Saxon Heptarchy, formed part of the Kingdom of Northumberland. About the middle of the tenth century, it was given to the King of Scots, and was sometimes under the dominion of the Kings of Scotland, and sometimes under that of the Kings of England, (as will be more particularly shewn hereafter,) till the year 1237, when it was by King Henry III. finally annexed to the crown of England.

### *Historical Events.*

WE have but few particulars of the military transactions of Cumberland at a very early period, although there is no doubt that it was conquered by the Romans, and that during their possession of it this county was frequently the scene of active warfare between their legions and the invading armies of the Picts and Scots, against whose inroads the celebrated wall which crosses the northern part of the county was constructed. We are

told by two of the Scottish historians[b], that Carlisle was burnt by the Scots during the absence of the Romans, in the reign of the Emperor Nero. It was probably after this event, and most likely by Agricola, that Carlisle was rebuilt as a strong frontier town, and surrounded with a wall[c]. The Scottish historians mention an invasion of Cumberland, by Mogal, King of the Scots, and Uniparus, King of the Picts, in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, in the early part of the second century[d]. One of these writers carries the claims of his nation to this county up to the time of Carausius, by whom Cumberland and Westmorland, he says, were given to King Crathlynt for his seasonable aid, and confirmed to his successor Fincormak, by Octavius, King of the Britons. It is not, however, pretended that the Scots continued in possession under this grant. We are told, that after the death of the Emperor Honorius, King Fergus asserted his claim, and invaded these counties; but that the Scots were defeated by Maximian, Valentinian's general, and driven beyond Antonine's wall.[e]

It is certain, that during the Saxon Heptarchy, Cumberland formed part of the kingdom of Northumberland. The Scottish historians mention an invasion of Cumberland in the reign of King Ethelred, in the latter part of the eighth century. In the year 875, the whole of the kingdom of Northumberland was conquered by Halfden, the Dane, who the next year divided it amongst his followers[f]. It is most probable that the destruction of Carlisle happened during this invasion: the exact time we do not find mentioned by any of our historians, although they all speak of it as having happened about two hundred years before, when they mention its restoration by William Rufus. We are told by the Scottish writers, that Gregory, who succeeded to the crown of that kingdom in 876, assisted the Britons in expelling the Danes from Northumberland and the adjacent counties; that the Britons having afterwards quarrelled with their allies, invaded Scotland, but were defeated by Gregory; that a peace ensued, by which the Britons ceded Cumberland and Westmorland to the Scots, and retired to Wales; and that Gregory held an assembly of his nobles at Carlisle about the year 880.

The Scottish and English historians are somewhat at variance as to the history of this county in the tenth century. The English historians[g] tell us that Cumberland was among the provinces which submitted to Edward the

[b] I. Fordun and H. Boethius.
[c] See the account of Carlisle.
[d] See Holinshed.
[e] Holinshed's History of Scotland.
[f] Sax. Chron.
[g] Hoveden, Higden, Wallingford, &c.

the

Elder, and continued under the dominion of his son Athelstan. Fordun, on the contrary, and other Scottish writers, inform us, that Constantine King of the Scots possessed the sovereignty of Cumberland, and that in the sixteenth year of his reign (919) he gave it to Eugenius, his presumptive heir, and decreed, that thenceforward Cumberland should be held by the heir apparent to the crown of Scotland. William of Malmesbury mentions a meeting of Constantine and Eugenius with King Athelstan at Dacre, when they did homage for their kingdoms to that monarch. Fordun relates, that in 937, after the battle of Bruningfield or Brunford, in which Constantine and Malcolm (then his heir apparent and Prince of Cumberland), with their ally Analaphus, son of Sitric, King of Northumberland, were defeated by King Athelstan, that monarch possessed himself of Cumberland and Westmorland. By a subsequent treaty, in the reign of his successor Edmund, they were ceded to the Scottish King, and it was settled that the heir apparent of Scotland should possess Cumberland as before, doing homage for it to the King of England; Indulph, son of Malcolm, then King, was proclaimed Prince of Cumberland and heir to the crown of Scotland. Not long after this, Cumberland being in a state of rebellion, and having set up a King of the name of Dunmaile, Edmund marched with an army against him, in the year 945, laid waste and conquered the country, put out the eyes of Dunmaile's two sons, and restored Cumberland to King Malcolm, on his promise of being a faithful ally by sea and land, and Indulph was reinstated in the principality. [h]

In the year 1000, or, as some writers say, 1001, King Ethelred invaded and laid waste the county of Cumberland, because Malcolm its Prince (son of King Kenneth) had refused to pay his quota of a tribute for the wars against the Danes[i]. Henry of Huntingdon however tells us, that the Danes themselves, whose principal abode was then in Cumberland, were the objects of this expedition, and that they were defeated by Ethelred with great slaughter. Not long before the assumption of the crown of England by Canute the Dane, Othred or Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland, in alliance with the Danes, began to commit depredations in Cumberland, but was defeated, after a sharp combat, near Burgh upon the sands, by Malcolm above mentioned, then King of Scotland [k]. After this, the Danes and Northumbrians, being in alliance, invaded Cumberland, where they were defeated by Duncan, grandson of King Malcolm, who

[h] Sax. Chron.; Sim. Dunelm.; J. Bromton; Hen. Huntingdon; R. Higden.
[i] See Sax. Chron.; Sim. Dunelm.; Chron. de Mailros; Higden; and Fordun.
[k] Fordun.

had

had been before invested with that principality[l]. After Canute had mounted the English throne, he repeatedly summoned Duncan to do his homage, but he refused, not acknowledging him as the lawful sovereign of England. Canute, in consequence, marched with his army towards Scotland, in the year 1033. Fordun relates, that as the hostile armies were on the point of engaging, an accommodation was brought about by the mediation of the prelates and other great persons, and that Cumberland was confirmed to Duncan and his successors, as heirs apparent to the crown of Scotland, they doing homage as before. The author of the Saxon Chronicle says, that an engagement took place, and that Malcolm and two Kings, his allies, were defeated. Duncan succeeded to the throne of Scotland in 1034: After his murder, and the unsuccessful attempt of his heir, Malcolm, to resist the usurper Macbeth, that Prince, with his brother Donald Bain, retired for a while to his principality of Cumberland: the latter went thence to Ireland; Malcolm remained till Edward had recovered England from the power of the Danes, and then repaired to the English court[m]. In the year 1053, King Edward (the Confessor) granted Cumberland and the other northern counties to Siward, Earl of Northumberland[n]. Not long after, Siward invaded Scotland, defeated Macbeth, and placed Duncan's heir, Malcolm Prince of Cumberland, on the throne[o].

Soon after the conquest a war ensued between King William and Malcolm of Scotland, who had granted an asylum to the English refugees. In the year 1069, or as some say, 1070, Malcolm passed through Cumberland, then under his dominion, and ravaged Teasdale; meanwhile Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, severely retaliated in Cumberland, and his soldiers by his encouragement, are said to have committed the most wanton cruelties[p]. About this time the conqueror gave the county of Cumberland to Ranulph de Meschines, ancestor of the Earls of Chester, who parcelled the lands out amongst his followers, and is said by Matthew of Westminster, to have begun to rebuild Carlisle. That author relates that William returning from Scotland, by way of Carlisle, in 1072, repented of his gift, and resuming it, granted Ranulph the Earldom of Chester in its stead, and gave orders for fortifying the town. A peace had just then been concluded between William and the Scottish King, to whom a certain tract of land, between Cumberland, Stanmore, and the Tweed, is said to have

[l] Fordun.
[m] Holinshed.
[n] I. Bromton.
[o] Higden; Sim. Dunelm.; Hoveden, &c.
[p] Walter Hemingford; Bromton; Hoveden; Sim. Dunelm.

been

been given in lieu of this county[r]. Whilst William Rufus was at Carlisle, on his return from Scotland in 1092, he gave orders for rebuilding the city, which had lain in ruins from the time of its destruction by the Danes[s], and erecting a castle[t]. The King turned out Dolphin, who was sheriff of the county, and left a strong garrison at Carlisle. It seems that the buildings were not completed for several years, for we are told by some of our historians[u], that King Henry I. being at Carlisle in 1122, disbursed money for the building of the castle and the walls.

The Scottish writers say, that Stephen on his assumption of the throne, summoned David, King of Scotland, to do homage for Cumberland, Northumberland, and Huntingdon[w]. This does not seem very probable, as we have heard nothing of the Scottish claim to the northern counties since the peace with William the Conqueror. Most of our writers relate, that David, passing through Cumberland, under pretence of a peaceable visit, in the year 1135, took possession of Carlisle. This was reported to Stephen, then at Oxford, who is said to have made answer, "what he has taken treacherously I will by the grace of God recover victoriously[x]." John, Prior of Hexham, who probably had the best means of being informed of the transactions of that period and country, says, that David mindful of his oath to King Henry I. openly invaded England, and took possession of all the fortresses in Cumberland and Northumberland, except Bamborough[y]; and received fealty of the nobles. Stephen, upon this intelligence, marched with his army towards the north. At the commencement of a treaty, which shortly afterwards took place, Carlisle was ceded to David[z], and in the event the county of Cumberland[a]. It is said that David went afterwards to Carlisle and repaired the walls and ditches. This probably was in the year 1138, at which time David occupied Carlisle with a strong garrison[b]. It was in this year that Alberic, the Pope's legate, arrived at Carlisle on the 25th of September, and found David attended by the bishops, priors, and barons of Scotland. The legate, who remained there three days, obtained from the Scots a promise, that all their female captives should be brought to

[r] Holinshed's History of Scotland. Florence of Worcester says, twelve towns and twelve marks of gold, which were confirmed in 1091 or 1092 by William Rufus.

[s] Sax. Chron. Walter Hemingford; M. Paris; Sim. Dunelm. J. Bromton; Henry Huntingdon; Roger de Hoveden, &c. &c.

[t] Walter Hemingford calls it *turris fortissima.*

[u] Sim. Dunelm. Alured de Beverley and Chron. Mailros. [w] See Holinshed's Scotland.

[x] J. Bromton; Walt. Hemingford; H. Knighton; Hen. Huntingdom; and M. Hoveden.

[y] See also M. Paris. [z] Hemingford. [a] Chron. Mailros.

[b] Ordericus Vitalis, who describes the garrison as "ferocissimam manum Scottorum."

Carlisle before St. Martin's day, and there released, and that in their future warfare they would abstain from the violation of churches, and from those cruelties which spared neither age nor sex[d]. Adulf, the bishop, was by the legate's mediation, reconciled to the King, and reinstated in his see. These circumstances are related by John, and Richard, successively priors of Hexham; the latter mentions his having been present at the conferences. The following year happened the battle of the Standard, in which David was defeated near York. After the battle he fled to Carlisle, where he remained two days in the utmost anxiety for his son, whom he had left making an ineffectual stand against a victorious enemy. The Prince joined him in safety on the third day.

In 1142 we read of a quarrel between Prince Henry of Scotland, who had been invested with the principality of Cumberland, and Ralph, Earl of Chester, who claimed that county as his inheritance under King William's grant to Ralph de Meschines. This matter is said to have been compromised by an agreement, that the Earl of Chester should have the honor of Lancaster in lieu, and marry one of Prince Henry's daughters[e]. In 1149 we find the English and Scottish monarchs again in hostile array against each other, David being at Carlisle and Stephen at York; but we are told that each party being afraid of the other, they both retired homewards[f]. The following year David, Prince Henry, (afterwards Henry II. of England,) and Ralph, Earl of Chester, entered into a league against Stephen, at Carlisle; Prince Henry was then knighted by David, and swore that when he came to the throne he would confirm to David and his heirs his English territories. In 1152 David and his son Prince Henry, (who died that year,) met John, the pope's legate, at Carlisle[g]. David died at that city in 1153[h] or 1154, and was succeeded by his grandson, Malcolm IV.

After Henry II. had ascended the English throne, he disregarded the oath which he had made to David, and demanded the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland of his successor[i]. Malcolm feeling that he was unequal to cope with Henry in arms, ceded them in the year 1157, and received a confirmation of the county of Huntingdon[k]. The two monarchs met

[d] The cruelties of the Scots, during David's invasion, are spoken of by Henry of Huntingdon, in the following expressive language—"Quæcunque Scotti attingebant, omnia erant plena horroris, plena immanitatis. Aderat clamor mulierum, ejulatus senum, morientium gemitus, viventium desperatio."

[e] Leland's Collectan. II. 364.

[f] Gervas Cant. and Henry Huntingdon.

[g] John Pr. de Hagulstad.

[h] John Pr. de Hagulstad.

[i] J. Brompton; Gul. Neubrig. Mat. West.

[k] Ibid. Ralph de Diceto: Th. Wikes; Walt. Hemingford; N. Trivet, &c.

at Carlisle the next year, as some historians relate, but parted without being able to adjust their differences, in consequence of which Malcolm was not made a knight[l]. Others say that the meeting was at a place near Carlisle, and that it was agreed that Malcolm should possess Cumberland and Huntingdon, and make a final release of Northumberland to King Henry.[m]

During the civil war between Henry II. and his son, William (surnamed the Lion,) then King of Scotland, did not neglect so good an opportunity of attempting to recover the possession of Cumberland; he invaded that county, in the year 1173, (Henry being then in France,) and besieged Carlisle, but on hearing that Richard de Lucy, the justiciary and regent during the King's absence, was advancing with a great army, he raised the siege[n]. The next year William again invaded Cumberland, in the month of April, and regularly invested the city of Carlisle, of which Robert de Vaux was then governor. During the siege, which lasted some months, William, with part of his army, took Liddell castle and other fortresses[o]. The garrison of Carlisle reduced to great straights, agreed to surrender the castle at Michaelmas, if not previously relieved[p]. Before the time stipulated William was taken prisoner at Alnwick. The Scottish historians say, that at the peace which some time after ensued, Cumberland was ceded to the Scots[q]; if so they certainly were not put in possession. In the year 1186, King Henry appears to have been with a great army at Carlisle, for the purpose of assisting the King of Scots in subduing Roland, a rebellious subject in Galloway, who was afterwards brought by the King of Scots and his brother David, to Henry at Carlisle.[r]

In the year 1194, the Scottish King (William) demanded of Richard I. Cumberland and the other English possessions which had been held by his ancestors[s]. Holinshed, in his History of Scotland, says that Richard ceded the county, on condition that the fortresses should continue in the hands of English governors. Hoveden tells us, that the demand was refused on the accession of King John, who delayed giving an answer, and meanwhile gave the government of Carlisle, which had been in the hands of Hugh Bardolf, to William D'Estoteville[t]. The Scottish historians say that William

[l] R. de Hoveden and Chron. Mailros. [m] See Holinshed's Chronicle of Scotland.
[n] William Neubrig. Chron. Mailros. Holinshed.
[o] Roger de Hoveden; J. Bromton and Polydore Virgil. The latter mentions the small fortress of Burgh upon Eden.
[p] J. Bromton; Walt. Hemingford; Gul. Neubrig. [q] See Holinshed's History.
[r] Benedict Petroburg. [s] Rog. de Hoveden. [t] Ibid.

King of Scots did homage for Cumberland; and that being at York on the occasion of a peace being concluded between the two nations, he surrendered it to King John, to the intent that it should be assigned to his son Alexander[u]. This prince succeeded to the throne of Scotland in 1214, at the age of fifteen; the young monarch, during John's war with the Barons, in the year 1216, invaded Cumberland, pillaged the abbey of Holme Cultram, and besieged Carlisle. The city was surrendered to him on the 8th of August, by order of the barons[w]; but the Melrose Chronicler observes, that he did not *then* take the castle[x]. That writer, after describing the sacrilegious conduct of the Scots at Holme Cultram, adds, that more than 1,900 of them were, by the judgment of heaven, drowned in the Eden, as they were returning with their booty. Alexander after this repaired to Louis the Dauphin, then in possession of the greater part of the kingdom, and doing homage to him, received from him and the barons of his party, a recognition of his claims to the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland.[y]

A general pacification took place soon after the accession of Henry III., in consequence of which Carlisle was surrendered to the English, and Walter de Gray, archbishop of York, was sent to take possession of the castle in 1217[z]. The dominion of Cumberland was to remain with Alexander[a]. It does not appear, however, that he was put in possession, for in 1235, and again in 1237, we find him making a peremptory demand of the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, as his inheritance[b]. The Scottish King was at length induced, at the conference holden at York in the last-mentioned year, to give up his claim, accepting in lieu lands of the yearly value of 200*l.*[c] to be holden of the King of England by the annual render of a falcon to the constable of the castle of Carlisle on the festival of the Assumption. The formidable power of the Pope, whose legate was present at the conference, is supposed to have had considerable weight on Alexander's mind in deciding him to accept of so small a compensation.

This agreement finally terminated the Scottish dominion in the northern counties of England; but the feuds between the two kingdoms continued

[u] See Holinshed's History of Scotland. [w] See Ridpath's Border History, p. 124.

[x] Fordun says, that it was at length taken, after a long siege, and that Alexander afterwards repaired and strengthened the fortifications. [y] Ridpath.

[z] Chron. Mailros. [a] Holinshed's Scotland. [b] See Ridpath. p. 132, 133.

[c] These lands were to be in the counties of Cumberland or Northumberland, and not within the precincts of any garrison town. They were not assigned till the year 1242, when the manors of Penrith, Langwathby, Great Salkeld, Sowerby, and Carlatton, were granted to the King of Scotland, in pursuance of this agreement.

with unabated violence for more than three centuries: the resumption of the manors which had been granted to Alexander, at no very distant period, added fresh fuel to the flame. This county was seldom long exempt from the horrors of invasion, or the cruelties and depredations of *raids* and *forays*. The only means by which any thing like security for life or property could be obtained, were a most vigilant system of watching and the construction of numerous fortresses. Almost every gentleman's house, particularly on the sea-side or near the borders, had its fortified tower, sufficiently capacious to afford refuge to its inhabitants. In some parishes the church-towers were so constructed as to answer this purpose[d]. It was not till the happy union of the kingdoms by the accession of James I. to the English throne, that the inhabitants of both borders (for the Cumbrians were not remiss in retaliating upon their Scottish neighbours) were relieved from the miseries of hostile inroads[e]. The regular border-service and the border-laws were instituted in the reign of Edward I.: the former for the purpose of keeping a strict watch[f], appointing beacons[g], regulating the musters,

[d] See the account of ancient church architecture.

[e] We find the inhabitants praying aid of parliament on account of their towns and villages, the clergy on account of their churches being burned. In 1421 they represent all the country within twenty miles of the borders to have been so depopulated by war, pestilence, and emigration, that where formerly there had been 100 able men, there were then scarcely 10, and those who remained much impoverished by imprisonment and the exactions of the Scots. See Rot. Parl. ii. 176. ii. 433. iii. 143, &c.

[f] The following extracts from the regulations of the barony of Gilsland, in a MS. volume belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, will shew the nature of these watches, and of the border-service of the tenants.

" Every baylife to keape a good, able and sufficient horse, and to have armoure and weapons; and upon view taken what baylife that is not well horsed and sufficiently provided for good armoure and weapons, to be comitted to warde without bail untill he put in and enter sufficient bond in such some of money as the officers shall thinke convenient, that he shall be well and sufficientlye provided with horse, armoure and weapons within twentie dayes:

" Everie baylife shall sett the watches w^h^ are due to be sett wihin the charge of his baliwike, viz. both the daye watches and the nyght watches, as the tyme of yeare dothe require; the nyght watche to be sett upon Michaelmasse even or sooner if need require, but that to be the longest daye; and the daye watches as it shall be needfull, savinge Askerton Lordeshippe and Tridermaine, w^h^ continuallye shall either keepe the nyght or the daye watche, that is, their daye watche to beginne allways upon Candlemasse even; and their nyght watch upon Michaelmasse even or sooner if need require. And what baylife as doth not his dutie in this respecte, shall for everie weeke that he neglecteth his dutie after the appointed dayes forfeite 3s. 4d.

" That everie baylife searche the watches himself ones every fortnyght at the leaste.

" That everie baylife rise redily to fraye and folowinge; and if the contrarye canne be proved, to forfeite 6s. 8d.

musters, &c. in time of war; the laws for the punishment of private rapine, murders, &c. committed by individuals of each nation on the other in time of

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" Everie tenante that oughte by the tenure of his ferme-hold to keepe a horse, to have a good able and sufficient horse, &c.

" All such tenantes as by the tenure of their ferme-holds oughte to keepe good nagges for service, that all such tenantes as have not a good nagge, such a nagge as is able at anye tyme to beare a manne twentie or four and twentie houres without a baite, or at the leaste is able sufficientlye to beare a manne twentie miles within Scotlande and backe againe without a baite; and no nagge to be allowed but such as are able by good likelyhode, or by sufficient proofe, to serve as is before recited. And what tenantes as hath not such a nagge to be comitted to Carlile or Brampton, to be warded, and there to remaine till he have put in good and sufficient sureties that he shall have such a nagge within twentie dayes after his baylmente.

" It is appointed that all suche tenantes being provided and havinge horses or nagges according to the tenure of their ferme-holdes, and according to the effect of the former articles, shall continuallye from tyme to tyme keepe their horses or nagges in suche order as they shall continuallye from tyme to tyme be able to serve the lord warden or their officers upon sixe houres warninge, in anye place where they shall be appointed to serve. And what tenante as by wretchedness is found in faulte, that for sparinge dothe not feede and keepe his horse or nagge so as it be ready to serve, that tenante upon warninge geven by the land serjeante or his deputie, or the baylife where he dwelleth, shall for everye weeke that faulte is not amended forfeit 12d.

" Everye tenante shall provide himselfe a jacke, steale-cape, sworde, bowe, or speare, such weapons as shall be thought meatest for him to weare by the seyght of the baylife where he dwelleth, or by the land-serjeante."

*For Watches.* " Everye tenante shall keep his nyght watch as he shall be appointed by the baylife, and what tenante as breaketh his nyght watche to forfeit 2s.

" All tenantes shall goe forthe to their watche before tenne of the clocke, and not to come in house till after the cockes have crowen, and to call twice of all their neighbours within their watches; that is to say, ones about midnight, and ones after the cockes have crowen. And because it is dangerfull, that if both the watchers serche the houses together they may be taken, the baylife shall appointe in everye place of watch some privye place where the other watcher shall still remaine, of intente that if his fellowe be chased or taken, he may heare him shoute, or if anye other watchers in the countrie shoute, he may hear the fraye; and because that everye neyghboure must be twise called upon, it is appointed that either watcher shall call their course, wherebye that every neyghboure shal be privie and out of doubte whether the watche be duelye keaped or not. And if the baylife or anye tenante shall come to the privie place and finde bothe the watchers awaye, then bothe the watchers, or he who the defaulte is in, to forfeit 2s.

" If anye tenante doth send furthe to keepe the watche anye boies or women, if he be able to keepe the watche himselfe, for every nyght that any tenante soe doth, to forfeit 6d.

" That every tenante come to the *plumpe* watche, being warned, upon paine to forfeit 2s. 6d.

" That everye tenante come to the *plumpe* watch in horse armoure and weapon in everye respecte, as he is appointed to keepe. And what tenante as cometh to the *plumpe* watche, and leaveth either horse or armoure behinde him, or bringeth not the weapon that he is appointed to beare, that tenante to forfeite 12d.

*For*

of peace. An officer of high rank, called the Lord Warden, whose authority was partly military and partly civil, was appointed on each side of the borders. Robert de Clifford, the first English lord warden [h], was appointed in 1296. To

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*For Fraies.* " That everye tenante rise and go readily to fraye and folowinge; and what tenante as doth not come presently to the fraye, that tenante to forfeite, over and besides his offence in the lawe 3s. 4d.

" That of the arisinge of any fraye in the country, every watcher to shoute, wheresoever the fraye be, wherebye all men may hear that there is a fraye, and in the place where the fraye beginnethe, the partie that is *herried* to keepe a beaken burninge of some heyght, of intente that notwithstandinge all the countrey be in a fraye, the fier may be a token where the hurt is done, that all menne maye knowe whiche waye to drawe, and what watchers as doth not shoute if possiblye they might heare the fraye, these watchers to forfeite 2s.

" That the watchers of a windye nyghte watche well of beakens, because in a winde the fraye cannot be hearde, and therefore it is ordered, that of a windye nyghte (if the fraye rise) beakens shall be brente in every Lordshipe bye the watchers, and the watchers, the one to keepe the beaken burninge, and the other watcher to make speed to the next warner, to warne all the Lordshippes; and soe to sett forwardes; and if the watchers through their own defaulte do not see the beakens burne, nor do not burne their owne beakens as they are appointed, these watchers to forfeite either of them 2s.

" If the warners have sufficient warninge by the watchers, and do not warne all within their warninge with greate speede, if anye faulte be proved of the warner, that warner to forfeit 18d.

" That everye tenante come furthe to the fraye with horse, armour, and weapon, as he is appointed to have; and if he come to the fraye withoute his horse, armoure, and weapon, if he cannot show a lawful cause, that tenante to forfeite for neglecting his duetie 12d.

" If any fotemanne do come furthe without the weapon that he is appointed to beare, that fotemanne to forfeite 6d.

*For Folowinges.* " That everye horsemanne sett forwarde with the baylife with all the haste they maye. And what horsemanne as turneth backe before the baylife turne backe, that horsemanne to forfeite 2s. 6d.

" That every fotemanne drawe with all speede (after he heare the fraye) to the baylifes deputie appointed for the purpose, and to hould on forwardes with the deputie, till the deputie turne backe. And what fotemanne as maketh anye defaulte in this behalfe to forfeite 6d.

" That the deputie turne not backe till the baylife turne backe, or els to forfeit 12d."

[g] The public beacons in Cumberland were at Black Comb, Bootle, Muncaster fell, St. Bees Head, Workington Hill, Moothay, Skiddaw, Sandale Top, Carlisle Castle, Lingy-close Head, Beacon Hill Penrith, Dale Raughton, Brampton Mote, and Spade-Adam Top. (Introduction to Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, p. xliv.)

[h] The emoluments of this very important office in the time of Lord Wharton (about 1547) are thus stated. See p. ix. of the Introduction to Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland and Westmorland.

" For the wardenry per annum 600 marks.

" Two deputies, at 10l. per annum each.

" Two warden serjeants, at 40s. per annum each.

" For the captainship of the city and castle of Carlisle, 100 marks.

" Three

To return to the annals, in the year 1293 John Baliol's title as King of Scotland, having been recognized, he had livery of the manors in Cumberland, which had been granted as before mentioned, in lieu of the Scottish claim to the three northern counties, but scarcely two years had elapsed when a fresh war broke out, in consequence of Baliol's attempt to shake off the English yoke, and Edward seised upon Penrith, Salkeld, and the other manors belonging to the King of Scotland, which were never restored: this circumstance in subsequent wars rendered the county of Cumberland, particularly Penrith and its neighbourhood, the frequent objects of attack and depredation.

On Easter Monday 1296, King Edward being then at Werk, the Scottish army, led by John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, with six other earls[i], made an inroad into Cumberland, and besieged Carlisle for four days. The suburbs were burnt, but the citizens, aided by the women, who annoyed the enemy with showers of stones and boiling water, made so obstinate a resistance that they were induced to raise the siege and retire to their own country[k]. The same army having marched along the borders as far as Jedburgh, a few days after entered Northumberland, destroyed several towns and monasteries, and on the 8th of April came to Lanercost, where they burnt down the priory, but alarmed at a report of King Edward's forces being in pursuit, they fled by way of Nichol forest, and returned to Scotland with a great booty.[l]

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" Three porters, at 26s. 8d. per day each.

" One trumpeter, at 16d. *per diem.*

" One surgeon, at 12 *per diem.*

" The receipt of the Queen's lands, called the Queen's *Hames,* and forest of Inglewood, with the stewardship of the forest there.

" The domains of Carlisle.

" The office of customs, paying yearly the rent of 20 marks to the exchequer.

" The stewardship of the Holme, with the fee of 18l. and upwards.

" The stewardship of the Bishop's lands; the fees *per annum* 40s.

" The stewardship of the college lands; the fees 26s. 8d.

" The stewardship of the late cell of Wetherall, that is annexed to the college; the fee 26s. 8d.

" The tithe corn of Penrith, Langanby, Scotby, Bochardby, Stainton, Mickle-Crosby, and Little Crosby; paying the old rent to the bishop and college.

" The half-fishing at Cowgarth, of the college, without rent.

" The casualties belonging to these offices, uncertain."

[i] Trivet.

[k] Knighton and Th. Walsingham.

[l] H. Knighton and Chron. de Lanercost.

It

It was in 1296 that John Baliol resigned the crown of Scotland to the English monarch; the following year the celebrated William Wallace became the successful champion of his country's independence, and defeated the English at Stirling. In the month of October this year, Wallace with his victorious army entered Cumberland and summoned Carlisle, but finding that the garrison were determined to defend it to the last extremity, they marched forwards and laid waste the forest of Inglewood, and the whole of Allerdale, as far as Cockermouth.[m]

Not long after the battle of Falkirk, in which the Scots under Wallace were defeated in 1298, King Edward came with his army to Carlisle[n], where he is said to have held a parliament on the 15th of September[o]: in the year 1300 he set forward on a new expedition against Scotland about midsummer[p], and marched with his army to the western borders, by way of Carlisle. In the year 1306, Robert Brus, Earl of Carrick[q], having started up as a new asserter of the independence of his country, and having been crowned King of Scotland, King Edward appointed a general rendezvous of his army at Carlisle[r] on Midsummer day, to accompany his son Prince Edward to Scotland.

The king with his queen, having been some time in Northumberland, arrived at Carlisle about the 28th of August, and staid there till the 10th of September. The remainder of that month they spent in Northumberland, and about the 1st of October arrived at Lanercost, where, after another short visit to Carlisle, they continued, on account of the infirm[s] state of the king's health, till the 28th of February following. On the 1st of March the king and queen removed to Kirk Cambock, and thence on the 4th to Linstock Castle, where they were entertained with their whole court for six days, by John Halton, then Bishop of Carlisle[t]. On the 12th of March the court removed to Carlisle, where the parliament was then sitting.

[m] H. Knighton, Walsingham, and Walter Hemingford.

[n] Ibid. [o] Ridpath.

[p] This expedition is mentioned in the Chronicle of Lanercost, under the year 1299. The writer of the chronicle says, that the King with his nobles came to Carlisle about midsummer.

[q] When Wallace first appeared in arms, Robert Brus continued in the allegiance of Edward, to whom he swore fealty on the sword of St. Thomas, in the presence of Bishop Halton, at Carlisle in 1297. Sir H. Knighton. [r] Holinshed.

[s] When he arrived at Lanercost in October, he travelled slowly in a kind of bed carried on horseback, which appears to have been different from a common horse-litter. The words of the Lanercost Chronicle are "Rex propter senectutem & debilitatem lento gradu, factis multis, parvis dictis, & vectus in lecto super dorsa equorum appropinquavit, &c."

[t] The dates are taken from the clause rolls.

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In the Easter week, John Wallace having been taken, was brought before the king at Carlisle, whence he was sent to London to suffer the same sentence which had been executed on his more celebrated brother William Wallace. The King, though daily declining in health, resolved to prosecute his expedition against Scotland, and summoned all who owed fealty or service, to a general rendezvous at Carlisle on the 8th of July. On the 28th of June the king left Carlisle, and being then in so weak a state that he was unable to travel more than two miles a day, halted that night at Caldecote, a hamlet in the parish of St. Mary [u]. He reached Burgh on the Sands on the 5th of July, and there closed his life and glorious reign on the 7th [x]. At this place is a pillar commemorative of the event. [y]

An express having been sent to Prince Edward, he reached Carlisle on the 11th, and the next day went, accompanied by a great number of the nobles and prelates, then assembled at Carlisle, to Burgh, to mourn over his father's remains. On the 13th he received the homage and fealty of almost all the great men of the kingdom, in the castle at Carlisle [z]. The weak and dissolute young monarch then returned into Scotland, but soon abandoned his father's favourite measure of vigorously prosecuting the war with that nation. He came to Carlisle on his return from Scotland in the month of September, and then restored Anthony Bec, who had been under his father's displeasure, to the Bishoprick of Durham. [a]

In the year 1311, Robert Brus twice made an inroad into Cumberland, and ravaged Gilsland; during the second inroad the Scottish king stayed three days at Lanercost with his army, and imprisoned several of the monks, but set them at liberty before his departure. [b] In 1314, after the disastrous battle of Bannockburn, Edward Brus, brother of the Scottish King, and Sir James Douglas, advanced into England as far as Richmond in Yorkshire, and on their return burnt Kirkoswald, and passed by Lanercost into Scotland [c]: this was in the autumn. About the Christmas following the Scots made another inroad into Gilsland, in all their expeditions exacting large tributes from the inhabitants [d]. The following year Robert Brus again laid waste the county of Cumberland, and besieged Carlisle, which was ably defended by its governor, Andrew de Hercla. The

[u] Cl. Rot. [x] H. Knighton, Mat. West. and Walsingham.
[y] See the Parochial account. [z] Chron. Lanercost.
[a] Rymer, Vol. III. p. 9. [b] Chron. Lanercost. [c] Ibid.
[d] Ibid. The chronicle says, that six hundred pounds were paid to the King of Scots within the half year by the county of Cumberland.

siege was raised on the 11th day, the garrison pursued the besiegers, and took John de Murray and other prisoners [e]. Walsingham says that the whole country was at this time ravaged from Carlisle to York, and that there was no safety for the English, except in the principal garrison towns. The western part of Cumberland also was ravaged during this invasion, the monastery of St. Bees spoiled, and their manor places of Cleator and Stainborn destroyed [f]. In 1319, the Scots under James Douglas and Thomas Randolf, laid waste Gilsland and other parts of Cumberland [g]. In 1322 Robert Brus again invaded England, burnt Rose Castle, spoiled the abbey of Holme-Cultram, where his father lay buried, wasted all the western side of Cumberland to Duddon Sands, and entered Lancashire; on his return he encamped with his army for five days near Carlisle [h]. King Edward II. in return invaded Scotland, but was forced to abandon his expedition in consequence of the want of provisions, and the dysentery raging in his army. After his return to England, Robert Brus again entered Cumberland, and lay with his army for five days at Beaumont, about three miles from Carlisle, sending detachments to lay waste the country on every side [i]. This year Sir Andrew de Hercla, in recompence of his meritorious services, was created Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Warden of the Marches, but being accused the next year of a treasonable correspondence with the Scots, he was degraded from all his honours, and executed at Carlisle.

Soon after the accession of Edward III. Lord Ufford and Lord Moubray were sent with a reinforcement to Anthony Lord Lucy, then governor of Carlisle: in the month of July following (1327) the Earl of Murray and Lord Douglas, with a large army, entered England near Carlisle, and marched through Cumberland, laying waste the country as they went, towards the Bishopric of Durham [k]. Edward Baliol, who in 1332, made an attempt, which at first promised success, to recover his father's crown, after narrowly escaping assassination at Annan, fled to Carlisle, where he was hospitably received by Lord Dacre, then its governor [l]. The following year Lord Dacre's demesnes in Gilsland were ravaged by Lord Archibald Douglas, who staid four days with his army in Cumberland [m]. About Christmas, in the year 1334, Edward III. being in Scotland, sent Edward Baliol with the Earls of Warwick and Oxford, to Carlisle, to defend those parts against the

[e] Chron. Lanercost.
[f] Leland's Collect. I. 24. from a chronicle written by a monk at York.
[g] Chron. Lanercost. [h] Ibid. [i] Ibid.
[k] Ridpath. [l] Holinshed's History of Scotland. [m] Knighton.

Scots. Thence, large reinforcements having joined them from the northern counties, they made a successful incursion into Scotland, under the command of Baliol, and returned to Carlisle[o].

In 1335, King Edward III. having determined on an expedition against Scotland, marched with his army from Carlisle on the 11th day of July[p]. In the year 1337 the Scots entered England at Arthuret, and marching eastward, destroyed about 20 villages, and carried off a great booty[q]. During a subsequent invasion the same year, they surrounded Carlisle, and burnt the suburbs, with the hospital of St. Nicholas. They burnt Rose Castle also a second time, and wasted the surrounding country[r]. This was most probably in the absence of the Bishop, John Kirby, who was much distinguished for his military prowess, and had twice invaded Scotland that year, with several English nobles in the interest of Edward Baliol. In the year 1342, a large army of Scots invaded Gilsland, and having penetrated as far as Penrith, burnt that town, with several neighbouring villages.

In the autumn of 1345, the Scots, under the command of Sir William Douglas, burnt Carlisle and Penrith, and returned through Gilsland, with a great booty. They were much annoyed during their incursion by a small force collected by Bishop Kirby and Sir Thomas Lucy. The Bishop and Sir Robert Ogle had a sharp skirmish with the enemy: the prelate was unhorsed during the encounter, but having recovered his saddle, continued to fight valiantly, and contributed greatly to the victory[s]. The next year David Brus in person invaded Cumberland, and besieged Liddell Castle, which was taken by assault: Sir Walter Selby, the governor, was beheaded. It is said that he begged for time to make his confession, but that it was refused[t]. The Scots then plundered the monks of Lanercost of their treasure and jewels, and after committing great destruction, marched by way of Naworth Castle to Ridpath[u].

In the year 1380, although there was at that time a truce subsisting between the two nations, the borderers continued to make mutual inroads upon each other. In the summer of that year the Scots laid waste the forest of Inglewood, and having surprised the town of Penrith, which was very full, it being the time of the fair, they put great numbers of the inhabitants to the sword, and carried off many prisoners and a great booty[x], but paid dearly for it, taking home with them the infection of a pestilence then raging,

[o] Chron. Lanercost.
[p] Ridpath.
[q] Chron. Lanercost.
[r] Ibid.
[s] Walsingham.
[t] Holinshed's History of Scotland.
[u] Chron. Lanercost.
[x] Walsingham.

of

of which a third part of the inhabitants of Scotland are said to have died[y]. The Scots, on their return, made an attempt on Carlisle, and are said to have set fire to one of the streets by shooting burning arrows into the town[z]. They were deterred from continuing the siege by a report that a numerous army was coming to its relief[a]. In or about the year 1383, we find the abbot of Holme-Cultram paying a large sum of money to the Earl of Douglas to save that monastery from being burned by his army.[b]

In 1385 the Scots, assisted by the French, invaded Cumberland, ravaged the estates of the Baron of Greystock and the Musgraves, and made an ineffectual attack upon Carlisle[c]. In the year 1387, the Earl of Douglas, the Earl of Fife, and other Scottish nobles, invaded Cumberland, wasted the country with fire and sword, surprised Cockermouth, where they remained three days, and carried off Peter Tilliol, the sheriff of the county[d]. During this inroad another attack was made on Carlisle, and the suburbs burnt. Sir William Douglas (a natural son of Archibald Lord Douglas) is said to have performed prodigies of valour on this occasion; particularly in an encounter on a drawbridge in the outworks, two feet wide, with three armed citizens, one of whom he killed and overcame the others[e]. It seems to have been the same year that a battle is said to have happened near Carlisle, in which the Scots lost 1,100 men; and their whole army, consisting of 30,000, were driven across the river, a few days before the festival of St. Lawrence[f]. In 1388, the Scots, making an inroad into Gilsland, are said to have conducted themselves with the greatest barbarity on Lord Dacre's demesne, having set fire to some houses in which they had shut up more than 200 decrepid persons, women, and children.[g]

Except that Cockermouth Castle is said by John Hardyng to have been yielded to King Henry IV., we find no further mention of the city of Carlisle or this county till the year 1461, when an army of Scots, in the interest of Henry VI. besieged Carlisle and burnt the suburbs[h]. This is the only circumstance concerning the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster (connected with Cumberland) spoken of by any of our historians. There

[y] Holinshed's History of Scotland.

[z] Knighton. The dates appear confused in this historian.

[a] Walsingham. [b] See the account of Holme-Cultram.

[c] Holinshed and Grafton. This appears to be the same invasion spoken of in Holinshed's History of Scotland as having taken place in 1386 under Lord Archibald Douglas.

[d] Knighton and Holinshed. [e] Holinshed, Fordun, and Wintown's Chronicle.

[f] H. Knighton. The date seems rather uncertain. [g] Knighton. [h] Carte.

is a family tradition that King Henry VI. was for some time entertained at Muncaster, then the seat of Sir John Pennington, and that, at parting with his host, he presented him with a small glass vessel, which is called the "Luck of Muncaster."

In the year 1522, the Duke of Albany having mustered a large army, marched to the borders, and approached within four miles of Carlisle, with intention to besiege it; but having intelligence that it was defended by 45 pieces of brass artillery, 1,000 harquebusses, great plenty of hand-guns, and in every respect well provided for a siege, he retreated, and made overtures to Lord Dacre for a truce[h]. In the year 1523, Lord Maxwell made an inroad into Cumberland, "and began to harrie the countrey, and brente divers places." A skirmish ensued in which he was in some danger, but having rallied his men, he at last got the better of his opponents, and returned with above 300 prisoners to Scotland[i]. In a letter to Cardinal Wolsey, without date[k], Lord Dacre gives an account of an inroad of the Elwards, Nixons, Armstrongs, and Crosers, inhabiting the debatable ground, to the number of 300, who slew eleven of his servants, and took others prisoners; and complains, that neither the garrison at Bewcastle nor that at Carlisle, although warned, contributed any aid.

In the year 1537, Nicholas Musgrave and others being in rebellion against King Henry VIII. besieged Carlisle, but were repulsed by the citizens. The Duke of Norfolk having afterwards met and defeated them, ordered 74 of their officers to be hanged on the walls of Carlisle. Musgrave escaped[l]. Lord Maxwell being Lord Warden of the Marches in 1542, passed over the Eske, and burnt certain houses of the Græmes, upon the borders. This was immediately before the well-known battle of Solway Moss, which was fought within the limits of this county, in the parish of Kirk-Andrews. The English army was commanded by Sir Thomas Dacre and Jack Musgrave. The Scots, who greatly surpassed their enemies in number, were easily defeated, in consequence of dissentions among their officers. The English took above a

[h] Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. vii. 282.

[i] Holinshed's Scotland. Holinshed, in the History of England, assigns the same date to an inroad of the Scots. Hall, in his Chronicle, speaks of an inroad near Carlisle in 1524, (16 Hen. VIII.) by Lord Maxwell, who began "to burn on every side." Probably this was the same inroad mentioned in the text, though the dates vary in the historians. Leland says, that the skirmish happened at Burgh, that Lord Maxwell was wounded, and many of the Scots drowned in the Eden, Itin. vol. vii.

[k] It must have been before 1530. Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. ii. 198.

[l] Holinshed.

thousand

thousand prisoners, among whom were two hundred lords, esquires, and gentlemen.[m]

In the year 1569, Lord Scrope, Lord Warden of the Marches, occupied Carlisle against the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, then in rebellion. The rebel Lords advanced from Northumberland as far as Naworth; but finding, on a conference with Leonard Dacre, that their cause was hopeless, they dispersed their army[n]. This was in December; in the early part of the following year, Leonard Dacre, claimant of the baronies of Gilsland and Greystock, having appeared in arms, with a force of 2,000 foot and 600 horse, raised from among the tenants of those baronies, garrisoned Naworth and Rockliffe Castles. Lord Hunsdon, who was sent against him, approached Naworth, then possessed by Dacre, on the 20th of February; but instead of attacking that castle, as was expected, passed on towards Carlisle; which Dacre observing, sallied out of the castle with 1,500 foot and 600 horse, and having drawn up his force on a high moor near the Gelt, attempted to stop Lord Hunsdon's progress to Carlisle. Dacre was defeated, and fled with his horsemen to Scotland. Lord Hunsdon marched on to Carlisle, and the next morning sent to take possession of Naworth, Rockcliffe, and Greystock Castles, which were put in safe custody for the Queen.[o]

The last hostile inroad before the union of the Kingdoms, happened immediately after the accession of James I. when a party of Scots, between two and three hundred, entered Cumberland, and committed various depredations as far as Penrith. James, who was then at Berwick on his way to London, sent Sir William Selby, governor of that place, with a detachment of the garrison, who soon dispersed the invaders, and sent those who fell into his hands to the castle at Carlisle[p]. The two countries being now united under the government of one monarch, and frontier towns no longer necessary, King James reduced the garrisons at Carlisle and Berwick.[q]

Soon after his accession, King James took active measures for settling the peace of the borders, and appointed George Clifford Earl of Cumberland Lord Warden of the Marches. With a view of doing away as much as possible the distinction between the two kingdoms, the King determined that the counties of England and Scotland which had been called "the Borders," should be denominated the Middle Shires, and in his proclamations he de-

[m] Holinshed.
[n] Ibid.
[o] Holinshed; and a letter from John Forster, in which the dates are particularly specified. Cotton. MSS. Cal. c. 1. f. 384.
[p] Stowe.
[q] Ridpath.

scribed

scribed them by that name. One of his first measures was to banish the Grames or Grahams, a numerous clan, occupying what was called the debatable ground[r] near the river Eske. This clan had long been an annoyance to his own subjects, and not less so, as it appears, to their Cumberland neighbours[s], who made bitter complaints against them, in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, at which time Walter Grame of Netherby, the head of the clan, (being the same person whom Camden speaks of as distinguished for his valour among the borderers,) with about 400 of his friends and their dependents, most of them of the name of Grame, bound themselves to Lord Scrope, then Lord Warden, to be answerable for their good conduct[t]. The King, in his proclamation, states it to have been the Grames' own desire that they should be removed.

In 1606 there was an assessment on the county of Cumberland, to defray the expences of "the transplantation of the Grames." They embarked at Workington: most of them were sent to Ireland; others to the Netherlands. We do not find any mention, during the whole of these proceedings, of "Old Mr. Fergus Grame of Plumpe," the father of Sir Richard, the first baronet, and ancestor of the present Netherby family, who, as appears by the parish register, was buried at Arthuret, in 1625. We may conclude, therefore, that he was a more peaceably disposed person than others of his family, and was suffered to remain quietly at home. It is a pleasing reflection to contrast the prosperity of this district under its late and present owner, (in whom has centered the whole of the property which belonged to the once numerous clan of the Grahams) with the scenes of rapine and bloodshed that prevailed in it during the times of their remote ancestors. Some of the banished Grames having returned to England, King James issued a proclamation for apprehending them in 1614.

[r] This debatable ground in the Western Marches comprised a considerable district of land on each side of the borders, to which both nations laid claim; in this district were numerous villages, the inhabitants of which were engaged in perpetual warfare. Lord Dacre, then Lord Warden of the Marches, in a letter to Cardinal Wolsey, dated March 5, ...., strongly recommends, that Canonby, having been claimed by Scotland should be wasted and destroyed. "As for the rest of the debatable ground," says he, "that was unbrynte and destroyed when I was there, I have caused miche of it to be brynte and destroyed; and shall not faill, God willing, soo too procede from tyme to tyme, until it be clerly waiste, without one house or holde standing within it." Cotton. MSS. Caligula, B. vii. 102.

[s] We find mention of lawless English borderers as early as the year 1376, who seem to have been as great an annoyance to their own countrymen as to the Scots on the other side the borders. See Rot. Parl. ii. 345.

[t] Nicolson and Burn's Cumberland and Westmorland, Introduction, p. xciii—cxxi.

For

For some time after King James's accession, outrages and plunders [u] on the borders, notwithstanding his proclamations, continued unremitted. As a further check to them, the King issued sundry special commissions; under which, various regulations were adopted. All persons "saving noblemen and gentlemen unsuspected of felony or theft, and not being of broken clans," in the counties lately called the Borders, were forbidden to wear any armour or weapons, offensive or defensive, or to keep any horse above the value of 5os., on pain of imprisonment. Slough dogs or blood-hounds [*], for pursuing the offenders, who acquired the name of moss-troopers, through the mosses, sloughs, or bogs, were ordered to be kept at the charge of the inhabitants of certain districts.

Lord William Howard is said to have kept a little garrison at Naworth, employed in checking the marauding of the moss-troopers, against whom he put the laws in force with the utmost severity. Fuller says, that "when at their greatest height, the moss-troopers had two enemies, the laws of the land and Lord William Howard of Naworth. He sent many of them to Carlisle, to that place where the officer always does his work by day-light." Fuller, however, attributes their decay and ruin to the wisdom, valour, and diligence of his great grandson Charles, the first Earl of Carlisle, "who routed these English tories with his regiment. His severity to them," saith he, "will not only be excused but commended by the judicious. Such was the success of this noble Lord's severity, that he made a thorough reformation among them, and the ring leaders being destroyed, the rest were reduced to legal obedience, and so, I trust, will continue." It was not, however, till some time after the union in Queen Anne's reign that the inhabitants of the borders had attained to a state of perfect security. [x]

[u] One singular species of plunder or exaction (which had existed before the accession of King James) was a contribution called *black mail*, paid in cattle, frequently demanded by the borderers of their own neighbours as well as of the Scots, for the protection of the rest of their property. An act of parliament was passed 43 Eliz. which made the exacting of this contribution, felony without benefit of clergy.

[*] Nine of these dogs were ordered to be kept. In the introduction to Nicolson and Burn's History of Westmorland and Cumberland, is a note of what parishes were severally found to provide and maintain them.

[x] Nicolson and Burn observe, that the only species of theft peculiar to the borders, now remaining, is where a man and woman steal each other. "They hasten to the borders. The kindred of one side or the other, sometimes rise and follow the fray. But the parties fugitive commonly outstrip them, pass over into the opposite march, without any hostile attempt, get lovingly married together, and return home in peace."

Carlisle and Bewcastle were garrisoned in the year 1639, on account of the commotions in Scotland; in the month of June 1640, there being an immediate expectation of the Scottish army entering Cumberland, orders were given for a strict watch, for preparing the beacons, and all other precautions against an invasion. The garrison at Carlisle was kept up till the month of October 1641, when pursuant to a treaty with the Scots, it was disbanded.[y]

Not long after the commencement of the civil war between King Charles and his parliament, (in the latter end of 1642) the northern counties associated and raised forces for the King. This county does not appear to have been much the scene of hostilities during the contest. The Cumberland forces distinguished themselves in Lancashire, under the command of Colonel Hudleston in 1643. It appears that the King had an army in Cumberland and Westmorland in 1644, which was joined by Prince Rupert after the battle at Marston-moor[z]. During that year[a] a force was first raised in Cumberland for the parliament, which approached Carlisle; but being pursued by the *posse comitatus*, toward Abbey Holme, fled and dispersed in all directions[b]. We are told that the Marquis of Montrose having been pursued by the Earl of Calendar out of Scotland retreated to Carlisle; that they had a skirmish in the town on the 17th of May 1644, and that Montrose was obliged to seek shelter in the castle, where he was straightly besieged[c]. It is probable the Earl soon abandoned the siege, as we find nothing of the capture of the castle, and on the 22d, Lord Calendar was employed in the siege of Morpeth.[d]

After the taking of York in July, Sir Thomas Glenham with the garrison from that place retired to Carlisle, where he took the command. About the latter end of September, Sir Philip Musgrave and Sir Henry Fletcher were defeated near Great-Salkeld[e], by the Scottish army under General Lesley, and with difficulty escaped to Carlisle[f]. Lesley did not then stay to besiege Carlisle, which gave the townsmen an opportunity to lay in a stock of provisions, and fill their granaries with the produce of the harvest then getting in. After the storming of Newcastle in October, General

[y] Rushworth II. 929. and III. 388.
[z] Whitelock.
[a] We have no other date than the year.
[b] Journal of the siege of Carlisle, by Isaac Tullie, Harl. MSS. No. 6798.
[c] Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, Part III. p.230.
[d] Ib. 247.
[e] Journal of the siege of Carlisle.
[f] Perfect Diurnal, Oct. 7. 1644.

Lesley

Lesley returned with part of the Scottish army into Cumberland and besieged Carlisle. The garrison and the townsmen were put on short allowance about the end of February, but although they suffered almost unexampled distresses, they held out till all hopes of relief had vanished by the fatal issue of the battle of Naseby, and did not surrender till the 25th of June 1645, when they obtained the most honourable terms. Scaleby castle had been surrendered in the month of February. In the month of October the same year, Lord Digby and Sir Marmaduke Langdale were defeated by Sir John Brown, then Governor of Carlisle, at Carlisle sands: their small army was dispersed and themselves obliged to fly to the Isle of Man. [f]

From the time of the capture of Carlisle by General Lesley's army, it had been garrisoned by the Scots, of whom the parliament, ere long, grew jealous. In May 1646, it was resolved that they had no further occasion for their services. A sum of money was voted them, one half to be paid when they had evacuated all the English garrisons, the other half when the whole of their army had returned to Scotland. Carlisle was not evacuated till the month of December; Whitelock speaks of the castle as being "upon slighting," in the month of February following.

About the time that an army was raised in Scotland, under the Duke of Hamilton, for the purpose of restoring the power of the fallen Monarch, in 1648, Sir Thomas Glenham and Sir Philip Musgrave took possession of Carlisle by surprise, on or about the 28th of April. Soon after this, about 3000 foot and 700 horse raised in Cumberland and Westmorland, under the command of Sir Marmaduke Langdale, held a rendezvous upon a heath five miles from Carlisle; where two days afterwards, they were joined by 500 horse from the bishopric of Durham. General Lambert having the command of the parliamentary army in the North, took Penrith on the 15th of June, and made that place his head-quarters for a month. Sir Marmaduke Langdale retired upon Carlisle. The citizens are said to have petitioned Sir Philip Musgrave, that his army might not be received within the walls, dreading the recurrence of another famine. [g] Detachments of Lambert's army took Greystock, Rose, and Scaleby castles. [h]

[f] Whitelock and Rushworth.

[g] Rushworth.

[h] Mr. T. Denton in his MS. History of Cumberland, says, that Greystock and Rose Castles were burnt by Major Cholmley in 1648. The Major, it is probable, commanded the detachment of Lambert's army which took those castles.

The beginning of July, the Duke of Hamilton arrived at Carlisle, superseded Sir Philip Musgrave, and gave the command of that garrison to Sir William Levingston. The Duke's forces, which were quartered about Wigton and Carlisle, formed a junction with Sir Marmaduke Langdale at Rose Castle, making altogether about 12,000, and marching southward, General Lambert quitted Penrith at their approach on the 15th of July, and retreated to Westmorland.

Cumberland is said to have been much harrassed and plundered by Major General Munroe, who followed the Duke of Hamilton out of Scotland with 6000 men, both in his march southward, and on his retreat after the unfortunate battle of Preston. Sir Philip Musgrave, about this time, returned with his forces to Carlisle; but the governor was unwilling to admit him. Cockermouth Castle being held for the Parliament by Lieutenant Bird, was besieged by a body of 500 Cumberland royalists in the month of August 1648; the siege continued till the 29th of September [j], when it was relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Ashton, sent out of Lancashire by Cromwell for that purpose.

On the first of October, Carlisle was surrendered to Cromwell, pursuant to a treaty made some time before, between the Marquis of Argyle and General Munroe. A garrison of 800 foot and a regiment of horse were left there; the garrison was afterwards made to consist of 600 foot and two regiments of horse of 600 each, for the purpose of suppressing the insurrections of the Moss-troopers. The county, in consequence petitioned parliament, that this garrison might be maintained by the kingdom at large, and that they might only contribute their quota. In this and subsequent petitions, the state of the county is described as most lamentable: it is said that families of the first quality had scarcely bread sufficient for their consumption, and no beverage but water; that many died in highways for want of sustenance; and that there were 30,000 families, who had neither seed nor bread corn, nor money to buy any. A collection was ordered for their relief by parliament, but it proved very inefficient [k]. It appears that a large garrison was kept up at Carlisle for a considerable time. The governor sent a detachment of 1000 men into Scotland, who took some small forts there in December 1650: in June 1651, upon a party of Scots approaching Carlisle, Major General Harrison sent 2000 men in pursuit of them. [l]

[j] Cockermouth Register.

[k] The events of the year 1648 are taken from Lord Clarendon's History, Whitelock's Memorials, and Rushworth's Collections.

[l] Whitelock.

In

In the month of November 1715, a body of the rebels under the command of Mr. Forster, who had a general's commission from the Pretender, entered England from the Scottish borders, and marched to Brampton, where they proclaimed the Pretender; thence they continued their march to Penrith, and took possession of that town, the *Posse Comitatus*, amounting to 12,000 men, flying at their approach. [m]

The last time that this county was the scene of military operations, was during the rebellion in 1745, when Charles Stuart put in execution his rash project of invading England. The advanced post of his army entered Cumberland on the 8th of November, near Longtown, and encamped the next day on a moor within four miles of Carlisle, where the militia of Cumberland and Westmorland were in garrison. The main army having joined them on the 10th, they approached Carlisle, and summoned the town. Before they commenced any serious attack, the army removed to Brampton on the 11th, and staid there till the 13th. Charles Stuart himself slept on the 9th at Mr. Murray's, in a village three miles south of Carlisle; on the 10th at Black-hall, in St. Mary's parish, and on the 11th went to Warwick Hall. On the 13th his army commenced the siege of Carlisle, which, being weakly garrisoned, surrendered on the 15th. On the 21st the van of the rebel army having left a garrison in Carlisle, marched to Penrith, on their route southward; Charles himself arrived at Penrith with the remainder of his army on the 22d. It is well known that they advanced as far as Derby, from which place, after holding a council of war, they made a hasty retreat towards Scotland, followed by the Duke of Cumberland. The main body of their army reached Penrith on their return the 17th of December, and a skirmish happened on the 18th, between their rear and a part of the Duke of Cumberland's forces, at Clifton. On the 20th the rebels quitted Carlisle, having left a garrison in the castle, and made a hasty retreat into Scotland. The Duke of Cumberland arrived at Carlisle on the 21st, but having been obliged to wait for some cannon which was to come from Whitehaven, did not erect his batteries till the 28th, and on the 30th the city was surrendered to him at discretion. [n]

During the American war, in the year 1778, a daring attempt was made on the port of Whitehaven, by the noted pirate, Paul Jones. It was rendered harmless in consequence of one of his men having deserted and given the alarm to the inhabitants.

[m] Smollet.

[n] The dates and facts relating to the rebellion of 1745, are taken from the London Gazettes.

*Division of the County, Civil and Ecclesiastical.*

THE county of Cumberland has from an early period been divided into five districts, called Wards, a term peculiar to the border counties. These wards have always been distinguished by their present names, the Wards of Allerdale above Derwent; Allerdale below Derwent; Cumberland-Ward, Leath-Ward, and Eskdale-Ward.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Carlisle, and a circuit of 15 miles round, was given to St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham, and his successors, by King Egfrid, in 685. In the year 1133, King Henry I. erected Carlisle into a see; giving its bishops the jurisdiction of the greater part of Cumberland and Westmorland. The ward of Allerdale above Derwent, is in the diocese of Chester, which see was erected by King Henry VIII. in 1541. The parish of Alston-moor is in the diocese of Durham, and that of Over-Denton, is said to have been formerly in the same diocese. There is only one archdeacon under the see of Carlisle, who is styled archdeacon of Carlisle.

In the *Liber Regis*, that part of Cumberland which is within the see of Carlisle, is divided into only two deaneries, Allerby, Alnedale or Allerdale, and Carlisle; there are now three deaneries, Carlisle, Penrith, and Wigton, and it appears by Mr. T. Denton's MS. that this division had taken place before 1686. The deanery of Carlisle includes the whole of Cumberland and Eskdale wards, except Wigton and Kirkbride; the deanery of Wigton comprises those parishes and the whole ward of Allerdale below Derwent. The deanery of Penrith includes the whole of Leath-Ward except Alston-moor, which is in the diocese of Durham and deanery of Corbrigg. Camden, on the authority of Wolsey's list, gives the number of parishes in this county as 58. Many chapelries have since that time been deemed parishes. Mr. T. Denton makes the number of parishes 108, including Ennerdale, Eskdale, and Loweswater, which are still deemed chapelries of St. Bees; Cockermouth, Embleton, and Lorton, which are esteemed chapelries to Brigham; and Flimby, but omitting the depopulated parishes of Carlatton and Kirk-Cambock.

The following table, which makes the number of parishes 104, corresponds with Nicolson and Burn, except that they treat of Over and Nether-Denton as one parish.

Flimby has been by some esteemed extra-parochial, by others a member of Holme-Cultram. Nicolson and Burn esteem it as a chapel of Camerton, and it is so called in the *Liber Regis*.

*Table of Parishes.* *

| | | Ward. | Deanery. | Chapels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Addingham | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | |
| Aikton | Rectory | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| Ainstable | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | |
| †Alston-moor | Vicarage | Leath | Corbrigg | Garragill. |
| Allhallows | Curacy | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| *Arlochden | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Arthuret | Rectory | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Aspatria | Vicarage | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| Bassenthwaite | Curacy | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | Hawes. |
| Beaumont | Rectory | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| *St. Bees | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | Ennerdale. Eskdale. Hensingham. Loweswater. Wasdale-head. Nether-Wasdale. Whitehaven: St. Nicholas. Trinity. St. James. |
| Bewcastle | Rectory | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Bolton | Rectory | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| *Bootle | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Bowness | Rectory | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| Brampton | Vicarage | Eskdale | Carlisle | Brampton town. |
| Bridekirk | Vicarage | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| *St. Bride | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| *Brigham | Vicarage | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | Cockermouth. Setmurthy. Buttermere. Embleton. Lorton. Mosser. Wythorp. |
| Bromfield | Vicarage | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | Allonby. |
| Burgh on the Sands | Vicarage | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| Caldbeck | Rectory | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| Camerton | Curacy | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | Flimby. |
| Cross-Canonby | Curacy | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | Maryport. |
| Carlatton (the church in ruins) | Curacy | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Carlisle St. Mary | Curacy | Cumberland | Carlisle | Wreay. |
| ——— St. Cuthbert | Curacy | Cumberland | Carlisle | Wreay. |
| Castle-Carrock | Rectory | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| *Cleator | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |

* The parishes marked with an asterisk are in the diocese of Chester.

† This parish is in the diocese of Durham.

| | | Ward. | Deanery. | Chapels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Corney | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Croglin | Rectory | Leath | Penrith | |
| Crosby | Vicarage | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Crosthwaite | Vicarage | Allerdale above Derwent, and Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | Borrowdale. St. John. Newland. Thornthwaite. Wythbourn. |
| Cumrew | Curacy | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Cumwhitton | Curacy | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Dacre | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | |
| Dalston | Vicarage | Cumberland | Carlisle | Highhead called in the *Liber Regis* Ivegill. |
| *Dean | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Dearham | Vicarage | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| Over-Denton | Curacy | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Nether-Denton | Rectory | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| *Distington | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| *Drigg | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Edenhall | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | |
| *Egremont | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Farlam | Curacy | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Gilcrux | Vicarage | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| *Gosforth | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Greystock | Rectory | Leath | Penrith | Matterdale. Mungrisdale. Threlkeld. Water-Millock. |
| Grinsdale | Curacy | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| *Hale | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| *Harrington | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Hayton | Curacy | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Hesket | Curacy | Leath | Fenrith | Armathwaite. |
| Holme-Cultram | Vicarage | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | Newton-Arlosh dilapidated. Skinburness demolished. |
| Hutton | Rectory | Leath | Penrith | Brammra chapel demolished. |
| *St. Johns | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Ireby | Curacy | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| Irthington | Vicarage | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| *Irton | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Isel | Vicarage | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| Kirk-Andrews on Eden | Rectory | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| Kirk-Andrews on Esk | Rectory | Eskdale | Carlisle | Nichol-Forest. |
| Kirk-Bampton | Rectory | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| Kirk-Bride | Rectory | Cumberland | Wigton | |
| Kirk-Cambock | Curacy | Eskdale | Carlisle | Church in ruins. |
| Kirkland | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | Culgaith. |
| Kirk-Linton | Rectory | Eskdale | Carlisle | |

| | | Ward. | Deanery. | Chapels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kirk-Oswald | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | |
| *Lamplugh | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Lanercost | Curacy | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Langwathby | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | |
| Lazonby | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | Plumpton. |
| Melmerby | Rectory | Leath | Penrith | |
| *Millom | Vicarage | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | Thwaites. Ulpha. |
| *Moresby | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| *Muncaster | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Newton-Regny | Curacy | Leath | Penrith | |
| Orton | Rectory | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| Ousby | Rectory | Leath | Penrith | |
| Penrith | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | |
| Plumbland | Rectory | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| *Ponsonby | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Renwick | Curacy | Leath | Penrith | |
| Rockliffe | Curacy | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| Great-Salkeld | Rectory | Leath | Penrith | |
| Scaleby | Rectory | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Seburgham | Curacy | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| Skelton | Rectory | Leath | Penrith | |
| Castle-Sowerby | Vicarage | Leath | Penrith | Raughton-head. |
| Stanwix | Vicarage | Cumberland and Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Stapleton | Rectory | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Thursby | Vicarage | Cumberland | Carlisle | |
| Torpenhow | Vicarage | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| Uldale | Rectory | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| *Waberthwaite | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Walton | Curacy | Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Warwick | Curacy | Cumberland and Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| Westward | Curacy | Allerdale below Derwent | Wigton | |
| Wetheral | Curacy | Cumberland and Eskdale | Carlisle | |
| *Whicham | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| *Whitbeck | Curacy | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | |
| Wigton | Vicarage | Cumberland | Wigton | |
| *Workington | Rectory | Allerdale above Derwent | Copeland | Clifton. |

*Monasteries, Colleges, and ancient Hospitals.*

THE Austin monks had a priory at Carlisle; and it is observed, that when the church was made a Bishop's see, it was the only episcopal chapter of that order in England. The same order had a priory at Lanercost. The Benedictines had a priory of monks at St. Bees, and another at Wetheral,

both cells to the abbey of St. Mary in York. The same order had a nunnery at Armathwaite, in the Parish of Croglin, the site of which is now called Nunnery, and another at Seaton *alias* Lekelay, in the parish of Bootle. The Cistertians had an abbey at Calder, and another at Holme-Cultram. The Black friers and Grey friers had each a convent in Carlisle, and the Grey friers another at Penrith. There is said to have been a religious house of ancient foundation at Carlisle, another at St. Bees, and a third at Dacre, destroyed by the Danes: David, King of Scotland, is said to have founded a nunnery at Carlisle: of these monasteries we have no further particulars. The churches of Greystock and Kirk-Oswald were collegiate. At Carlisle was an Hospital for 13 lepers, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and at Wigton an hospital and free chapel dedicated to St. Leonard.

## *Boroughs and Market-Towns.*

THIS county returns only six members to parliament; two knights of the shire: two burgesses for Carlisle, and two for Cockermouth. Both Cockermouth and Egremont sent burgesses to the parliament at Westminster, in the 23d year of Edward I. It does not appear that Egremont ever received another summons. Cockermouth was restored in the year 1640, and has ever since returned two members.

Mr. T. Denton enumerates 15 market-towns in this county in 1688. He has omitted Hesket: probably the market was established, and the place acquired its present name of Hesket-Newmarket, since that time. The market is now very inconsiderable. Maryport market is of course of later date, the town having been long since built. The markets at Workington also have been established within the last century. The market at Allonby is quite of modern date.

The following is a table of the Cumberland markets, according to their present state:—

| Market Towns. | Market Days. | Commodities. |
|---|---|---|
| Abbey-Holme, or Holme-Cultram | Saturday (in the summer only) | Butchers'-meat, &c. |
| Allonby | Saturday | Butchers'-meat, &c. |
| Alston-Moor | Saturday | Butchers'-meat, oatmeal, potatoes, &c. |
| Bootle | Wednesday | Butchers'-meat, &c. |
| Brampton | Wednesday | Corn, potatoes, butter, &c. &c. |
| Carlisle | Wednesday and Saturday (which is the chief market) | Corn, cattle, provisions of all sorts. |
| Cockermouth | Monday | Corn and provisions. |
| Egremont | Saturday | Corn and provisions, |
| Hesket | Friday | Butchers'-meat and other provisions. |

Ireby

| Market Towns. | Market Days. | Commodities. |
|---|---|---|
| Ireby | Thursday | Butchers'-meat. |
| Keswick | Saturday | Corn and provisions. |
| Kirk-Oswald | Thursday | Butchers'-meat. |
| Longtown | Thursday | Butchers'-meat, &c. (famous for cranberries in the season.) |
| Maryport | Tuesday and Friday (the latter the principal market) | Butchers'-meat and other provisions. |
| Penrith | Tuesday | Corn, and all sorts of provisions. |
| | Saturday | Butchers'-meat. |
| Ravenglass | Friday* | Butchers'-meat. |
| Whitehaven | Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday | Butchers'-meat, fish, flour, oatmeal, &c. |
| Wigton | Tuesday | Corn and provisions. |
| Workington | Wednesday | Corn and provisions. |
| | Saturday | Butchers'-meat and other provisions. |

The following places had formerly charters for markets, which have been long ago discontinued; Greystock, Hayton, Kirk-Cambock, Kirklinton, Melmerby, Millom, Seaton, and Skinburness. The market at Skinburness, two or three years after the grant, was removed to Kirkby-Johan *alias* Newton-Arlosh.

## *Fairs and Great Markets.*

| Towns, &c. | On what day held. | Description. |
|---|---|---|
| Abbey-Holme, or Holme-Cultram | Thursday before Whitsuntide, and October 29. | Horses and cattle. |
| Alston-Moor | Last Thursday in May | Black cattle, horses, and pigs. |
| | Friday before Sept. 27. | Black cattle, horses, and sheep. |
| | First Thursday in November | Black cattle and horses. |
| Arlochden | April 24, the first Friday in June, and Sept. 17. | Cattle. |
| Boonwood in Gosforth | April 25. | Cattle. |
| | Oct. 18. | Foals and cattle. |
| Bootle | April 5. and Sept. 25. | Cattle, &c. |
| Borrowdale | The first Wednesday in September | Sheep. |
| Brampton | The second Wednesday after Whitsunday, and the second Wednesday in Sept. | Young cattle, milch cows, sheep, and lambs. |
| | April 15. and Oct. 23. | Shew of cattle previously to the great markets at Penrith and Newcastle. |
| Carlisle | August 26. | Cattle. |
| | Sept. 19. | A great fair for horses and cattle. |
| | Great markets on Saturday from October 10. to Christmas | Horses and cattle. |
| Cockermouth | Whit-monday and Martinmas Monday | Statute fairs for hiring servants. |
| | Great markets every Wednesday fortnight from the beginning of May till Michaelmas | Cattle, &c. |
| Egremont | The third Friday in May, and Sept. 18. | Cattle, &c. |
| Ennerdale | The second Tuesday in September | Sheep. |
| Ireby | Feb. 24. | Horses. |
| | Oct. 18. | Sheep. |

* There is a charter also for a market on Wednesday.

| Towns, &c. | On what day held. | Description. |
|---|---|---|
| Keswick | The first Thursday in May, and every Thursday fortnight for six weeks; the Saturday before Whitsunday, and on the Saturday nearest to the festivals of St. Michael and St. Martin, or on the festivals if they happen on Saturday | Cattle. The Martinmas fair is noted also for the sale of rams and cheese. |
| Kirk-Oswald | Thursday before Whitsuntide, and Aug. 1. | Inconsiderable fairs. |
| Longtown | Thursday before Whitsuntide | Horses. |
| | Thursday in Whitsun-week, and Thursday after Martinmas | Statute fairs for hiring servants. |
| Loweswater | The second Friday in September | Sheep. |
| Newlands | The last Friday in September | Sheep. |
| Rosley | Whitmonday, continued every Monday fortnight till Michaelmas | A great fair for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, &c. |
| Threlkeld | The first Thursday in September | Sheep. |
| Uldale | August 29. | A great sheep fair. |
| Nether Wasdale | The first Monday in September | Sheep. |
| Whitehaven | August 12. | Yorkshire cloth, Irish linen, hardware, &c. &c. |
| Wigton | St. Thomas | Great markets for butchers'-meat, apples, honey, &c. |
| | Feb. 20. | A noted horse-fair. |
| | April 5. | Black cattle, stallions, Yorkshire cloth, hardware, &c. &c. |
| Workington | May 18, and Oct. 18. | Cattle. |

*Population.*

The population of this county at an early period varied greatly, it being at times almost depopulated by the ravages of war and pestilence. In 1421 we find the men of Cumberland representing to parliament that all the country within twenty miles of the borders had been so depopulated by war, pestilence, and emigration, that where formerly there were 100 able men, there were then scarcely ten[f]. Carlisle appears to have been uncommonly populous in the fourteenth century, if we were to regard the number of houses burnt down in 1390, (1,500 in the three principal streets); yet we find that the number of lay persons upwards of fourteen years of age, (exclusive of paupers), in 1377, was only 678. The total number of persons then in the county of that description, was 10,841[g]. Mr. T. Denton estimates the total number of inhabitants in 1688, at 66,375. Many thousands have been added to the population of the county since that time by the growth of the now flourishing towns of Whitehaven, Maryport, and Workington, and the great increase of inhabitants caused by the flourishing state of the manufactories at Carlisle. The total number of inhabitants in the county in 1801 was 117,230; in 1811, 133,744, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods, making an increase during the space of ten years, supposing the enumeration to have been made at both periods with

[f] Rot. Parl.

[g] Subsidy Roll. See Archæol. vol. vii.

equal

equal accuracy, of above 16,500 persons. It is certain that in a state of peace the healthiness of the climate, and its consequence, the great longevity of the inhabitants, must, whilst the county is free from pestilential infection, especially since the discovery and use of vaccine inoculation, occasion a rapid and great increase of population.

The following table will shew the state of population of each parish in 1688, 1801, and 1811.

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses. | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| Addingham parish | — | — | — | — | 585 | 602 | 550 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Gamblesby | 45 | 48 | 45 | 50 | — | 222 | 215 |
| Glassonby | 33 | 26 | 33 | 26 | — | 144 | 114 |
| Hunsonby and Winskill | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | — | 117 | 113 |
| Little-Salkeld | 21 | 21 | 24 | 24 | — | 119 | 108 |
| Aikton parish | — | — | — | — | 530 | 582 | 614 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Aikton | 37 | 42 | 37 | 44 | — | 185 | 201 |
| Biglands and Gamelsby | 30 | 33 | 31 | 33 | — | 151 | 156 |
| Wampool | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | — | 119 | 115 |
| Wiggonby | 32 | 31 | 33 | 32 | — | 127 | 142 |
| Ainstable parish | 85 | 81 | 90 | 81 | 360 | 444 | 431 |
| Alston parish | 316 | 461 | 713 | 1,013 | 555 | 3,626 | 5,079 |
| Allhallows parish | 30 | 33 | 31 | 33 | 150 | 173 | 179 |
| Arlochden parish, including the townships of Frisington and Whillimore | 77 | 81 | 77 | 81 | 430 | 354 | 438 |
| Arthuret parish | — | — | — | — | 600 | 2,418 | 2,693 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Brackenhill | 97 | 97 | 98 | 97 | — | 489 | 510 |
| Lineside | 34 | 35 | 36 | 35 | — | 197 | 219 |
| Longtown | 176 | 173 | 300 | 316 | — | 1,335 | 1,579 |
| Netherby | 64 | 59 | 77 | 67 | — | 397 | 385 |
| Aspatria parish | — | — | — | — | 630 | 770 | 919 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Aspatria and Brayton | 98 | 108 | 106 | 110 | — | 327 | 478 |
| Hayton and Melay | 34 | 40 | 34 | 40 | — | 174 | 192 |
| Outerside and Allerby | 50 | 47 | 51 | 48 | — | 269 | 249 |
| Bassenthwaite parish | 86 | 77 | 89 | 92 | 530 | 450 | 497 |
| Beaumont parish | 42 | 48 | 42 | 49 | 140 | 219 | 270 |
| St. Bees parish, including Whitehaven and all its chapelries | — | — | — | — | 3,345 | 13,246 | 16,520 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| St. Bees | 87 | 93 | 88 | 98 | — | 409 | 425 |
| Ennerdale and High-end | 50 | 47 | 50 | 48 | 395 | 296 | 268 |
| Eskdale and Wasdale-head | 46 | 47 | 46 | 47 | — | 232 | 238 |
| Hensingham | 124 | 155 | 135 | 170 | — | 590 | 826 |
| Kinneyside | 36 | 36 | 37 | 36 | — | 172 | 209 |

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| St. Bees parish—*continued.* | | | | | | | |
| Loweswater | 68 | 77 | 68 | 77 | — | 294 | 336 |
| Lowside Quarter | 37 | 43 | 37 | 51 | — | 226 | 311 |
| Preston Quarter | 328 | 675 | 330 | 675 | — | 1,886 | 3,261 |
| Rottington | 6 | 5 | 9 | 6 | — | 48 | 52 |
| Sandwith | 48 | 59 | 48 | 62 | — | 180 | 283 |
| Nether-Wasdale | 28 | 33 | 28 | 33 | — | 137 | 159 |
| Wheddicar | 6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | — | 34 | 46 |
| Whitehaven | 1,776 | 1,940 | 2,403 | 2,373 | 1,110 | 8,742 | 10,106 |
| Bewcastle parish | — | — | — | — | 420 | 917 | 1,069 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Bailey | 47 | 59 | 47 | 59 | — | 281 | 311 |
| Belbank | 61 | 68 | 61 | 68 | — | 284 | 344 |
| Bewcastle | 36 | 35 | 36 | 40 | — | 173 | 198 |
| Nixons | 42 | 53 | 42 | 53 | — | 179 | 216 |
| Bolton parish | — | — | — | — | 630 | 695 | 975 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Bolton-gate or Highside | 46 | 60 | 46 | 61 | — | 232 | 307 |
| Bolton or Bolton-wood | 92 | 119 | 97 | 119 | — | 463 | 668 |
| Bootle parish | 100 | 113 | 105 | 121 | 555 | 547 | 602 |
| Bowness parish | — | — | — | — | 830 | 825 | 907 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Anthorn | 34 | 36 | 34 | 36 | — | 170 | 161 |
| Bowness | 49 | 54 | 54 | 64 | — | 220 | 318 |
| Drumburgh | 61 | 63 | 65 | 63 | — | 299 | 299 |
| Fingland | 25 | 23 | 25 | 23 | — | 136 | 129 |
| Brampton parish | — | — | — | — | 630 | 2,125 | 2,543 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Brampton | 339 | 265 | 402 | 501 | — | 1,682 | 2,043 |
| Easby | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 | — | 135 | 136 |
| Naworth | 58 | 66 | 58 | 66 | — | 308 | 364 |
| St. Bride's parish, and Calder township | 92 | 91 | 105 | 98 | 485 | 490 | 469 |
| Bridekirk parish | — | — | — | — | 1,020 | 1,410 | 1,552 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Bridekirk | 21 | 19 | 21 | 20 | — | 94 | 115 |
| Great-Broughton | 105 | 108 | 105 | 108 | — | 408 | 422 |
| Little-Broughton | 53 | 55 | 58 | 57 | — | 243 | 231 |
| Dovenby | 34 | 38 | 36 | 43 | — | 153 | 209 |
| Papcastle | 61 | 70 | 65 | 70 | — | 283 | 311 |
| Ribton | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | — | 47 | 51 |
| Tallantire | 36 | 35 | 36 | 37 | — | 182 | 213 |
| Brigham parish, including the chapelries of Cockermouth and Lorton | — | — | — | — | 2,870 | 5,234 | 5,588 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Blindbothel | 19 | 17 | 19 | 20 | — | 82 | 96 |
| Brigham | 62 | 65 | 62 | 67 | — | 238 | 277 |
| Buttermere | 16 | 20 | 16 | 22 | — | 74 | 109 |
| Cockermouth | 417 | 602 | 690 | 799 | 650 | 2,865 | 2,964 |

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses. | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| Brigham parish—*continued.* | | | | | | | |
| Eaglesfield | 69 | 71 | 74 | 74 | — | 310 | 333 |
| Embleton | 57 | 66 | 57 | 66 | — | 292 | 338 |
| Greysouthern | 98 | 97 | 109 | 100 | — | 455 | 466 |
| Mosser | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | — | 101 | 111 |
| Setmurthy | 22 | 29 | 32 | 29 | — | 164 | 140 |
| Whinfell | 18 | 20 | 18 | 20 | — | 82 | 84 |
| Chapelry of Lorton— | | | | | | | |
| Brackenthwaite | 23 | 25 | 23 | 25 | — | 136 | 144 |
| Lorton | 67 | 78 | 67 | 79 | — | 298 | 394 |
| Wythop | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | — | 137 | 132 |
| Bromfield parish | — | — | — | — | 1,110 | 1,586 | 1,808 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Allonby and West-Newton | 150 | 197 | 172 | 201 | — | 726 | 878 |
| Blencogo | 38 | 35 | 38 | 35 | — | 167 | 185 |
| Bromfield | 62 | 51 | 62 | 51 | — | 297 | 297 |
| Dundraw | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | — | 198 | 236 |
| Langrigg and Mealrigg | 38 | 44 | 38 | 44 | — | 198 | 212 |
| Burgh upon Sands parish | — | — | — | — | 240 | 780 | 668 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Bousted-hill | 13 | 13 | 15 | 13 | — | 84 | 65 |
| Burgh upon Sands | 44 | 48 | 43 | 48 | — | 180 | 216 |
| Long-Burgh | 23 | 22 | 24 | 22 | — | 106 | 111 |
| Moorhouse | 55 | 53 | 55 | 53 | — | 264 | 135* |
| Westend | 31 | 28 | 31 | 31 | — | 146 | 141 |
| Caldbeck parish | — | — | — | — | 955 | 1,171 | 1,436 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Highgrave Quarter | 44 | 53 | 47 | 53 | — | 239 | 267 |
| Lowgrave Quarter | 84 | 143 | 124 | 143 | — | 505 | 635 |
| Half-Cliff Quarter | 95 | 109 | 106 | 116 | — | 427 | 534 |
| Camerton parish | — | — | — | — | 340 | 633 | 811 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Camerton | 20 | 18 | 20 | 18 | — | 71 | 85 |
| Seaton | 129 | 165 | 132 | 174 | — | 562 | 726 |
| Cross-Canonby parish | — | — | — | — | 210 | 3,252 | 3,479 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Birkby, Canonby, and Maryport | 540 | 344† | 781 | 733 | — | 3,059 | 3,272 |
| Crosby | 39 | 38 | 41 | 41 | — | 193 | 207 |
| Carlatton parish | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — | 50 | 51 |
| Carlisle, including both parishes | — | — | — | — | 5,060 | 10221 | 12,531 |
| St. Cuthbert's parish, in the city and suburbs | — | — | — | — | 2,420 | 3,661 | 4,899 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Botchardgate | 96 | 103 | 230 | 390 | — | 1,019 | 1,801 |
| Botchardby | 20 | 20 | 19 | 22 | — | 94 | 118 |
| Brifco | 44 | 55 | 44 | 55 | — | 224 | 306 |
| English Street | 317 | 380 | 520 | 611 | — | 2,324 | 2,674 |

* This number appears evidently to be erroneous. † This includes only rated houses.

Carlisle

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses. | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| Carlisle—*continued.* | | | | | | | |
| St. Mary's parish, exclusively of the distant townships ... viz. the townships or quarters of | — | — | — | — | 2,640 | 6,560 | 7,632 |
| Abbey Street | 142 | 111 | 233 | 186 | — | 837 | 772 |
| Caldewgate | 218 | 389 | 460 | 637 | — | 1,990 | 2,669 |
| Castle Street | 113 | 114 | 182 | 200 | — | 1,075 | 890 |
| Cumbersdale | 54 | 85 | 68 | 86 | — | 382 | 462 |
| Fisher Street | 46 | 59 | 62 | 83 | — | 294 | 369 |
| Rickergate | 106 | 133 | 211 | 244 | — | 801 | 997 |
| Scotch Street | 158 | 209 | 274 | 315 | — | 1,181 | 1,473 |
| Distant townships of St. Cuthberts. | | | | | | | |
| High-Blackwell | 45 | 43 | 47 | 43 | — | 265 | 253 |
| Low-Blackwell | 32 | 29 | 25 | 32 | — | 105 | 149 |
| Carleton | 35 | 35 | 36 | 38 | — | 185 | 173 |
| Haraby | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | — | 47 | 58 |
| Upperby | 30 | 42 | 31 | 48 | — | 119 | 228 |
| Distant townships in St. Mary's parish. | | | | | | | |
| Middlesceugh and Brathwaite | 36 | 34 | 36 | 35 | — | 176 | 167 |
| Wreay | 22 | 21 | 23 | 24 | — | 118 | 104 |
| Castle-Carrock parish | 47 | 52 | 54 | 53 | 360 | 252 | 307 |
| Cleator parish | 70 | 94 | 70 | 113 | 330 | 362 | 571 |
| Corney parish | 40 | 39 | 43 | 39 | 480 | 222 | 231 |
| Croglin parish | 46 | 53 | 46 | 54 | 345 | 169 | 234 |
| Crosby parish | — | — | — | — | 610 | 359 | 410 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Brunstock | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | — | 65 | 63 |
| High-Crosby | 16 | 19 | 16 | 20 | — | 102 | 134 |
| Low-Crosby | 20 | 33 | 20 | 36 | — | 156 | 161 |
| Walby | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | — | 36 | 52 |
| Crosthwaite parish | — | — | — | — | 1,560 | 3,063 | 3,656 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Borrowdale | 65 | 64 | 65 | 67 | — | 342 | 319 |
| Braithwaite | 57 | 43 | 57 | 46 | — | 282 | 205 |
| St. John's, Castlerigg and Wythbourn | 101 | 97 | 101 | 97 | — | 469 | 606 |
| Keswick | 290 | 352 | 296 | 356 | — | 1,350 | 1,683 |
| Newlands and Portingscale | 60 | 68 | 60 | 73 | — | 282 | 343 |
| Thornthwaite | — | 26 | — | 26 | — | — | 120 |
| Under-Skiddaw | 64 | 65 | 64 | 70 | — | 338 | 380 |
| Cumrew parish | — | — | — | — | 255 | 181 | 194 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Cumrew-outside | 10 | 14 | 10 | 14 | — | 63 | 68 |
| Cumrew-inside | 26 | 27 | 26 | 27 | — | 118 | 126 |
| Cumwhitton parish | — | — | — | — | 310 | 446 | 478 |

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses. | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| Cumwhitton parish—*continued.* viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Cumwhitton and Moorthwaite | 53 | 63 | 53 | 63 | — | 244 | 322 |
| Northsceugh | 41 | 28 | 41 | 29 | — | 202 | 156 |
| Dacre parish | — | — | — | — | 620 | 712 | 763 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Dacre and Soulby | 34 | 35 | 34 | 38 | — | 174 | 190 |
| Newbigging and Great Blencowe | 54 | 59 | 57 | 62 | — | 291 | 304 |
| Stainton | 51 | 53 | 52 | 56 | — | 247 | 269 |
| Dalston parish | — | — | — | — | 1,300 | 2,120 | 2,369 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Buckabank | 68 | 89 | 93 | 95 | — | 493 | 471 |
| Cumdevock | 51 | 62 | 59 | 62 | — | 283 | 315 |
| Dalston | 56 | 141 | 146 | 189 | — | 701 | 914 |
| Hawksdale | 52 | 65 | 66 | 69 | — | 321 | 376 |
| Ivegill | 19 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — | 116 | 109 |
| Raughton and Gatesgill | 44 | 42 | 44 | 44 | — | 206 | 184 |
| Dean parish | — | — | — | — | 620 | 678 | 752 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Branthwaite | 62 | 65 | 65 | 65 | — | 271 | 324 |
| Dean | 35 | 40 | 38 | 37 | — | 178 | 192 |
| Ullock | 48 | 52 | 50 | 52 | — | 229 | 236 |
| Dearham parish | — | — | — | — | 550 | 874 | 1,081 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Dearham | 91 | 96 | 94 | 96 | — | 403 | 443 |
| Ellenborough and Unerigg | 94 | 124 | 96 | 124 | — | 471 | 638 |
| Over-Denton parish | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 275 | 85 | 94 |
| Nether-Denton parish | 46 | 47 | 46 | 49 | | 245 | 258 |
| Distington parish | 147 | 173 | 149 | 188 | 410 | 724 | 910 |
| Drigg parish | 63 | 69 | 65 | 69 | 560 | 367 | 373 |
| Edenhall parish | 33 | 27 | 35 | 32 | 265 | 148 | 132 |
| Egremont parish | 319 | 329 | 329 | 340 | 1,410 | 1,515 | 1,556 |
| Farlam parish | — | — | — | — | 260 | 592 | 672 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| East-Farlam | 83 | 82 | 84 | 82 | — | 430 | 505 |
| West-Farlam | 32 | 33 | 32 | 33 | — | 162 | 167 |
| Flimby township | 70 | 74 | 70 | 74 | 350 | 273 | 271 |
| Gilcrux parish | 47 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 220 | 249 | 276 |
| Gosforth parish | — | — | — | — | 630 | 652 | 685 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| High and Low Bolton | 65 | 65 | 67 | 68 | — | 322 | 337 |
| Gosforth | 69 | 67 | 74 | 69 | — | 330 | 348 |
| Greystock parish | — | — | — | — | 2,510 | 2,151 | 2,132 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Berrier and Murrah | 22 | 21 | 22 | 22 | — | 136 | 120 |
| Little-Blencow | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | — | 68 | 49 |
| Greystock | 59 | 65 | 71 | 65 | — | 318 | 243 |

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses. | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| Greystock parish—*continued.* | | | | | | | |
| Hutton-John | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | 19 | 16 |
| Hutton-Roof | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | — | 163 | 193 |
| Hutton-Soil | 44 | 48 | 54 | 53 | — | 233 | 228 |
| Johnby | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | — | 81 | 91 |
| Matterdale | 61 | 67 | 65 | 67 | — | 297 | 284 |
| Motherby and Gill | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 | — | 78 | 78 |
| Mungrisdale | 34 | 39 | 35 | 39 | — | 160 | 202 |
| Threlkeld | 68 | 62 | 68 | 62 | — | 260 | 283 |
| Water-Millock | 64 | 65 | 67 | 68 | — | 338 | 345 |
| Grinsdale parish | 17 | 21 | 17 | 22 | 200 | 86 | 118 |
| Hale parish | 42 | 41 | 44 | 42 | 430 | 220 | 247 |
| Harrington parish | 406 | *345 | 438 | *383 | 485 | 1,357 | 1,621 |
| Hayton parish | — | — | — | — | 370 | 915 | 977 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Faugh and Fenton | 61 | 66 | 61 | 66 | — | 290 | 304 |
| Hayton | 79 | 91 | 79 | 92 | — | 376 | 436 |
| Talkin | 50 | 48 | 52 | 48 | — | 249 | 237 |
| Hesket parish | — | — | — | — | 1,235 | 1,285 | 1,206 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Hesket, upper and lower | 103 | 101 | 122 | 101 | — | 617 | 444 |
| Pettrell-Crooks | 60 | 66 | 60 | 66 | — | 349 | 423 |
| Plumpton-Street and Cawthwaite | 55 | 60 | 56 | 61 | — | 319 | 339 |
| Holme-Cultram parish | — | — | — | — | 2,345 | 2,187 | 2,438 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Abbey-Holme or Abbey quarter | 108 | 126 | 126 | 126 | — | 590 | 600 |
| East-Waver quarter | 79 | 76 | 79 | 77 | — | 371 | 393 |
| Low quarter | 113 | 115 | 113 | 115 | — | 637 | 767 |
| St. Cuthbert's quarter | 128 | 134 | 128 | 143 | — | 589 | 678 |
| Hutton parish | 45 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 285 | 200 | 236 |
| St. John's parish | 50 | 53 | 60 | 65 | 430 | 328 | 391 |
| Ireby parish | — | — | — | — | 540 | 358 | 399 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| High-Ireby | 24 | 26 | 24 | 26 | — | 96 | 130 |
| Low-Ireby | 45 | 61 | 67 | 61 | — | 262 | 269 |
| Irthington parish | — | — | — | — | 640 | 870 | 911 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Irthington | 45 | 48 | 45 | 49 | — | 197 | 224 |
| Leversdale | 55 | 61 | 57 | 66 | — | 399 | 390 |
| Newby | 18 | 19 | 18 | 21 | — | 106 | 109 |
| Newtown | 32 | 35 | 32 | 37 | — | 168 | 188 |
| Irton parish | 86 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 515 | 466 | 490 |
| Isel parish | — | — | — | — | 415 | 276 | 378 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Blinderake, Isel, and Redmain | 45 | 48 | 45 | 51 | — | 188 | 233 |
| Isel Old-park | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — | 88 | 84 |

* There is evidently some mistake in these numbers, as given in the population abstract, the number of inhabitants having been greater in 1811 than in 1801.

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses. | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| Isel parish—*continued.* | | | | | | | |
| Sunderland | 12 | — | 15 | — | — | — | 61 |
| Kingsmoor, (extra-parochial) | 21 | 26 | 22 | 26 | — | 103 | 132 |
| Kirk-Andrews on Eden parish | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 100 | 98 | 100 |
| Kirk-Andrews on Esk parish | — | — | — | — | 635 | 1,777 | 2,086 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Middle Kirk-Andrews | 124 | 84 | 124 | 129 | — | 573 | 600 |
| Nether Kirk-Andrews | 76 | 90 | 77 | 90 | — | 245 | 448 |
| Moat | 48 | 54 | 48 | 54 | — | 291 | 281 |
| Nichol-forest | 139 | 139 | 149 | 140 | — | 668 | 757 |
| Kirk-Bampton parish | — | — | — | — | 255 | 456 | 458 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Kirk-Bampton | 33 | 35 | 35 | 35 | — | 149 | 175 |
| Little-Bampton | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | — | 190 | 176 |
| Oughterby | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | — | 117 | 107 |
| Kirk-Bride parish | 56 | 60 | 56 | 60 | 340 | 249 | 258 |
| Kirkland parish | — | — | — | — | 600 | 631 | 608 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Culgaith | 51 | 56 | 57 | 56 | — | 254 | 236 |
| Kirkland and Blencairn | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | — | 188 | 172 |
| Skirwith | 36 | 47 | 41 | 50 | — | 189 | 200 |
| Kirk-Linton parish | — | — | — | — | 450 | 1,573 | 1,522 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Hethersgill | 71 | 132 | 71 | 132 | — | 665 | 692 |
| Middle-Linton | 75 | 77 | 76 | 77 | — | 389 | 294 |
| West-Linton | 110 | 109 | 110 | 109 | — | 519 | 526 |
| Kirk-Oswald parish | — | — | — | — | 620 | 910 | 945 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Kirk-Oswald | 139 | 116 | 148 | 143 | — | 634 | 636 |
| Staffol | 55 | 49 | 55 | 53 | — | 276 | 309 |
| Lamplugh parish | — | — | — | — | 710 | 535 | 532 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Kelton | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — | 135 | 144 |
| Lamplugh | 21 | 27 | 21 | 27 | — | 117 | 139 |
| Murton | 30 | 26 | 30 | 26 | — | 139 | 122 |
| Winder | 24 | 21 | 24 | 21 | — | 144 | 127 |
| Lanercost parish | — | — | — | — | 585 | 1,243 | 1,335 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Askerton | 82 | 80 | 82 | 80 | — | 356 | 433 |
| Burtholm | 58 | 33 | 59 | 33 | — | 279 | 202 |
| Kingwater | 73 | 55 | 73 | 58 | — | 374 | 357 |
| Waterhead and Banks | 42 | 63 | 42 | 63 | — | 234 | 343 |
| Langwathby parish | 42 | 46 | 42 | 48 | 215 | 226 | 206 |
| Lazonby parish | — | — | — | — | 435 | 526 | 578 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Lazonby | 70 | 69 | 70 | 79 | — | 320 | 384 |
| Plumpton-wall | 40 | 37 | 40 | 40 | — | 206 | 194 |

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses. | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| Melmerby parish | 44 | 45 | 45 | 49 | 270 | 223 | 240 |
| Millom parish | — | — | — | — | 900 | 1,502 | 1,625 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Birker and Awsthwaite | 18 | 20 | 18 | 20 | — | 98 | 109 |
| Millom | 125 | 171 | 128 | 191 | — | 589 | 884 |
| Thwaites and Chapel-Sunken | 99 | 59 | 102 | 60 | — | 523 | 334 |
| Ulpha | 55 | 57 | 55 | 57 | — | 292 | 298 |
| Moresby parish | — | — | — | — | 545 | 731 | 881 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Moresby | 83 | 87 | 83 | 90 | — | 371 | 409 |
| Parton | 92 | 100 | 96 | 117 | — | 360 | 472 |
| Muncaster parish | 60 | 104 | 65 | 110 | 620 | 248 | 591 |
| Newton parish | — | — | — | — | 260 | 220 | 219 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Newton | 22 | 24 | 22 | 24 | — | 128 | 115 |
| Catterlen | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — | 92 | 104 |
| Orton parish | — | — | — | — | 340 | 378 | 422 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Baldwin-holme | 34 | 42 | 35 | 42 | — | 205 | 217 |
| Orton | 39 | 38 | 41 | 41 | — | 173 | 205 |
| Ousby parish | 47 | 47 | 55 | 47 | 365 | 253 | 249 |
| Penrith parish | 672 | — | 898 | — | 1,350 | 3,801 | 4,328 |
| viz. the townships of * | | | | | | | |
| Burrowgate | — | 281 | — | 281 | — | — | 809 |
| Dockwray | — | 67 | — | 146 | — | — | 599 |
| Middlegate and Sandgate | — | 294 | — | 294 | — | — | 1,191 |
| Nether-end bridge and Carleton | — | 173 | — | 186 | — | — | 943 |
| Town and Plumpton-head | — | 117 | — | 174 | — | — | 786 |
| Plumbland parish | 58 | 49 | 63 | 51 | 410 | 330 | 237 |
| Ponsonby parish | 13 | 21 | 13 | 21 | 375 | 78 | 147 |
| Renwick parish | 38 | 53 | 38 | 53 | 265 | 201 | 277 |
| Rockliffe parish | — | — | — | — | 330 | 518 | 588 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Rockliffe-church | 47 | 55 | 47 | 55 | — | 222 | 250 |
| Rockliffe-castle | 61 | 61 | 63 | 61 | — | 296 | 338 |
| Great-Salkeld parish | 58 | 62 | 59 | 62 | 345 | 285 | 289 |
| Scaleby parish | — | — | — | — | 340 | 468 | 557 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| East-Scaleby | 40 | 39 | 40 | 39 | — | 211 | 229 |
| West-Scaleby | 46 | 61 | 46 | 61 | — | 257 | 328 |
| Sebergham parish | — | — | — | — | 495 | 742 | 781 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Sebergham-castle or High Sebergham | 96 | 87 | 102 | 97 | — | 434 | 474 |

* The townships are not specified in the return of 1801.

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses. | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| Sebergham parish—*continued.* | | | | | | | |
| Sebergham-church, or Low Sebergham | 55 | 56 | 65 | 66 | — | 308 | 307 |
| Skelton parish | — | — | — | — | 615 | 729 | 756 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Lamonby | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | — | 244 | 236 |
| Skelton | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | — | 270 | 285 |
| Unthank | 37 | 38 | 37 | 39 | — | 215 | 235 |
| Castle-Sowerby parish | — | — | — | — | 705 | 938 | 974 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Bustabeck | 76 | 42 | 80 | 42 | — | 423 | 226 |
| How-bound | 44 | 42 | 47 | 47 | — | 254 | 255 |
| Row-bound | 18 | 19 | 22 | 19 | — | 104 | 102 |
| Southernby-bound | 27 | 27 | 28 | 35 | — | 157 | 200 |
| Stocklewath-bound * | — | 39 | — | 39 | — | — | 191 |
| Stanwix parish | — | — | — | — | 445 | 1,274 | 1,435 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Cargo | 48 | 50 | 49 | 51 | — | 237 | 243 |
| Etterby | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — | 49 | 51 |
| Houghton | 52 | 50 | 53 | 53 | — | 226 | 243 |
| Linstock | 36 | 29 | 36 | 29 | — | 167 | 192 |
| Rickerby | 12 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — | 85 | 108 |
| Stainton | 13 | 14 | 13 | 15 | — | 63 | 64 |
| Stanwix | 36 | 82 | 84 | 84 | — | 337 | 400 |
| Tarraby | 24 | 19 | 27 | 29 | — | 110 | 134 |
| Stapleton parish | — | — | — | — | 310 | 736 | 911 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Belbank | 12 | 19 | 17 | 19 | — | 109 | 120 |
| Solport | 52 | 53 | 52 | 53 | — | 259 | 277 |
| Stapleton | 32 | 74 | 30 | 74 | — | 239 | 377 |
| Trough | 24 | 20 | 24 | 31 | — | 129 | 137 |
| Thursby parish | — | — | — | — | 535 | 409 | 440 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Parton | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — | 98 | 110 |
| High and Low-Thursby | 60 | 64 | 60 | 67 | — | 242 | 272 |
| Whinow or Crofton-Quarter | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | — | 69 | 58 |
| Torpenhow parish | — | — | — | — | 1,030 | 782 | 824 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Bowaldeth and Snittlegarth | 13 | 15 | 13 | 15 | — | 55 | 65 |
| Blennerhasset and Kirkland | 43 | 45 | 43 | 45 | — | 204 | 195 |
| Bothil and Threapland | 62 | 79 | 72 | 81 | — | 313 | 302 |
| Torpenhow with Whitrigg | 48 | 53 | 52 | 55 | — | 210 | 262 |
| Uldale parish | 51 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 520 | 284 | 279 |
| Waberthwaite parish | 22 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 375 | 122 | 114 |
| Walton parish | — | — | — | — | 345 | 421 | 417 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| High-Walton | 21 | 25 | 24 | 25 | — | 14 | 161 |

* This must have been included in Bustabeck, in the return of 1801.

| Names of Places. | Inhabited Houses. | | Families. | | Number of Inhabitants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801. | 1811. | 1801. | 1811. | 1688. | 1801. | 1811. |
| Walton parish—*continued.* | | | | | | | |
| Low-Walton | 56 | 49 | 58 | 49 | — | 276 | 256 |
| Warwick parish | — | — | — | — | 225 | 453 | 401 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Aglionby | 21 | 16 | 21 | 17 | — | 92 | 73 |
| Little-Corby | 20 | 22 | 21 | 22 | — | 120 | 114 |
| Warwick | 44 | 50 | 44 | 52 | — | 241 | 214 |
| Westward parish | — | — | — | — | 610 | 918 | 1,002 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Brocklebank and Stoneraise | 85 | 96 | 85 | 98 | — | 434 | 475 |
| Rosley and Woodside | 111 | 93 | 111 | 101 | — | 484 | 527 |
| Wetheral parish | — | — | — | — | 515 | 1,577 | 1,601 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Great-Corby | 72 | 68 | 73 | 68 | — | 344 | 326 |
| Cumwhinton | 76 | 85 | 79 | 87 | — | 365 | 429 |
| Scotby | 52 | 65 | 56 | 65 | — | 275 | 293 |
| Warwick-bridge | 40 | 48 | 40 | 48 | — | 217 | 204 |
| Wetheral | 73 | 67 | 73 | 71 | — | 376 | 349 |
| Whicham parish | 42 | 45 | 43 | 48 | 445 | 235 | 261 |
| Whitbeck parish | 30 | 36 | 33 | 38 | 435 | 180 | 191 |
| Wigton parish | — | — | — | — | 1,250 | 3,357 | 4,051 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Oulton | 60 | 70 | 63 | 70 | — | 294 | 321 |
| Waverton high and low | 88 | 89 | 88 | 89 | — | 375 | 409 |
| Wigton | 562 | 620 | 620 | 738 | — | 2,450 | 2,977 |
| Woodside | 68 | 83 | 69 | 83 | — | 238 | 344 |
| Workington parish | — | — | — | — | 945 | 6,440 | 6,533 |
| viz. the townships of | | | | | | | |
| Great-Clifton | 59 | 57 | 62 | 57 | — | 268 | 228 |
| Little-Clifton | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | — | 166 | 193 |
| Stainburn | 27 | 28 | 30 | 28 | — | 137 | 140 |
| Winscales | 26 | 29 | 28 | 29 | — | 153 | 165 |
| Workington | 1,160 | 1,059 | 1,375 | 1,489 | — | 5,716 | 5,807 |

*Longevity.*

## *Longevity.*

HAVING observed during our visit to Cumberland, in the early part of our progress, numerous instances of longevity recorded on the gravestones, and understanding that it was the generally received opinion, that the inhabitants of this county were remarkably long-lived, during the remainder of our journey we resolved to make more particular inquiries on the subject. On examining some of the parish registers, we found that in consequence of an official recommendation from the archdeacon about the year 1771, the ages of all persons buried within the diocese of Carlisle had from that time been specified. This circumstance was peculiarly favourable to the inquiry, and wherever we had an opportunity, particularly in the towns, we made notes of the total number of burials, and the number of persons buried who had attained the age of fourscore, and those who had attained the more advanced age of 90, and upwards. Since our return we have been favoured with similar notes from other parishes in that diocese. We had quitted that part of the county which is in the diocese of Chester before we commenced these enquiries, but have since learnt, that the ages had been specified in many of the registers of that part of the county several years before they were entered in those of the diocese of Carlisle. The clergy of Whitehaven, Workington, Egremont, and some of the smaller parishes in the diocese of Chester, have favoured us with notes from their registers. The result of our enquiries on this subject, contained in the following tables, will be found to justify most fully, the prevailing opinion of the longevity of the inhabitants of Cumberland.

In the parish of Egremont, in which the population appears to have been nearly stationary for the last ten years (consisting of about 1550 persons) we can ascertain with certainty, that about one in 42 have died annually. It is not easy to make calculations of this kind with any degree of accuracy, both on account of the fluctuation of population, and the difficulty of procuring the number of deaths among the dissenters, where they have cemeteries. The favourable circumstance of the ages having been specified in the parish-registers, affords a facility of ascertaining most satisfactorily, in a very large given number of deaths, the proportion of those persons who have attained to the age of 80, 90, &c.; and the result is very curious and remarkable*. The present population of each parish in which the calculation has been made, is annexed in the ensuing table.

*The general average proportion of those who attain the age of eighty, is said to be one in thirty-two; and in London, one in forty. See the General History of Cornwall, p. xlviii.

| Parishes. | Population in 1811. | Aged from 80 to 89 inclusive. | Aged from 90 to 99 inclusive. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arlochden | 438 | One in six | About one in forty. |
| Arthuret including Longtown | 2,693 | One in ten | One in fifty-two. |
| Aspatria | 919 | Rather more than one in six | About one in thirty-nine. |
| St. Bees, exclusive of Whitehaven and other chapelries | 2,152 | One in six | One in twenty-six. |
| Whitehaven | Population of the three chapelries 10,106 | | |
| Chapelry of St. Nicholas | — | One in eleven | One in sixty-three. |
| Chapelry of the Holy Trinity | — | One in fifteen (1752—1814*) | One in a hundred. |
| Chapelry of St. James | — | One in nineteen | One in one hundred and eight. * |
| Bewcastle | 1,069 | One in six (1771—1808) | One in twenty-seven |
| Bootle | 602 | About one in six | One in forty-two. |
| Bowness | 907 | Rather more than one in six (1771—1808) | About one in thirty-two. |
| Brampton | 2,543 | One in seventeen (1771—1808 | One in seventy-five. |
| Brigham | — | About one in nine | |
| Cockermouth chapelry | 2,964 | About one in ten | One in sixty-two. |
| Bromfield | 1,808 | About one in five and a half | One in fifty-five. |
| Carlisle. | | | |
| St. Mary's parish | 7,632 | One in fourteen (1771—1808) | One in eighty-four. |
| St. Cuthbert's parish | 4,899 | One in twelve | One in sixty-two. |
| Castle-Carrock | 307 | Nearly one in four | One in thirty-three. |
| Crosthwaite | 3,656 | One in ten (1771—1808) | One in forty-three. |
| Cumrew | 194 | About one in four | About one in twenty. |
| Cumwhitton | 478 | About one in five | About one in twenty-seven. |
| Dalston | 2,369 | One in eight | One in seventy-one. |
| Dean | 752 | One in nine (1751—1814) | One in forty-seven. |
| Nether-Denton | 258 | One in four and a half | One in twenty-two. |
| Distington | 910 | About one in six (1784—1814 | About one in thirty-one. |
| Egremont | 1,556 | One in ten (1805—1814) | About one in fifty-eight. |
| Isel | 378 | One in five and a half (1790—1813) | One in twenty-six. |
| Kirk-Andrews on Esk | 2,086 | One in seven (1783—1808) | One in thirty-five. |
| Kirk-Linton | 1,522 | — — — | One in forty-one (1777—1814.) |
| Kirk-Oswald | 945 | One in six (1773—1808) | One in fifty-one. |
| Moresby | 881 | About one in nine | About one in forty-nine. |
| Penrith | 4,328 | About one in eleven | One in eighty-four. |
| Torpenhow | 824 | About one in six | About one in thirty-two. |
| Water-melock chapelry | about 350 | About one in four and a half | About one in forty. |
| Whitbeck | 191 | Rather more than one in five | About one in eleven. |
| Wigton | 4,051 | About one in eight | About one in forty-nine. |
| Workington | 6,533 | About one in thirteen | About one in one hundred and sixteen. |

* During eleven years of this period, more than one-third of the persons buried at Trinity chapel, died of the small-pox.

The

The following remarkable instances of longevity, are chiefly taken from the registers of burials in the several parishes; and it may be observed, that where so many of the inhabitants live to the age of fourscore, and even to that of ninety and upwards, these instances of still more protracted age are likely to be well attested; in some cases we had an opportunity of ascertaining their accuracy.

| Date. | Parish or Chapelry. | Names, &c. | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1664. May 5. | Wigton | John Dand, of Warebridge | 108 |
| 1666. Jan. 14. | Arthuret | Robert Browne | about 110 |
| 1668. Feb. 15. | Arthuret | John Story | 100 |
| —— Dec. 2. | Arthuret | George Graham | 102 |
| 1669. June | Arthuret | Jemet Browne, widow | about 106 |
| 1671. Nov. 4. | Arthuret | John Baylie | 105 |
| 1675. Dec. 19. | Arthuret | Sybil Lattemer, of Holme, widow | 100 |
| 1678. Jan. 30. | Wigton | William Rook, of Akehead | 100 |
| 1680. | Dacre | Richard Green | 114 |
| 1685. | Dearham | Mrs. Margaret Dykes | 106 |
| 1686. Nov. 26. | Dearham | Anne Barwys | above 100 |
| 1701. May 19. | Bridekirk | Thomas Fearon, of Tallantire | 112 |
| 1713. Mar. 20. | Cockermouth | Margaret Santon | 103 |
| 1716. Feb. 9. | Greystock | Henry Winder, senior, of Hutton Soil (died of a dropsy) | 101 |
| 1717. Feb. 2. | Harrington | Jane Hodgson, widow | 114 |
| 1718. Dec. 17. | St. Nicholas, Whitehaven | William Crosthwaite | 104 |
| 1726. Jan. 19. | Aspatria | William Sibson, of Hayton | 107 |
| 1727. Feb. 12. | Kirk-Andrews | James Robson, of Dyke-side | 103 |
| 1742. April 14. | Greystock | Margaret Hodgson | 108 |
| 1743. | Whicham | John Hunter | 103 |
| 1745. Oct. 12. | Bootle | Thomas Dickenson, a poor man | 112 |
| 1746. Mar. 22. | Loweswater | Thomas Jackson, of Soskel, yeoman | 100 |
| —— Oct. 10. | Bootle | Mary Singleton, widow | 110 |
| 1747. | Dearham | Jane Bell | 100 |
| 1748. July 3. | Greystock | Margaret Robinson, of Mungrisdale, widow | 100 |
| 1753. Mar. 11. | Trinity, Whitehaven | Charles Thompson, of Hensingham, tinker | 103 |
| —— Dec. 16. | St. Mary, Carlisle | The Rev. George Braithwaite | 110 |
| 1757. June 18. | Loweswater | Mary Bragg, of Thackthwaite, widow | 101 |
| —— June 24. | Trinity, Whitehaven | Jane Park, widow | 100 |
| 1758. Jan. 27. | Kirk-Bampton | John Norman | 100 |
| —— May 15. | Drig | Margaret Fell | 105 |
| 1759. Mar. 8. | Greystock | John Bristoe, of Mungrisdale | 101 |
| 1760. Aug. 10. | Thursby | Matilda Reed * | 105 |
| 1761. April 11. | Cockermouth | Elizabeth Atkinson, widow | 100 |
| —— Sept. 27. | St. Nicholas, Whitehaven | Margaret Grisdale, widow | 107 |
| 1762. Jan. 21. | Castle-Sowerby | Thomas Nixon, of Newlands | 108 |
| —— | Moresby | Sarah Crosthwaite, widow | 107 |

* Her age is thus recorded on her tombstone, but in the register of burials she is said to have been 107 years of age; she survived her husband 46 years.

| Date. | Parish or Chapelry. | Names, &c. | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1763. May 4. | Dalston | Mrs. Mary Nicolson *, widow | 105 |
| —— Sept. 29. | Loweswater | Frances Musgrave, of Lanesend, widow | 100 |
| 1765. Mar. 7. | Aspatria | Thomas Holiday | 101 |
| 1766. Mar. 6. | Maryport | John Thornthwat, miller † | 100 |
| 1768. | Corney | Mark Noble | 113 |
| 1769. Mar. 9. | St. Nicholas, Whitehaven | Peter M'Gee | 104 |
| 1771. July 23. | Wigton | George M'Farland | 103 |
| 1772. Aug. 20. | Aspatria | William Nicholson | 100 |
| —— Oct. 22. | St. Mary, Carlisle | Honor Edgar, widow | 100 |
| —— Dec. 13. | Penrith | James Bell | 113 |
| 1773. April 26. | Penrith | Jane Martin, pauper | 108 |
| —— July 8. | Cumwhitton | John Armstrong, of Fellend | 101 |
| —— Aug. 6. | Rockcliffe | Jane Bell, widow | 101 |
| 1774. Mar. 21. | Langwathby | Jonathan Wilson | 100 |
| —— Nov. 15. | Trinity, Whitehaven | Henry Dixon | 100 |
| 1775. Feb. 5. | Cumwhitton | Alexander M'Leod | 107 |
| 1776. April 16. | St. Cuthbert, Carlisle | Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Winder | 100 |
| 1777. Sept. 18. | Wetheral | Elizabeth Brady, of Great-Corby, pauper | 104 |
| 1778. Jan. 2. | Lanercost | Sarah, widow of the Rev. Thomas Fawcett, late curate | 103 |
| —— Jan. 16. | Penrith | George Simpson, shoemaker | 102 |
| —— Mar. 8. | St. Mary, Carlisle | John Langhorn, of Blackwell | 102 |
| —— Oct. 10. | Kirk-Linton | Jane Snodwin, widow | 100 |
| —— Nov. 1. | Kirk-Andrews on Eden | Thomas Robson ‡ | 101 |
| —— Nov. 19. | Penrith | Elizabeth Greenhow, spinster | 100 |
| —— | Buttermere | Jane Wood | 106 |
| 1779. Jan. 19. | Crosby | Jane Dalton, widow | 101 |
| —— Sept. 7. | Arlochden | Thomas Thompson, of Heathgill, labourer | 102 |
| —— Dec. 4. | Nether-Denton | George Carruthers of Chapel-burn, late parish clerk of Farlam | 102 |
| 1780. April 4. | St. Mary, Carlisle | Mrs. Margaret Yeats, widow | 102 |
| —— Aug. 7. | St. Mary, Carlisle | Eleanor Eliot, of Newtown, widow | 100 |
| —— Aug. 29. | Lanercost | Margaret Robson, widow | 100 |
| —— | Egremont | Elizabeth Glencross | 100 |
| 1782. Feb. 12. | St. Cuthbert, Carlisle | Catherine, widow of Rowland Thompson | 101 |
| —— Mar. 20. | Gosforth | Isabella Skelton, widow | 100 |
| —— Nov. 1. | Kirk-Bampton | Catherine Hewson, widow | 100 |
| 1783. Dec. 31. | Water-Melock | James Brown, carpenter | 102 |
| 1784. Feb. 16. | Bewcastle | Elizabeth Routledge, widow | 102 |

* Widow of John Nicolson, Esq. of Hawksdale, who died in 1727. Mrs. Margaret Nicolson, (probably her daughter,) recorded on the same monument, died in 1793, at the age of 96.

† His epitaph in the chapel yard is as follows: "Here are deposited the remains of John Thornthwat, late HONEST MILLER of Netherhall mill, being ONE of a HUNDRED years of age; he departed this life Mar. 6, 1766."

‡ This man died in the same house in which he was born; his son died at the age of 93, and his two daughters, unmarried, at the respective ages of 79 and 86, all in the same house.

| Date. | Parish or Chapelry. | Names, &c. | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1785. Jan. 5. | Arlochden - - | Thomas Elliot, of Workington, pauper | 104 |
| 1786. Jan. 23. | Lanercost - - | Elizabeth Inman, widow - - - | 101 |
| —— April 30. | Lanercost - - | Anne Crowe, of Sandhill, widow - | 105 |
| —— July 3. | St. Mary, Carlisle - | Andrew Young, pauper - - - | 105 |
| —— Nov. 4. | Hesket - - | Sarah, widow of John Nixon, yeoman | 107 |
| —— Nov. 15. | Scaleby - - | Hugh James - - - - - | 101 |
| —— | Ulpha - - | Isaac Carleton - - - - - | 107 |
| 1787. April 11. | Burgh on Sands - | Robert Mayson, of Bowsted-hill - | 101 |
| —— April 11. | Thursby - - | Jane Reave - - - - - | 100 |
| —— Oct. 7. | Harrington - - | Margaret Carlisle - - - - | 100 |
| —— Dec. 3. | Rockliffe - - | Mary Hewitt *, widow - - - | 100 |
| 1788. Mar. 13. | Stapleton - - | Catherine Rutherford - - - | 102 |
| 1789. Feb. 15. | Farlam - - - | Ann Brougham, widow - - - | 106 |
| —— Nov. 7. | Kirk-Bampton - - | John Robinson, of Little-Bampton - | 100 |
| 1790. Jan. 8. | Brampton - - | James Martin - - - - | 101 |
| —— Nov. 19. | Maryport - - | Joseph Peel †, mariner - - - | 106 |
| —— | Corney - - - | William Troughton - - - | 102 |
| 1791. Jan. 31. | Langwathby - - | Sarah Vart - - - - - | 100 |
| —— Feb. 25. | Kirk-Andrews on Esk - | Alexander Ewart - - - | 104 |
| —— | Moresby - - | Sarah Gibson - - - - | 102 |
| —— | Millom - - - | David Claide - - - - | 102 |
| 1793. June 20. | Maryport - - | John Milliken, tinker - - - | 112 |
| 1794. May 14. | St. Mary, Carlisle - | Jeremiah Johnson, pauper - - | 100 |
| —— | Torpenhow - - | Mary Robinson - - - - | 104 |
| 1795. Jan. 7. | Arthuret - - | Mary Johnson, widow - - - | 100 |
| —— April 12. | St. Cuthbert, Carlisle - | William Skelton, weaver - - | 106 |
| —— May 12. | Rockliffe - - | James Grear, cooper - - - | Upwards of 100 ‡ |
| —— | Ponsonby - - | Mary Satterthwaite, pauper - - | 102 |
| 1796. | Ulpha - - - | Thomas Jackson § - - - - | 103 |
| 1797. Mar. 5. | Nether-Denton - | Anne Hutton - - - - | 102 |
| —— June 30. | Farlam - - - | Jonah Walker - - - - - | 100 |

* William Hewitt died in 1769, aged 87; Mary, his wife, in 1787, aged 100. (Epitaph.)

† His epitaph is as follows: "Joseph Peel, born at Bank-end Feb. 2, 1684; he lived in the reign of eight princes; viz. King Charles II., King James II., King William III., Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and three King Georges; aged 106 years 10 months, and was buried Nov. 16, 1790."—"Annos cvi. natus, tot enim vixit Josephus Peel; ita ferebat duo quæ maxima putantur opera, paupertatem & senectutem, ut eis pæne delectari videretur." There is a portrait of this old sailor at Netherhall, the seat of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. with whose ancestor he lived as servant when a boy. He went to sea at 17, and was in the voyage with Captain Stradling, when Alexander Selkirk was left at Juan Fernandes in 1744. He had acquired a small estate, but was in his old age reduced to poverty by his children; he dined at Netherhall on his 100th birth day, which he had previously ascertained by examining the register. This poor man died in consequence of a remarkable accident; of the bruises which he received by a fall from his horse; the horse having started at being annoyed by the claws of a cat, which he had been employed to carry some miles in a basket.

‡ The account in Hutchinson states him to have been 107.

§ Six of Thomas Jackson's children are living, the eldest of whom is 91, the next 89, the others from 84 to 76.

| Date. | Parish or Chapelry. | Names, &c. | Age. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1797. Nov. 22. | Sebergham - - | Duncan Robinson*, of Warnell-fell | 100 |
| 1798. April 22. | Dalston - - | Hannah Gate, widow, of Gatesgill - | 101 |
| 1800. Aug. 11. | Distington - - | Anne Wilson - - - - - | 101 |
| —— | Whitehaven - - | Sarah Miller, Quaker - - - | 101 |
| 1801. Jan. 26. | Trinity, Whitehaven - | John Hannah, mariner - - - | 101 |
| —— April 8. | Farlam - - | John Miniers, of Brackenside - - | 100 |
| 1802. Oct. 16. | Harrington - - | Mary Creavy, widow - - - | 102 |
| —— Dec. 29. | Wigton - - | Margaret M'Call, widow - - | 101 |
| 1803. Mar. 29. | Kirklinton - - | John Carruthers, senior - - - | 100 |
| —— July 8. | Greystock - - | Isaac Noble, of Berrier - - - | 100 |
| —— Aug. 21. | St. Cuthbert, Carlisle - | Bridget, widow of George Bowman - | 102 |
| —— | Moresby - - | John M'Whey - - - - - | 103 |
| 1804. June 1. | St. Cuthbert, Carlisle - | Jane, widow of Thomas Jameson, late of Mellerby - - - | 100 |
| —— Nov. 12. | Kirklinton - - | Eleanor Moffat, of Broomhill - - | 104 |
| 1805. Feb. 2. | Sebergham - - | Thomas Wilkinson, of Currigg - | 104 |
| —— Feb. 13. | St. James, Whitehaven - | Ann Brownrigg, widow - - - | 102 |
| —— June 11. | Trinity, Whitehaven - | William Woodburn, shoemaker - | 100 |
| —— Aug. 5. | St. James, Whitehaven - | William Welsh, tinker - - - | 105 |
| —— Oct. 28. | St. Bride - - | Mary Steel, widow - - - | 100 |
| —— Nov. 27. | Trinity, Whitehaven - | Sarah Young - - - - - | 100 |
| 1806. Dec. 8. | Kirklinton - - | Anne Sawyer, widow - - - | 103 |
| 1807. April 28. | Crosthwaite - - | Hannah Wilson †, widow - - - | 102 |
| —— Aug. 4. | Loweswater - - | Mr. John Mirehouse ‡, of Miresyke - | 101 |
| —— Dec. 30. | St. Nicholas, Whitehaven | John Brown - - - - - | 101 |
| 1808. May 7. | Harrington - - | Elizabeth Tolson, widow - - | 102 |
| 1810. June 22. | Stapleton - - | William Melichan - - - - | 106 |
| —— | St. Nicholas, Whitehaven | Mary Laycock - - - - | 100 |
| —— | Whicham - - | Margaret Biggins - - - - | 102 |
| 1811. Jan. 26. | Wigton - - | Elizabeth Furness, widow - - | 102 |
| —— Nov. 26. | Cleator - - | Francis Forster, miller - - - | 105 |
| —— | St. Nicholas, Whitehaven | Olivia Grears - - - - | 104 |
| 1812. July 24. | Penrith - - | John Ireland - - - - - | 100 |
| —— Nov. 23. | Raughton-head - | Tamar Strong - - - - | 103 |
| —— | Lorton - - | Sarah Wilson, of Armiside - - | 100 |
| 1813. Mar. 13. | Stapleton - - | Archibald Green - - - - | 101 |
| —— May 6. | - - - - | Elizabeth Bell, widow - - - | 105 |
| 1814. Feb. 24. | Kirklinton - - | John Milliken, of Mount - - | 106 |
| —— | Bromfield - - | Mrs. Elizabeth Barwis, widow of John Barwis, Esq. of Langrigg-hall | 100 |
| —— | Keswick - - | Mrs. Margaret Threlfall, mother of Mrs. Wood, at the Queen's Head, (buried at Urswick, Lancashire) | 105 |

* An old soldier, a native of the Highlands of Scotland; he fought under the Duke of Marlborough; against the rebels, in 1715 and 1745; and in most of the actions in Flanders during the reign of George II. (Hutchinson II. 424.)

† She lived 75 years in the family of the late Governor Stephenson, under five successive masters, and during the latter part of her life had an annuity allowed her, by her last master Rowland Stephenson, Esq. (See Gent. Mag.)

‡ His father died in 1771, at the age of 92; his mother in 1776, at the age of 97; having lived together more than 68 years. On entering his 100th year, he gave an entertainment to thirty or forty of his friends, put on a new coat on the occasion, and spent the day with the greatest cheerfulness and gaiety.

The

The most extraordinary instance of longevity in a native of Cumberland is that of John Taylor, born at Garragill, in the parish of Aldston-moor, a parish by no means remarkable for the long lives of its inhabitants, the greater part of whom are labourers in the lead-mines. Taylor had been employed in these mines from his childhood; he went below ground at eleven years of age, and was fourteen or fifteen at the time of the great solar eclipse, called in the North *Mirk Monday*, which happened March 29th, 1652. From that time till 1752, except for two years, during which he was employed in the mint at Edinburgh, he wrought in the mines at Aldston, at Blackhall in the bishopric of Durham, and in various parts of Scotland. In the year 1767, an account of him was sent to Dr. Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle, by Mr. J. Walker of Moffat, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries; he was then living in the neighbourhood of Moffat, near the Lead-hills mines, in which he had been employed several years. Upon applying to the Rev. Alexander Johnson, minister of Moffat, he informed us, that John Taylor's residence was in the parish of Crawford; that as no regular register of burials was kept in that parish, the exact date of his death could not be ascertained, but that according to the best information that he could procure, it happened some time in the year 1772. John Taylor married when he was between sixty and seventy, and had nine children by his wife, who died in 1758: two of his sons were living at Lead-hills in 1767[a]: at the time of his decease he must have been 135 years of age.

The number of persons in Cumberland[b], whose ages have been from 90 to 99 inclusive, since the ages have been noted in the parish registers, is above 1,120; of these about one-fourth have attained or exceeded the age of 95. In the parish of Bewcastle, where the average number of burials is about sixteen, and the population about 1,070, there occurred, within the space of forty years, three persons of 95 years of age, five of 97, one of 98, and one of 99, besides those of 100 years of age or upwards, noticed in the table. Generally speaking, the inhabitants of Cumberland, who live to this protracted age, are healthy and strong, capable of performing the functions of their several stations, and even of partaking of the amusements of life, almost to its close. Elston Cowman, a farmer of Distington, who died in 1814, at the age of 98, was appointed collector of the property-tax at 90, and executed the office ably and faithfully for some

[a] Archæalogia, vol. I. p. 231—233.

[b] The number of which our notes express the exact age is 753; of these, 191 were 95 years of age or upwards; of the remainder, we only know that their ages were from 90 to 99 inclusive; but dividing the number in the same proportion, those who have attained the age of 95 will be about one-fourth.

years. Thomas Elliot, a poor man, who died at Arlochden, in 1785, at the age of 104, was seen by our correspondent, at Arlochden fair, whither he had walked some miles, stripped of his coat, hat, &c. dancing and singing with great glee. John Taylor, before spoken of, worked in the mines till he was about 115. Some instances of remarkable contemporary longevity, may be here noticed: William Bowman, of Dearham, who died in 1800, at the age of 87, and his wife, who survived him, and died at the age of 91, lived together 64 years. Anthony and Isabella Walker, who died at the ages of 82 and 84, lived together as man and wife in the same house 61 years: Elizabeth the daughter of Anthony Walker married Henry Bacon, and she and her husband lived 62 years in the same house as man and wife, dying at the ages of 96 and 82. Mr. John Mirehouse of Miresyke, in Loweswater, who died in 1771, at the age of 92, and his wife, who died in 1776, at the age of 97, lived more than 68 years together. Mr. Wright, the late curate of Matterdale, died at the age of 85; his wife, who survived him, at 92. In Moresby church-yard is a memorial for Robert Steele, aged 90, and Jane his wife, aged 95. John Robinson, of Little-Bampton, died in 1789, aged 100; his wife in 1791, aged 91. The Rev. Thomas Jefferson, who died in 1768, at the age of 95, was minister of Cockermouth 68 years. The Rev. George Braithwaite, who died curate of St. Mary's, Carlisle, in 1753, at the age of 110, is said to have been a member of the cathedral for upwards of 100 years, having first become a member of the establishment as a chorister.

It is natural to inquire into the causes which have occasioned the prevalence of longevity in some counties and districts more than in others; but such inquiries do not appear to produce any satisfactory result. It is generally supposed that the climate of the northern counties is favourable to longevity, but, as we have already observed, the district most remarkable for longevity in Cornwall is the southern coast. In Cumberland it seems to be confined to no particular district: the parishes which border on the Fells on the east side of the county, are rather more remarkable for longevity than those on the western coast; but there is little difference except in the large towns. We could obtain no conclusion with respect to the diet and habits of the long-lived inhabitants of this county; as far as we had an opportunity of making the inquiry, some were abstemious, some intemperate. John Taylor, whose employment was frequently by night in the mines, ate heartily at any hour of the day or night, and drank freely: the most remarkable circumstance of his habits was the little sleep he took, which was so little, that his life was half as long again as that of any other person of the same age.

*Division of the County into Baronies.*

After William the Conqueror had given the county of Cumberland to Ranulph de Meschines, who had married his niece, and whom he made Earl of Carlisle, or, as some say, of Cumberland, this Earl divided the county into eleven baronies; Copeland, Allerdale below Derwent, Wigton, Burgh, Dalston, Greystock, Gilsland, Crosby, Liddell, and a nameless barony in the south-east part of the county, under the fells, given to Adam Fitz-Swein. He reserved in his own hands the forest of Inglewood, which afterwards became part of the Crown demesne. A part of this was some time, by royal grant, vested in the Kings of Scotland, afterwards resumed by the Crown, and granted to the Nevils. The whole was granted by King William III. to the Portland family, and is now vested in the Duke of Devonshire.

The barony of Copeland was given by Ranulph to William de Meschines, some say his brother, others a younger son, who built the castle of Egremont, and gave that name to the barony, which comprised the whole ward of Allerdale above Derwent except the honour of Cockermouth. William de Meschines left an only daughter; and this barony passed by successive female heirs to Fitz-Duncan, Lucy, and Multon, who took the name of Lucy. The division between coheiresses in this family will be more particularly spoken of hereafter. The whole became eventually vested, by gift and purchase, in the Percy family, whose ancestor married Maud[a], heiress of Anthony Lord Lucy, in the fourteenth century, and is now vested in the Earl of Egremont, by descent from Charles Duke of Somerset, who married the heiress of the noble family of Percy. The honour of Cockermouth, with the lordship of the five towns, Brigham, Dean, Eaglesfield, Braithwaite, and Greysouthern, was given by William de Meschines to Waldeof or Waldieve, son of Gospatric Earl of Dunbar; and except a temporary possession by the Whartons[b], has passed in the same manner as the barony of Egremont, and is now the property of the Earl of Egremont.

The great barony of Allerdale, given also by William de Meschines to Waldieve, has passed in the manner already described under the barony of Egremont, and is now the property of the Earl of Egremont.

[a] This Maud gave the whole of her inheritance to her second husband, the Earl of Northumberland, and his heirs.

[b] See the account of Cockermouth and the other townships.

The

The barony of Wigton[c] was given by William de Meschines to Waldeof, and by the latter to Odard de Logis, whose posterity took the name of Wigton, and became extinct in the male line about the middle of the fourteenth century, after which the barony of Wigton passed to the family of Lucy, and has descended with Allerdale to the Earl of Egremont.

The barony of Burgh[d] was given by Earl Ranulph to Robert D'Estrivers, from whose family it passed by successive heirs female to the families of Morvill, Multon, Dacre, and Howard. In 1684 it was purchased of Henry Duke of Norfolk by the ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the present proprietor.

The barony of Gilsland[e] was given by Earl Ranulph to his relation Hubert de Vallibus or Vaux. From his family it passed, by successive heirs female to the Multons, Dacres, and Howards, and is now the property of Charles Earl of Carlisle. Naworth Castle has long been the chief seat of this barony; it is supposed to have been at an earlier period at Irthington.

The barony of Dalston was given by Earl Ranulph to a younger brother of the Vaux family; but having escheated to the Crown, it was granted by King Henry III. to the Bishops of Carlisle. It comprises only the parish of Dalston: the north part of the barony, which is in the parish of St. Mary Carlisle, was assigned to the Prior, and now forms the manor of John de Capella, belonging to the Dean and Chapter.

The barony of Crosby, given by Earl Ranulph to Waldeof, was by the latter conveyed to the second Bishop of Carlisle and his successors, and is still annexed to the see. It comprises the parish of Crosby, and part of Stanwix.

The barony of Liddell, comprising the parishes of Arthuret and Kirk-Andrews, was given by Earl Ranulph to Turgis de Brundas or Brundey: it was afterwards in the Estotevilles, and passed by marriage to the Wakes. The heiress of Lord Wake having married Plantagenet Earl of Kent, it came eventually to the Crown. Having been granted to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, it was purchased of him in the reign of James I. by the ancestor of Sir James Graham, Bart. the present proprietor.

[c] It comprised the manors of Wigton, Waverton, Blencogo, Dundraw, Oulton, Kirkbride, and their dependencies.

[d] This barony comprises the parishes of Burgh, Bowness, Aikton, Thursby, Orton, Kirk-Bampton, Beaumont, Kirk-Andrews on Eden, and Grinsdale.

[e] This barony extends over the greater part of Eskdale ward, and the parish of Ainstable in Leath ward.

The

The barony of Kirklevington, or Kirklinton, which comprised the parishes of Kirklinton and Scalesby, was given by Earl Ranulph to the Boyvills, amongst whose coheirs it was divided at an early period.

The barony of Greystock, comprising the parishes of Greystock and Dacre, was given by Earl Ranulph to Lyolf, whose descendants took the name of Greystock; from them it passed by female descent to the Dacres and Howards, and is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

The barony given by Earl Ranulph to Adam Fitz-Swein, and called after his name, comprised the parishes of Kirkland, Melmerby, &c. This barony was at an early period divided into severalties.

Kirk-Oswald was also formerly a barony, though not enumerated among those distributed by Earl Ranulph. It comprised the parishes of Kirk-Oswald and Croglin.. This barony belonged to the Engaynes, and passed by female descent to the Morvilles and Dacres.

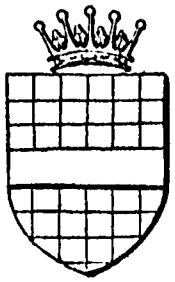
The proprietors of the several baronies, particularly those of the larger ones, granted numerous manors to their dependents, most of which having passed through various hands, continue to be held under such of the baronies as still exist.

## *Nobility of the County.*

### *Title of Cumberland.*

RANULPH DE MESCHINES[f], is by some, said to have been made Earl of Cumberland by William the Conqueror; others say Earl of Carlisle. Henry, Lord Clifford[g], was created Earl of Cumberland in 1525. The title became extinct by the death of Henry, the fifth Earl, in 1643. The following year King Charles created his cousin, Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland; the title became extinct at his death, in 1682. Prince George of Denmark, created Duke of Cumberland in 1689, died in 1708. Prince William Augustus, son of King George II. was created Duke of Cumberland in 1723; dying without issue in 1765, the title was revived in the person

[f] Arms. — Or, a lion rampant, Gules.

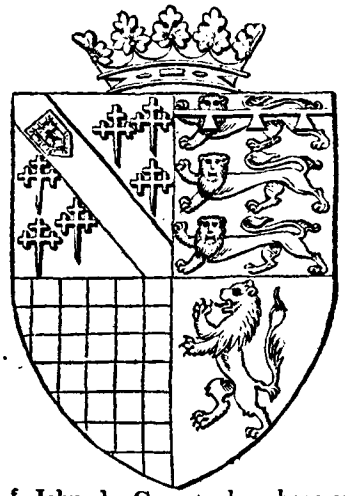


[g] Arms. — Checky, Or, and Azure, a fesse, Gules.

of

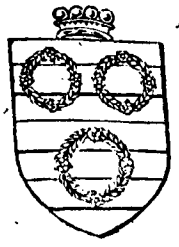
of Prince Henry Frederick, His present Majesty's brother, who died without issue in 1790. In 1799 Prince Ernest Augustus, His Majesty's fifth son, was created Duke of Cumberland, and still enjoys that title.

HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk. — The noble family of Howard first became connected with this county by the marriage of Philip, Earl of Arundel, and Lord William Howard, sons of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded in 1572, with Anne and Elizabeth, sisters and coheiresses of George, Lord Dacre, Baron of Greystock and Gilsland, who died in 1569. On a partition of the property the Earl of Arundel became possessed of Greystock, which barony[f] has ever since been one of the titles of his noble descendants. Henry Frederic, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1652, father of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who was restored to the title of Duke of Norfolk, settled the Greystock estate on his fourth son, the Honourable Charles Howard. Upon the death of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, without issue, in 1777, Charles Howard, Esq. of Greystock, grandson of the above-mentioned Charles, succeeded to the dukedom, and was father of Charles, the present duke, who occasionally resides at the ancient castellated mansion of Greystock.



Arms: — Quarterly 1. Gules, on a bend, between six cross crosslets, fitchee, Argent, an escutcheon Or, therein a demi-lion rampant, (pierced through the mouth with an arrow,) within a double tressure, flory-counter-flory, Gules, (being an augmentation granted in remembrance of the victory over the Scots at Floddon Field). Howard. 2. G. three lions passant-guardant in pale. O, a label of three points in chief Argent. Brotherton. 3. Checky O. and Az. Warren. 4. G. a lion rampant

[f] John de Greystock, whose ancestors had long possessed the barony of Greystock, was summoned to parliament 23 Edward I. Ralph, the last Lord Greystock, of this family, died in 1487; his grand-daughter and sole heiress, Elizabeth Greystock, married Thomas, Lord Dacre.



Arms of Greystock: — Barry of six. Arg. and Azure; three chaplets, Or.

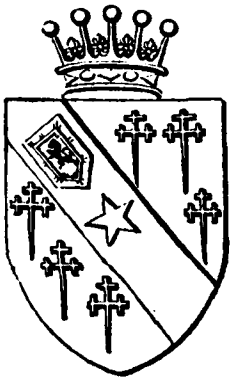
Arg.

Arg. armed and langued Az. Mowbray. Behind the whole, two marshals, staves in saltire, O. enamelled at each end, Sab. having the King's arms at the upper, and those of Howard at the lower end, being the badge of the hereditary office of Earl Marshal.

Crest:—On a chapeau G. turned up, Erm. a lion statant guardant O. (his tail extended) gorged with a ducal coronet Arg.

Supporters:—On the dexter side a lion, and on the sinister a horse, both Arg. the latter holding a slip of oak, fructed, Proper.

HOWARD, Earl of Carlisle.—Charles Howard, great great grandson of Lord William, who, as before-mentioned, married one of the coheiresses of Lord Dacre of Gilsland; after that title had lain dormant nearly a hundred years[s], was in 1661 created Baron Dacre of Gilsland, and Earl of Carlisle. The present Earl, Frederick Howard, is the fifth lineal possessor of these honors, and proprietor of the barony of Gilsland, and of Naworth Castle, the ancient baronial seat, in which he keeps a few rooms, fitted up for his occasional residence.



Arms and crest:—The same as those of the Duke of Norfolk, with a mullet for difference.

Supporters:—On the dexter side a lion Arg. with a mullet, on the sinister a bull, G. armed, unguled, and ducally gorged and chained, Or.

WYNDHAM, Earl of Egremont.—Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, having inherited from his mother, the heiress of Percy, Earl of Northumberland, the barony of Lucy, and the honours of Cockermouth and Egremont, in Cumberland, was in 1749 created Baron Cockermouth of Cockermouth, and Earl of Egremont, with remainder to his nephew Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. of Orchard-Wyndham, in the county of Somerset. The duke died in 1750, when Sir Charles Wyndham became Earl of Egremont, and dying in 1763, was succeeded by his son George, the second Earl, who

[s] Ranulph de Dacre, who married the heiress of the barony of Gilsland, was summoned to parliament 1 Edward II. After the heiress of Thomas, the sixth Lord Dacre, had carried away the inheritance of great part of the estate, and her husband, Sir Richard Fynes, had been declared Lord Dacre, 37 Henry VI. the male heirs continued to be summoned to parliament, and were distinguished by the appellation of the Lords Dacre of the North. After the death of George, Lord Dacre, the last male heir, in 1569, the title lay dormant, till revived in the descendant in the female line, as above-mentioned.

possesses a considerable estate in this county, and the ancient castles of Cockermouth and Egremont. The latter is wholly in ruins; in the former are one or two rooms, occasionally occupied by its noble owner.

Arms: — Azure, a chevron between three lions' heads, erased, Or.

Crest: — A lion's head, erased, within a fetterlock, Or.

Supporters — On the dexter side a lion rampant, Azure, winged, Or; on the sinister side, a griffin, Argent, gutté de Sang.

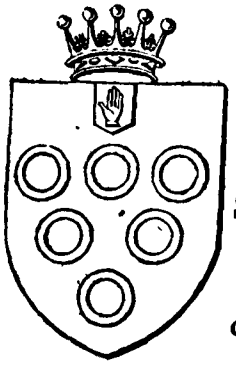
Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale. — The ancient family of Lowther, who, from a remote period, had been seated at Lowther, in the adjoining county of Westmorland, appear to have been first connected with this county in the reign of Edward I. when Sir Hugh Lowther, the King's Attorney General, was possessed of the manor of Wythorp, and purchased Newton-Regny of Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells. There were mansions on both these estates; Wythorp-hall was certainly for a considerable time one of the seats of the Lowther family. From the time above-mentioned the Lowthers frequently appear in the lists of sheriffs and knights of the shire. In the list of gentry of the county returned by the commissioners in the 12th year of Henry VI. we find four branches of this ancient family described as resident in Cumberland; Sir Hugh Lowther, who was at the field of Agincourt with King Henry V.; William Lowther [h], of Crookdake; John Lowther, of Allerby (in Aspatria); and William Lowther, of Rose. These probably are all long ago extinct, except that of Sir Hugh, who was then the head of the family. Sir Christopher, the second son of his immediate descendant Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, who died in 1637, settled at Whitehaven, and was created a baronet in 1641. This branch became extinct by the death of Sir James, the fourth baronet, in 1755, when the Whitehaven estate devolved under his will to Sir James Lowther [i], who had before succeeded to the Lowther estate and a baronet's title on the death of Henry Viscount Lonsdale [k], in 1750. Sir James Lowther was in 1784, created Baron Lowther,

[h] Son probably of Sir William Lowther of Crookdake, who was sheriff of Cumberland in the reign of Henry IV. Sir William was second son of Sir John, (temp. Edward III.)

[i] Sir James Lowther was descended from Robert Lowther, of Meaburn, in Westmorland, second surviving son of Sir John Lowther, who was created a baronet in 1640.

[k] This Lord Lonsdale, by whose death the elder branch became extinct, was son of Sir John Lowther, Bart. who had been created Viscount Lonsdale in 1696. His grand-father, Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, had been created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1640.

of Lowther, Baron of Kendal, baron of the barony of Burgh, in the county of Cumberland, Viscount Lonsdale and Lowther, and Earl of Lonsdale. In 1797 he was created Baron and Viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven, with remainder to the heirs male of his cousin, the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart.[1] Upon his death, in 1802, Sir William Lowther, Bart. son of Sir William last-mentioned, succeeded by devise to his large possessions in Cumberland and Westmorland, and to the entailed titles of Baron and Viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven: in 1807 he was created Earl of Lonsdale.



The mansion at Whitehaven, which had been rebuilt by the late earl, is his lordship's occasional residence.

The ancestors of Lord Lonsdale have married the heiresses of Quale, Strickland, and Lancaster.

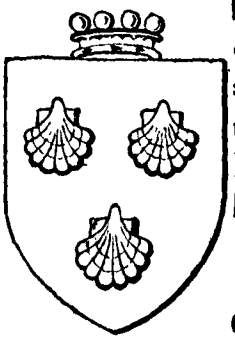
Arms of Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale: — Or, six annulets, Sable.

Crest: — On a wreath a dragon passant, Argent.

Supporters: — Two horses, Argent, each gorged with a chaplet of laurel, Proper.

Baron Greystock. See Duke of Norfolk.

Baron Dacre of the South. — Ranulph de Dacre, who married the heiress of Multon, of Gilsland, was summoned to parliament in the first year of Edward II. After the death of Thomas, the sixth Lord Dacre, Sir Richard Fynes, who married the daughter and heir of Thomas, his elder son, and became possessed of Dacre castle the ancient seat of the family, was in 1459, declared by the King's patent to be Lord Dacre; and his posterity were known by the description of the Lords Dacre of the South. This ancient barony having passed by female heirs through the families of Lennard and Roper, is now possessed by Gertrude, only sister and heir of the late Charles Trevor Roper, the eighteenth Lord Dacre, who was married in 1771 to Thomas Brand, Esq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire, by whom she has two sons and a daughter.



Arms of Dacre: — Gules, three escallops Argent.

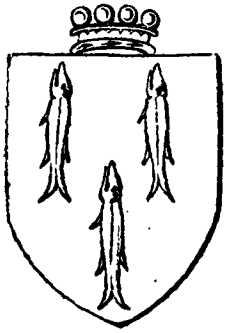
Supporters: — A wolf dog argent, collared Or, and a bull Gules, ducally gorged and armed, Or.

Baron

[1] Descended from Sir William, third son of Sir John Lowther, who died in 1637. His uncle, Sir William Lowther, was created a baronet in 1715; Sir William, the second baronet

Baron DACRE of the North. See Earl of Carlisle.

Baron LUCY, of Cockermouth. — Anthony de Lucy, whose father Thomas Multon, had assumed that name on marrying one of the coheiresses of Lucy of Egremont; was summoned to parliament 14 Edward II. Maud,



aunt, and heir of Anthony Lord Lucy, who died in 1389, settled her large inheritance upon her second husband Hugh Percy, and his heirs male, on condition that they should always bear the arms of Lucy quartered with those of Percy. This ancient barony having passed by heirs female to the families of Seymour and Smithson, is now possessed by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

Arms of the Barons Lucy: — Gules, three fish (luces) hauriant, Argent.

LAW, Lord Ellenborough. — The present Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench having attained by his eminent abilities the highest honours of his profession, was in the year 1802 advanced to the peerage, when he took the title of Ellenborough, a well known place near Maryport in this county, the site of a Roman station, and the property of his intimate friend, the late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. of Nether-hall. This eminent lawyer

is a native of Cumberland, having been born in the year 1750 at Great-Salkeld, of which parish his father, then archdeacon, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, was rector.

Arms: — Erm. a bend engrail'd, G. charged with three mullets, Arg. between two cocks of the second.

Crest: — A cock, Gules.

Supporters: — Two eagles, each charged on the breast with a mitre.

PENNINGTON, Lord Muncaster. — This ancient family took their name from Pennington, in Lancashire, at which place and at Mulcastre, now Muncaster, in this county, they were settled before the reign of Henry II.

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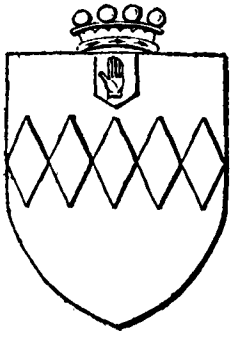
of this branch, having no issue, and his brother being dead without issue, left his estates to his first cousin, the Rev. William Lowther, rector of Swillington, who was created a baronet in 1764.

The

The family were sometimes called de Mulcaster, and some of the younger branches continued that name for several descents. Sir William Pennington, the immediate descendant of the elder branch, was in 1676 created a baronet. In the year 1783, John, elder son of Sir Joseph Pennington, the fourth baronet, was created Lord Muncaster of the Kingdom of Ireland, with remainder to his only brother Lowther Pennington. On the death of the late Lord Muncaster, in 1813, his brother, General Lowther Pennington, succeeded to the title.



Arms: — Or, five fusils in fesse, Azure.

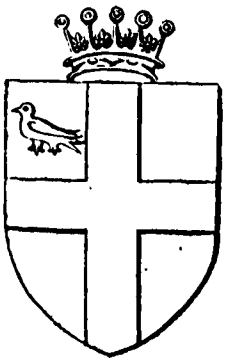
Crest: — On a wreath, a cat-a-mountain, passant-guardant, Proper.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a lion guardant, Proper, charged on the breast with an oak branch, Vert: on the sinister side, a horse reguardant, Proper, bridled, Or.

## *Extinct Peerages.*

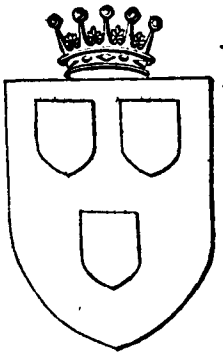
Earldom of CARLISLE.—Ranulph de Meschines had the Earldom of Carlisle[n] given him by William the Conqueror. His son of the same name, who was also Earl of Chester, surrendered the Earldom of Carlisle to King Henry I.

Sir Andrew de Hercla or Harcla was created Earl of Carlisle by King Edward II. in the fifteenth year of his reign. This title he enjoyed but a short time, for in the following year he was arrested in his castle of Carlisle, for treasonable correspondence with the Scots, degraded from his knighthood, by ungirding his sword, and hacking off his spurs, hanged, drawn, and quartered, his head being placed on London-bridge, and his four quarters thus disposed, one on the keep of Carlisle Castle, one on the keep of the castle at Newcastle, a third on York-bridge, and the fourth at Shrewsbury.[o]



Arms: — Arg. a cross, Gul. in the first quarter a martlet, Sable.

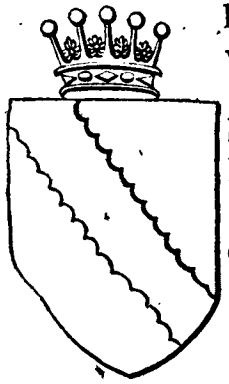
[n] See Vincent. Dugdale speaks of Ranulph as Earl of Cumberland.
[o] See Brooke's Vincent, p. 97.



HAY, Earl of Carlisle. — Sir James Hay, of a Scots family, was in 1622 created Earl of Carlisle. The title became extinct by the death of James, the second Earl, without issue, in 1660. The Earl of Kinnoul is of the same family.

Arms: — Arg. three escutcheons, G.

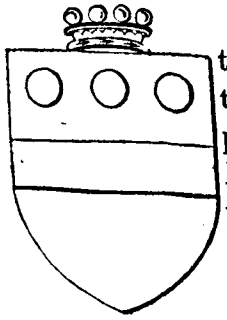
RADCLIFFE, Earl of Derwentwater. — Sir Francis Radcliffe, Bart. of Dalston, in Northumberland, descended from the Radcliffes of Castlerig, on Derwentwater lake, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Derwentwater, was in 1688 created Earl of Derwentwater, which title was forfeited by the attainder of James, third Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded in 1716, for being concerned in the rebellion of the preceding year. The eldest branch of this ancient family became extinct in the male line by the death of Anthony James Radcliffe, Earl of Newburgh, in 1814. The late Earl of Newburgh, whose father had claimed that Scotch earldom, in right of his mother, was great nephew of the last Earl of Derwentwater.



An ancestor of the Earls of Derwentwater married the heiress of Carrington. Some younger branches of the family have continued the male line.

Arms of Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater: — Arg. a bend engrailed, Sable.

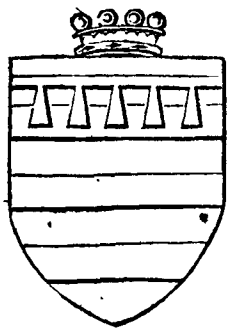
Crest: — On a ducal coronet, Or, a bull's head erased, Sable.



Lord WAKE, of Liddell. — John, Lord Wake, whose father had acquired the barony of Liddell in marriage with the heiress of Estoteville or Stuteville; was summoned to parliament 23 Edw. I. The heiress of Thomas, the second Lord Wake, married Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, whose daughter married Edward the Black Prince.

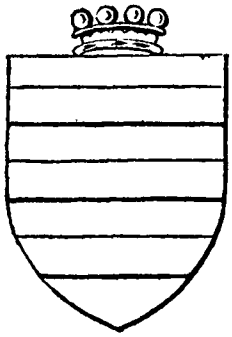
Arms. — Or, a fesse, Gules, in chief, three torteaux.

Baron



Baron MULTON of Gilsland. — Thomas de Multon, whose grandfather had married the heiress of Vaux, Lord of the barony of Gilsland; was summoned to parliament 25 Edw. I.: his daughter and heir married Ralph de Dacre.

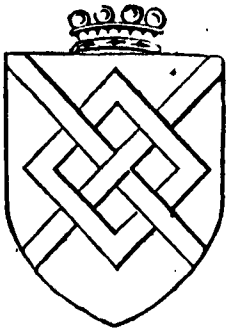
Arms. — Argent, 3 bars, Gules, with a label of five points.



Baron MULTON of Egremont. — Thomas de Multon, grandson of Lambert de Multon, who married one of the two coheiresses of Lucy, baron of Egremont; was summoned to parliament 28 Edw. I. This barony became extinct or dormant, by the death of John, the second Lord Multon of Egremont, in 1335. His three sisters, married to Fitz-Walter, Bermicham, and Lucy, were his coheiresses.

Arms. — The same, without the label.

HARINGTON Lord HARINGTON. — This ancient family took their name from the village of Harington, on the west coast, the manor of which place they possessed from a very early period, till the extinction of their male line, in the reign of Henry VI.; John de Harington was summoned to parliament 18 Edw. II.: his grandson, William, Lord Harington died without male issue in 1458: his daughter and heir married William Lord Bonville.



The Harington family, before the extinction of the elder line married the heiresses of Seaton and Canccfield, and coheiresses of Multon and Loring. From younger branches of this family, descended the Lords Harington of Exton, the Haringtons of Rutlandshire, Baronets, &c. &c.

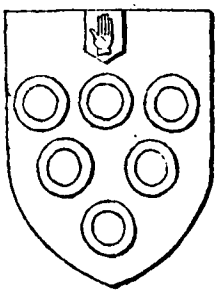
Arms. — Sable, a fret Argent.

Besides the above-mentioned parliamentary Barons, there have been several ancient baronial families which became extinct, before summonses to parliament were issued, as the early possessors of the great lordship of Allerdale; the family of Vaux who had the barony of Gilsland, before the Multons; the Estotevilles or Stutevilles, who had the barony of Liddell;

Liddell; the Engaynes and Morvilles, successively Lords of the barony of Burgh; the Wigtons, who had the barony of Wigton, the Fitz-Sweines, &c.

*Baronets.*

MUSGRAVE of Edenhall, 1611. — The Musgraves are descended from the ancient baronial family of Musgrave in Westmorland. Sir Thomas Musgrave, who died in 1469 or 1470, married the elder daughter and coheir of Stapleton of Edenhall. His descendant, Sir Richard, who had been made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King James, was created a baronet in 1611; and was the immediate ancestor of Sir Philip Musgrave, the present and eighth baronet. The descents have been lineal, except in the instance of Sir Richard, who died in 1687, leaving an only daughter and heiress married to Davyson of Blackston, in Durham, and was succeeded by his next brother. Besides the coheiress of Stapleton, the Musgraves have married coheiresses of Ward and Cogan.



Arms. — Azure, 6 annulets, three, two, one, Or.

Crest. — Out of a wreath, two arms counter-embowed, armed and gauntled, Proper, exhibiting an annulet, Or.

MUSGRAVE of Hayton-castle, baronet of Nova Scotia, 1638. — The Musgraves of Hayton-castle, were descended from Nicholas, third son of Sir Thomas Musgrave, who married the coheiress of Stapleton: this Nicholas, who died in 1500, married the heiress of Colvill, of Hayton-castle, the representative of the Tilliols: his great-grandson was made baronet of Nova-Scotia, in 1638. Sir Richard Musgrave, the fifth baronet, bore the name of Hilton, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle: his only daughter, Mrs. Joliffe, now possesses the Hayton-estate; the title went to his brother, Sir William, who died without issue; afterwards, to the late General Sir Thomas Musgrave, and is now enjoyed by (the ninth baronet in succession,) Sir James, son of the late Sir James Musgrave of Barnesley-park, in Gloucestershire, who died in 1814.

The Musgraves of Hayton, since the separation from the Edenhall branch, have married the coheiresses of Martindale, Sherburne, James, and Hedworth.[p]

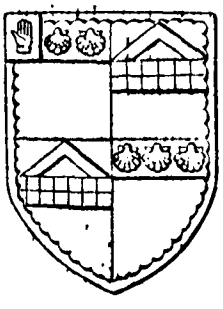
Arms. — The same as Musgrave of Edenhall, with due difference.

p. The coat of Hedworth is not quartered by the present family, the coheiress of that name having been the wife of Sir Richard Hilton, who died in 1755, s. p. m.

The

The Musgraves of Crookdake were descended from William, fourth son of Sir Thomas Musgrave, who married the coheiress of Stapleton; this William married a coheiress of Colvill alias Tilliol. One of the coheiresses of Musgrave of Crookdake married Sir John Ballantine, of whom Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq. is the representative.

GRAHAM of Esk and Netherby, 1628 and 1782.—The Grahams of the borders are supposed to have been descended from John, second son of the first Earl of Monteith. Richard second son of Fergus Graham of Plump, in the parish of Kirk-Andrews on Esk, was created a baronet in 1628, being described as Graham of Eske. The second son of Sir Richard Graham having settled at Norton-Conyers, in Yorkshire, was created a baronet in 1662, and was ancestor of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. Sir George, the second baronet of Esk, resided at Netherby, the present family seat: his son, Sir Richard, was in 1680, created Viscount Preston of the kingdom of Scotland; after the revolution, being apprehended in a boat on the river Thames, as he was about to leave the kingdom for the purpose of joining the abdicated monarch, he was tried and found guilty of high treason, but after a time received a pardon. Upon the death of Charles, the third viscount without issue in 1739, the title of baronet devolved to Charles, elder son of Dr. William Graham, some time Dean of Carlisle, fourth son of Sir George, the second baronet; but it was not, we believe, for some years claimed, nor is any account of this family inserted in the baronetages of 1741 or 1773. The title has been claimed, and is now enjoyed by Sir Robert Graham, the immediate descendant of the above-mentioned Charles, who is engaged in a mercantile concern, and resides in London. In the year 1782 James Graham, Esq. whose father, Dr. Robert Graham, second son of the Dean of Carlisle, had inherited the Netherby estate under the will of Lady Widdrington, surviving sister and sole heiress of the last Lord Preston, was created a baronet, and is the present possessor of Netherby. The first baronet married a coheiress of Musgrave of Cumcatch.



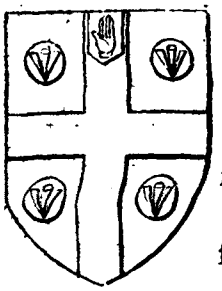
Arms of Graham:—Quarterly, 1 and 4. O. on a chief Sable, 3 escallops of the field, 2 and 3. Or, a fesse checky, Arg. and Az. in chief a chevron G. all within a border engrail'd, Argent.

Crest:—Issuing from a wreath O. and S. a demivol, Or.

FLETCHER of Clea-Hall, 1782.—The Fletcher family are descended from William Fletcher, a merchant of Cockermouth, who lived in the reign of

Henry VIII.; his great grandson Henry Fletcher, Esq. of Hutton, was created a baronet in 1640. Sir Thomas, the third baronet, embraced the Roman Catholic religion, retired into a convent at Douay, and dying without issue, the title and the male line of the elder branch of the family became extinct.

Sir Henry Fletcher, who was created a baronet in 1782, was descended from Philip, third son of Thomas Fletcher of Cockermouth, (grandfather of the first baronet,) who married the heiress of Musgrave of Clea-Hall, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Sir Henry died in 1807, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who is the present baronet.



Arms: — Arg. a cross engrailed Sable, between four roundles of the second, each charged with a pheon of the *field.*

Crest: — An horse's head Argent, charged with a trefoil, Gules.

Fletcher-Vane of Hutton, 1786. — Lionel Wright Vane Fletcher, son of Walter Vane, Esq. of Hutton, who had taken the name of Fletcher, and grandson of Lionel Vane, Esq. of Long-Newton, in the county palatine of Durham, by Catherine, sister of Sir Thomas Fletcher, the last baronet of the Hutton branch, was created a baronet in 1786, and was father of Sir Frederic Fletcher Vane, the present baronet, of Hutton and of Armathwaite.

Arms: — Or, three sinister gauntlets and a canton, Gules.

Crest: — An armed arm, embowed, couped at the shoulder, grasping a sword, all Proper.

The Fletchers of Moresby descended from William, the elder son of Henry Fletcher of Cockermouth, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, became extinct by the death of Thomas Fletcher, Esq. before the middle of the last century. The Fletchers of Tallantire descended from Lancelot, third son of Henry Fletcher above-mentioned, became extinct by the death of Henry Fletcher, Esq. one of whose coheiresses married Partis of Newcastle.

Briscoe of Crofton, 1782. — This ancient family were originally of Briscoe, near Carlisle, where they are traced three generations before the reign of Edward I. Their descendant, John Briscoe, Esq. was created a baronet in 1782, and was father of Sir Wastell Briscoe, the present baronet.

This

This family have married the heiresses of Crofton and Skelton, of Pettril-Wray. By the former they acquired Crofton, which has long been the seat of the family.

Arms: — Arg. three greyhounds current, in pale, Sable.

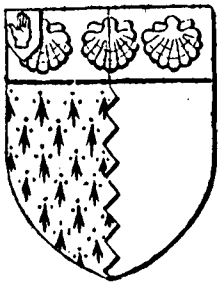
Crest: — A greyhound, current, Sable, seizing a hare, Proper.

WALSH of Ormathwaite, 1804. — Sir John Benn Walsh, who, in 1794, took the name of Walsh by the King's sign manual, pursuant to the will of his wife's uncle, is descended from the Benns of Moor-row, in Cumberland, and son of William Benn, Esq. who married the grand-daughter of the late Dr. William Brownrig, of Ormathwaite, near Keswick. Sir John Benn Walsh is the present proprietor of Ormathwaite, but does not reside in Cumberland.

Arms: — Arg. a fesse, Sable, cottised, wavy, Gul. between six martlets of the second.

Crest: — A griffin's head erased, per fesse wavy, Arg. and Erm. beak and ears, Or.

GRAHAM of Edmond Castle, 1808. — Sir James Graham, M.P. descended from a family who had long possessed a freehold estate in the parish of Hayton, on which is a mansion, now called Edmond Castle, was created a baronet in 1808.



Arms: — Per pale, indented, Erminois and Sable, on a chief, per pale, Sable and Or, three escallops, counterchanged.

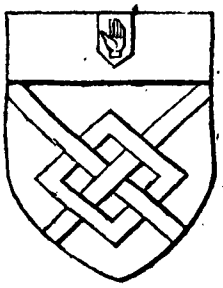
Crest: — A castle, from the battlements issuant two arms embowed in armour, Proper, garnished, Or, the arms supporting an escallop of the last.

*Extinct Baronets.*

RADCLIFFE of Derwentwater, 1619. — See Earl of Derwentwater.

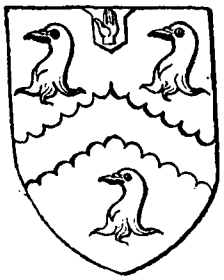
CURWEN of Workington, 1626. — This ancient family were descended from Ivo de Talbois, who married Elgiva, daughter of Ethelred, King of England, their immediate descent being from Orme, second son of Ketel, grandson

of the said Ivo. Sir Patric Curwen[q], the lineal descendant of Orme, was created a baronet in 1626. The title became extinct by his death in 1664, but the male line of the family was continued by a younger brother, and became extinct in 1778, by the death of the late Henry Curwen, Esq. His only daughter, the last of this ancient family, married her cousin, John Christian, Esq. of Unerigg, who in 1790 took the name of Curwen by the King's sign manual, in addition to his own. This family have married the coheiresses of Dalston and Selby.



Arms: — Arg. fretty, Gules, a chief, Azure.
Crest: — An unicorn's head erased, Arg. armed, Or.

DALSTON of Dalston-hall, 1640.—This ancient family were descended from a younger brother of Hubert de Vaux, Lord of Gilsland, who took the name of Dalston, from the place of his residence. His immediate descendant, Sir William Dalston, a great royalist, was created a baronet in 1640. The title became extinct in 1765, by the death of Sir George Dalston, the fourth baronet, who resided in Yorkshire; Sir George left an only daughter, married to a French gentleman of the name of Dillon. The title was assumed some time after Sir George's death by Captain John Dalston, who probably was led to believe that he had a claim to it as heir male of the Acorn-bank branch of the family, which became extinct by the death of Sir William Dalston, Knight, about the year 1770, but it could not be well founded, because the Acorn-bank family branched off long before the Dalstons became baronets, being descended from a younger son of Thomas Dalston, Esq. who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. by a second marriage with a coheiress of Carlisle. Captain Dalston left no male issue, and the family is supposed to be now entirely extinct. The coheiresses of Kirkbride, Warcop, and Thomworth, married into the family of Dalston, of Dalston.



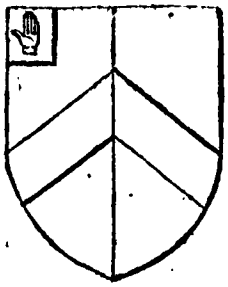
Arms: — Argent, a chevron engrailed between three daws heads erased, Sable.
Crest: — On a ducal crown, a falcon's head, issuing, Proper.

LOWTHER of Whitehaven, 1642, extinct in 1757. — See Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale.

[q] See the origin of the name, P. 172.

LAWSON

Lawson of Isel, 1688. — The Lawsons were descended from a family of considerable antiquity in Yorkshire; they came into Cumberland in consequence of the marriage of Sir Wilfred Lawson, Knight, with the widow of Thomas Leigh of Isel, by whose gift he became possessed of that estate. Sir Wilfred the grandson of his brother Gilfred, was created a baronet in 1688. The title became extinct by the death of Sir Wilfred, the eighth baronet, in 1806. Wilfred, a younger son of Thomas Wybergh, Esq., who inherits the Lawson estates under Sir Wilfred's will, has taken the name of Lawson.



Arms: — Per pale, Arg. and Sable, a chevron counterchanged.

Crest: — On a wreath, two flexed arms, Arg. supporting the sun, Proper.

*Gentry.*

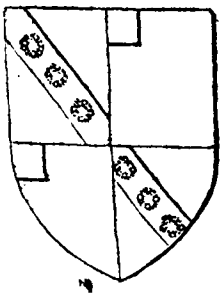
Barwis of Langrigg-hall. — This family was originally of Dearham, having married the heiress of Dearham at an early period. The heiress of the elder branch of Barwis, married Lamplugh. Another branch, settled at Ilekirk, in Westward, became extinct about the latter end of the seventeenth century. The coheiresses married Fetherstonhaugh, who died without issue, and Kirkby, who sold Ilekirk to Emerson. Thomas Barwis, Esq., who settled at Langrigg-hall, was grandfather to the Reverend John Barwis, the present proprietor, who resides on his rectory of Niton in the Isle of Wight. It is remarkable, that two ladies of this family have attained the age of 100 years; Mrs. Ann Barwis, buried at Dearham, in 1686; and the mother of the present Mr. Barwis, who died in 1814, at Langrigg-hall.

Arms of Barwis: — Arg. a chevron between three bears' heads, couped, Sable, muzzled, Or.

Beauly or Bewley of Hesket. — Some of this family were knights of the Shire, temp. Ric. II., &c. The elder branch became extinct in the reign of Charles I., when the heiress married Lawson. Mr. George Bewley of Woodhall, in Caldbeck, is descended from a younger branch. We have not been able to ascertain what arms were borne by the Bewleys of Hesket.

Blencowe, of Little-Blencow. — The first of this family whom we have been able to trace, lived in the reign of Edward III., and was the imme-

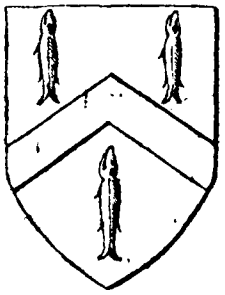
diate ancestor of Henry Prescot Blencowe, Esq., (now residing at Bath) who sold Blencow in 1802 to the Duke of Norfolk.



The Arms borne of late years by the Blencowe family, (Azure, a bend, Arg. charged with three chaplets of roses, Gules; quartered with, Gules, a canton, Argent,) vary somewhat from those which were granted to their ancestor, Adam de Blencowe, in the reign of Edward III., by William, Baron of Greystock.[r]

Crest:—On a sword pointed downwards a human heart, pierced through, between two wings.

BROUGHAM of Scales-hall.—The ancient family of Brougham, of Brougham, in Westmorland, were long possessed of property in this county, and for some generations, till Brougham, which had been sold to the Birds,

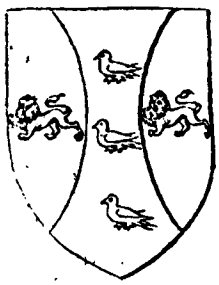


was repurchased of that family, Scales-hall, in the parish of Skelton, was their usual residence. Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P. Barrister at Law, is the present representative of this family.

Arms:—Gules, a chevron Arg. between three fishes, (luces) hauriant, Proper.

Crest:—A sinister arm embowed, in armour, issuing out of a wreath, holding a fish.

BROWNE of Tallantire.—William Browne, Esq., of Orthwaite-hall, near



Uldale, father of William Browne, Esq., now of Tallantire, purchased, and settled at this place, in the year 1776.

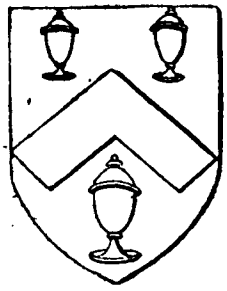
Arms:—Arg. three martlets in pale Sab. between two flaunches of the second, each charged with a lion passant of the first.

Crest:—A Griffin's head.

[r] The copy of the grant as given by Nicolson and Burn in their History of Cumberland, is as follows.; "To all to whom these presents shall come to be seen or heard, William, Baron of Greystock, Lord of Morpeth, wisheth health in the Lord. Know ye, that I have given and granted to Adam de Blencowe an escutcheon, Sable, with a bend closselted, or barred, Argent and Azure, with three chaplets, Gules, and with a crest closselted, Arg. and Az. of my Arms; to have and to hold, to the said Adam and his heirs for ever. And I and my heirs will warrant to the said Adam and heirs, the arms aforesaid. In witness whereof, I have to these letters patent set my seal. Written at the Castle of Morpeth the 26th day of February, in the 30th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, after the conquest." Vol. II. p. 375.

CHRISTIAN

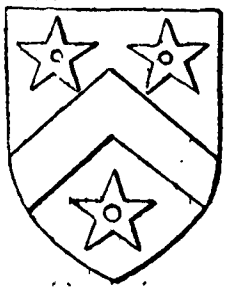
CHRISTIAN of Unerigg-hall. — The Christians are descended from the ancient family of M'Christen, of the Isle of Man, who, for several generations, were Deemsters or Judges of that island. They appear to have first written their name Christian about the year 1600. Ewan Christian, Esq., the first of the family who settled at Unerigg, died in 1719. Unerigg-hall is now the seat of John Christian, Esq., only son (by the first marriage) of John Christian, Esq., who, in consequence of his subsequent marriage with the heiress of Curwen, took the name of that family in addition to his own.



Arms of Christian: — Azure, a chevron humetté between three covered cups, Or.

Crest: — An unicorn's head erased, Arg. collared and armed, Or.

CRACKENTHORP of Bank-hall in Kirkland. — This is an ancient Westmorland family, branches of which have occasionally been settled in Cumberland. Crackenthorp of Cockermouth was sheriff of this county, temp. Hen. VI. Some time after the death of James Crackenthorp, Esq. of Newbiggin in Westmorland, (who was proprietor also of Bank-hall, although the family had not resided there for several generations) his nephew Christopher Crackenthorp Cookson, Esq., of Penrith, took the name of Crackenthorp, and was father of William Crackenthorp, Esq., the present representative of the family.

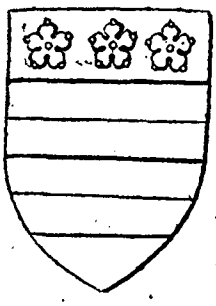


Arms of Crackenthorp: — Or, a chevron between three mullets, pierced, Sable.

DENTON, of Denton, Warnell, and Cardew. — This ancient family was of Denton-hall, in Nether-Denton, soon after the conquest. The male line became extinct, in the elder branch, after five descents, by the death of Sir Richard Denton, whose heiress married Adam Copley; Richard Copley, grandson of Adam, had a daughter and heiress married to Adam del'Hall, who took the name of Denton, and had a grant from his father-in-law of the arms of Denton, as borne by his maternal ancestor, Sir Richard Denton *. This Adam was ancestor of the Dentons of Warnell-hall, who began to reside at that place (which they acquired in exchange for Denton) as early as the middle of the sixteenth century; the im-

* T. Denton's MS. where is a copy of the grant in French.

mediate

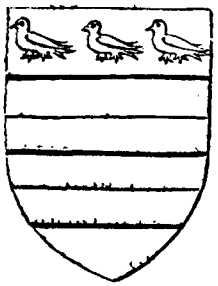


mediate male descendant of this branch is Mr. Charles Denton, of Cockermouth, nephew of John Denton, Esq., who sold Warnell-hall to Sir James Lowther, (afterwards Earl of Lonsdale) in 1774.

Arms of Denton of Denton and Warnell-hall, as granted by Richard Copley, and still borne by the family. — Arg. two bars, Gules, in chief three cinquefoils, Sable.

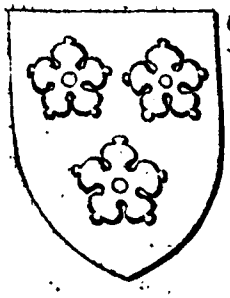
The DENTONS of Cardew were descended from a younger branch of the original male line of Denton, of Denton, who settled at Ainstable as early as the reign of Edward II., and afterwards removed to Cardew: we can trace nothing of this branch after George Denton, who sold Cardew to Sir John Lowther, in 1686.

Arms of Denton of Cardew: — Arg. 2 bars, Gules, in chief three martlets of the second.



Crest: — A martlet, Sable, as described in the heralds' visitations; but it is said in the MS. of John Denton, of Cardew, that they bore for their crest, a castle burning, with a flaming sword in a lion's paw on the top of it, granted by Edward Baliol to their ancestor, for his gallantry in defending a castle in Annandale, against Robert Bruce.

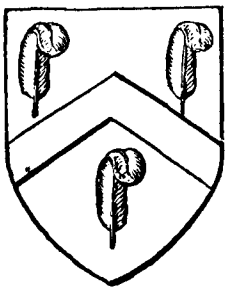
DYKES of Dovenby. — This family were originally of Dykesfield, in Burgh, where they are traced three generations before 50 Edward III. Thomas Dykes, who died in 1658, is the first described in the pedigree as of Warthole, which was for some generations, the seat of the family, and is now the property of Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby. This gentleman being the elder son of Lawson Dykes, Esq., of Crookdake-hall, who took the name of Ballantine in 1773, married his first cousin, the daughter and heiress of the late Frescheville Dykes, Esq., of Warthole. The heiresses of Waverton, of Waverton in Cumberland, Distington, Pennington, Radcliffe of Cockerton, in Durham, and De la Vale, and a coheiress of Salkeld, have married into this family.



Arms: — Or, three cinquefoils, Sable.

Crest: — A lobster, vert.

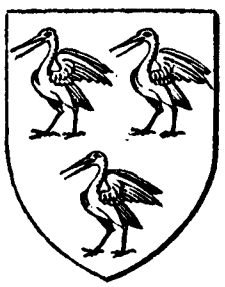
FETHERSTONHAUGH, of Kirk-Oswald. — Henry Fetherstonhaugh, a younger son of the family of that name in Northumberland, settled at Kirk-Oswald. Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq. now of this place, is the son of the Reverend Charles Smallwood, who married the sister of Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., by whose death, in 1797, the male line of this branch became extinct.



Arms: — Gules, a chevron between three ostrich feathers, Argent.

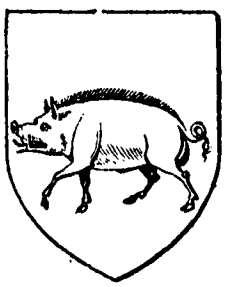
Crest: — An antelope's head, Gules, crined and armed, Or, charged on the neck with an ostrich's feather and an annulet, Argent.

GIBSON, of Barfield. — A younger branch of the Gibsons of Gunmore-park, and Myerscough-house, in Lancashire, settled in Cumberland about the middle of the seventeenth century. The present representative of this branch is Robert Gibson, Esq., whose eldest son, now of Gray's-Inn, has lately taken the name of Atherley, in addition to that of his own family.



Arms of Gibson: — Azure, three storks rising, Proper.

This family bears two crests: — A stork rising, Proper, in his beak an olive branch, vert; and a lion rampant grasping a club.



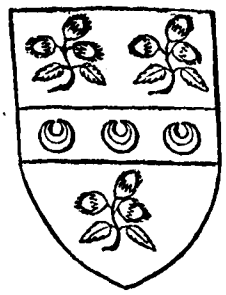
GILPIN of Scaleby, originally of West-ward. — One of the ancestors of this family was slain at Bosworth field. The present representative of the Gilpins of Scaleby (who left Cumberland after the sale of that estate) is William Gilpin, Esq., of East-Sheen, in Surrey.

Arms: — Or, a boar passant, Sable.

Crest: — A pine branch, Vert.

HALTON of Greenthwaite-hall, in Greystock, from the time of Ric. II., removed early in the last century to South-Winfield manor-house, in Derbyshire, which is now the residence of Winfield Halton, Esq. the representative of this family.

Arms: — Party per pale, Gules and Azure, a lion rampant, Or.

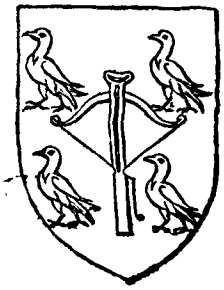


HASELL of Dalemain. — Sir Edward Hasell, Knight, ancestor of Edward Hasell, Esq., the present possessor settled at Dalemain, in the reign of Charles II.

Arms: — Or, on a fesse Az., between three hazel slips Proper, three crescents Argent.

Crest: — A squirrel, seiant, cracking a nut, between two oak branches, all Proper.

HIGHMORE of Harby-brow. — A branch, it is probable, of the Highmores of Armathwaite, in Bassenthwaite, married the heiress of Boyvill, and settled at Harby-brow, in the reign of Edward IV. Francis Highmore, Esq., who sold this estate, died without issue in 1610; his sister and heiress married Francis Troughton. A younger son of Alexander Highmore (of this family) who died in 1593, settled in Dorsetshire. The representative of this branch is W. R. Highmore, Esq., of Wanstrow, near Frome in Somersetshire.



Arms: — Argent, a cross bow pointed upwards, between four moor-cocks Sab. membered and beaked, Gules.

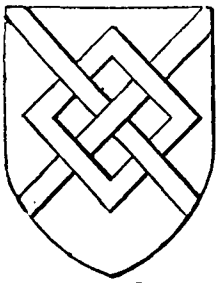
Crest as granted in 1683: — Out of a wreath, Arg. and Sab. an arm armed Proper, brandishing a faulchion, Arg. hilt and pomel, Or, between two leading pikes, Gules, headed, Or.

HOWARD of Corby. — Sir Francis Howard, second son of Lord William Howard, and grandson of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, settled at Corby, which he possessed by gift of his father, and was the immediate ancestor of Henry Howard, Esq. now of Corby.

Arms: — The same as the Duke of Norfolk, with the difference.

HUDLESTON of Hutton John. — An ancestor of this ancient family being originally of Hudleston, in Yorkshire, married the heiress of Millom of Millom, in the reign of Henry III. The elder branch continued to reside at Millom, (where a castle was built by Sir John Hudleston, in the reign of Edward III.) for many generations. William Hudleston, the last of the Millom branch, died in 1745; his daughter and heir married Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. The coheiresses of Fenwick and Stapleton have married into this family. Andrew, a younger son of John Hudleston, who lived in the reign

of Henry VIII., married the heiress of Hutton, of Hutton-John, in the parish of Greystock; and was the immediate ancestor of Andrew Hudleston, Esq. now of Hutton-John.

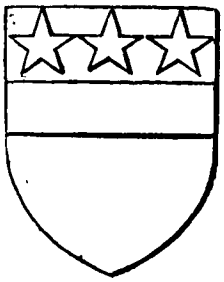


Arms: — Gules, a fret, Argent.

Crest: — Two arms, dexter and sinister, embowed, vested, Arg. holding in their hands, a scalp Proper, the inside Gules.

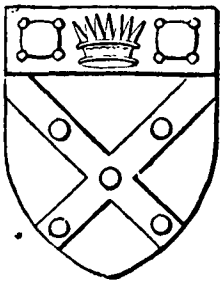
The Hudlestons of Sawston in Cambridgeshire, now represented by Francis Hudleston, Esq., are descended from a younger branch of this family, which, in consequence of a marriage with one of the coheiresses of the Marquis Montague, settled at Sawston, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Irton of Irton. — This ancient family are traced as resident at Irton, whence they took their name, as early as the reign of Henry I. The present representative is Edmund Lamplugh Irton, Esq., of Irton-hall. An heiress of Copeland, and a coheiress of Bassenthwaite, married into this family.



Arms: — Arg. a fesse Sab. in chief, three mullets, Gules.

Crest: — A demi-lion Sab. collar'd Arg. holding in his dexter paw a mullet, Gules.

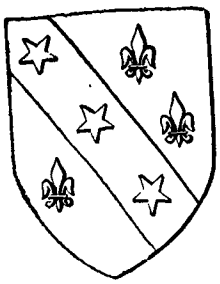


Johnson of Walton-house. — John Johnson, Esq., father of William Johnson, Esq. now of Walton-house, purchased this estate, and settled there in 1789.

Arms: — Arg. on a saltier Sab. five besants; on a chief Gules an eastern crown between two woolpacks, Or,

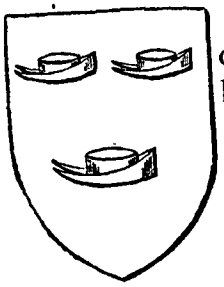
Crest: — An estoile within a spur erect, between two wings elevated, Or.

Leathes of Dale-head. — This ancient family were of Leathes in the parish of Aikton, soon after the conquest. Thomas Leathes, Esq., the last heir male died in 1806; his nephew, Thomas Stanger, Esq., shortly afterwards took the name of Leathes in addition to his own, pursuant to his uncle's will. Mr. Stanger Leathes resides at Dale-head during the summer season.



Arms of Leathes :— Azure, on a bend between three fleurs de lis Argent, as many mullets, Gules.

Crest : — A lion's head affronté.

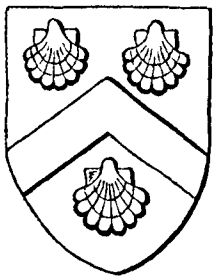


LUTWIDGE of Holme-Rook. — The present representative of this family is Major Skeffington Lutwidge, nephew of the late Admiral Lutwidge.

Arms — Azure, three morions, or steel caps, Or.

Crest : — A lion rampant.

MILBOURNE of Armathwaite castle. — William Milbourne, Esq. first possessed this estate by bequest from the Sandersons in 1741. Robert Sanderson Milbourne, Esq., the present representative of this family, is son of a cousin of the above-mentioned William.



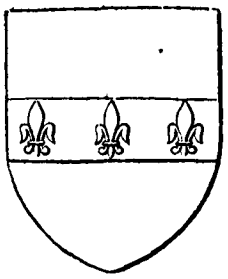
Arms of Milbourne. — Sable, a chevron between three escallops, Argent.

Crest : — A griffin's head erased.

PATRICKSON of Stockhow, Caswell-how, and Calder-abbey. — The representative of this ancient family, whose property in this county has been long since alienated, is Hugh Patrickson, Esq. Paymaster of the Third regiment of Dragoons.

Arms : — Or, a fesse between three greyhounds, current, Sable.

Crest : — On a mount Vert, a stag current, Proper, hoofed and attired, Or,

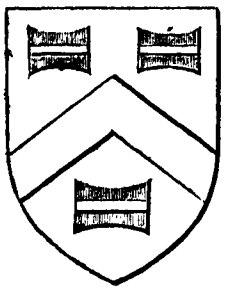


PATTENSON of Melmerby. — The ancestor of the Reverend Thomas Pattenson, now of Melmerby-hall (being of a Westmorland family) settled at this place about a century ago, in consequence of his marriage with the heiress of Threlkeld.

Arms: — Arg on a fesse Sab. three fleurs de lis, Or.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, a camel's head issuant.

PONSONBY of Hale. — This family were originally of Ponsonby, where they are to be traced by the name of Ponsonby before the reign of Edward II. At an earlier period, the first of the family of whom we find any mention was called Ponson, his son Fitz-ponson. Miles Ponsonby, Esq., a lieutenant in the navy, is the immediate representative of this ancient family. Two younger brothers of the Ponsonbys of Hale, Sir John and Henry, went into Ireland about the middle of the seventeenth century. Sir John was ancestor of the noble families of Besborough and Ponsonby; Henry of the Ponsonbys of Crotto.



Arms: — Gules, a chevron between three combs, Argent.

SANDES or Sandys of St. Bees. — This family was originally of Burgh on Sands, being called in ancient evidences De Sabulonibus. One of the family was knight of the shire, temp. Ric. II. They had been settled at Rotington in St. Bees, for five descents, at the time of the visitation in 1615. The family has been long extinct in Cumberland; but some of the male descendants still remain; from William Sandys, a younger son of this family, who went into Lancashire, descended Archbishop Sandys, common ancestor of the late Lord Sandys of Ombersley, the baronets of Cambridgeshire and Kent, all extinct, Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, Bart. now of Miserden Park in Gloucestershire, and other branches.

The arms are not described in St. George's Visitation, 1615; it is uncertain, therefore, what coat was borne by the Cumberland family. The several branches above-mentioned have borne three moors' heads, and three cross crosslets, variously combined, with one or with two chevrons, and of various colours.

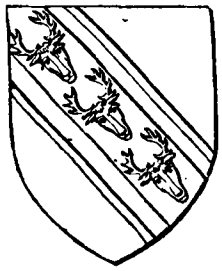
SENHOUSE of Seascales and Nether-hall. — The ancestors of this family were originally of Seascales, where we find them somewhat prior to the reign

of Edward III. The elder branch of the Seascales family became extinct by the death of John Senhouse Esq., who was living in 1688[t]. The late John Senhouse, Esq., of Calder-abbey, who left no male issue, was of a younger branch of the Seascales family.

John Senhouse, a younger son of John Senhouse of Seascales, who married one of the coheiresses of Eglesfield of Alneburgh-hall, (now Nether-hall,) settled at that place, and was the immediate ancestor of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., now of Nether-hall. Coheiresses of Lucy and Eglesfield, married into the Senhouse family. After the separation of the branches, one of the Seascales family married a coheiress of Bimpson, who had married a coheiress of Writington.

Arms of Senhouse: — Or, a parrot, vert.
Crest: — A parrot, vert.

STANLEY, formerly of Dalegarth, now of Ponsonby. — John, a younger son of John Stanley, Lord of Stanley and of Stourton in Cheshire, (which John was ancestor also of the Earls of Derby, and of the Stanleys of Cheshire, Baronets) settled at Greswithen in Cumberland, in the early part of the fourteenth century. Nicholas, his grandson, on marrying the heiress of Awsthwaite, removed to Dalegarth, where the family resided for several generations. The immediate descendant of this ancient family is Edward Stanley, Esq. of Ponsonby-hall, whose grand-father pulled down the old mansion at Dalegarth.



Arms: — Arg. on a bend. Az. cottised, Vert, three stags' heads caboshed, Or.
Crest: — A stag's head Argent, attired, Or, collared, Vert.

WARWICK of Warwick. — This ancient family, now extinct in the male line, were descended from Odard, to whom the manor was given by Ranulph de Meschines in the reign of Henry I. Francis Warwick, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1772. Robert Bonner, Esq., then the only representative of the family in the female line, (through the Maddisons) took the name of Warwick in 1792, and is the present proprietor of the Warwick estate.

[t] T. Denton's MS.

Arms

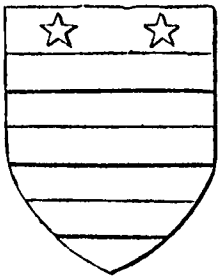
Arms of Warwick: — Azure, three lions rampant, Argent.

Crest: — A dexter arm couped at the shoulder, in armour, holding in the gauntlet, a battle-axe, all Proper.

WHELPDALE of Skirsgill and Penrith. — This ancient family, of whom was Roger Whelpdale, made Bishop of Carlisle in 1419, have been settled for many generations at Skirsgill in Dacre, and at Penrith. The present representative of this family is William Whelpdale, Esq., now of Beck, in the parish of Ainstable. John Richardson, Esq., whose father married the heiress of Thomas Whelpdale[u], Esq., sometime of Bishop's Yard in Penrith, has taken the name of De Whelpdale, with the family arms, pursuant to the will of his maternal grandfather.

Arms: — Arg. three greyhounds current in pale, Gules, collared, Or.

WYBERGH of St. Bees. — William Wybergh of this place married the heiress of Engayne of Clifton in Westmorland in the reign of Edward III. In the visitation of 1665, the family were described as of Clifton and St. Bees. Thomas Wybergh, Esq., the representative of this ancient family resides at present at Brayton in Cumberland as guardian of his son Wilfred, as yet under age, who inherits the Lawson estates, under the will of the late Sir Wilfred Lawson Baronet, whose name he has taken.



Arms of Wybergh: — Or, three bars, Sable, and in chief, two mullets of the second.

*Families extinct before* 1500.

ALLONBY of Allonby. — One of the coheiresses married Flimby.

ALLERBY of Alwardby. — The heiress married into a younger branch of the Porters of Weary-hall.

[u] He was a younger brother of William Whelpdale, formerly of Skirsgill.

ARCLEBY of Arcleby. — The heiress married Martindale.

AWSTHWAITE[x] of Awsthwaite. — Extinct temp. Edw. III. The heiress married Stanley.

BASSENTHWAITE of Bassenthwaite. — Extinct temp. Edw. II. One of the coheiresses married Irton, and afterwards Lawson; the other Martindale.

BEAUCHAMP[y] of Little-Croglin. — Extinct about temp. Hen. VII.

BOYVILL, alias LEVINGTON. — The elder branch extinct temp. Hen. III. The heiress married Baliol. A younger branch extinct temp. Edw. IV. The heiress married Highmore of Harby-brow.

BRANTHWAITE[z] of BRANTHWAITE. The heiress married Skelton.

BRAYTON of Brayton.

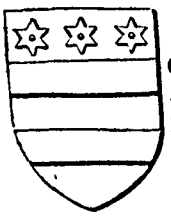
BROUGHTON of Broughton. — Extinct temp. Hen. VI.

BRUN of Drumburgh Castle. — Extinct temp. Ric. II. The coheiresses married Harington, Curwen, and Bowet.

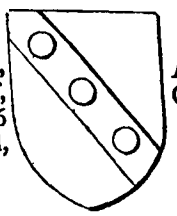
CARDEW of Cardew. — Extinct temp. Edw. I.

CASTLE-CARROCK of Castle-Carrock. — Supposed to have been descended from Eustace de Vallibus. — Extinct temp. Edw. I. The coheiresses married Newbiggin, Appleby, and Eglesfield.

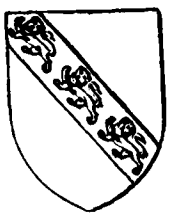
COLVILL. — Who married the heiress of Tiliol; extinct temp. Edw. IV. The coheiresses married two brothers of the Musgrave family.



[x] Arms: — Gules, two bars, Arg. in chief, 3 mullets of 6 points, pierced, Or



[y] Arms: — Arg. on a bend, Gul. 3 besants.



[z] Arms: — Or, on a bend, Sab. 3 lions, passant-guardant, of the field.

COPELAND[a] of Bootle. — Extinct about temp. Ric. II. The coheiresses married Hudleston, Penington, and Senhouse.

CORBY of Corby. — Extinct temp. Edw. I.

CORNEY of Corney. — Extinct temp. Hen. III. The heiress married Penington.

DALE of Dale-head. — The heiress married Leathes.

DEERHAM of Deerham. — The heiress married Barwis.

DERWENTWATER[b] of Derwentwater. — Extinct temp. Ric. II. The heiress married Radcliffe.

DOVENBY of Dovenby. — Extinct temp. Hen. III.

DUNDRAW of Dundraw. — The coheiresses married Clapell, Tinmouth, and Crofton.

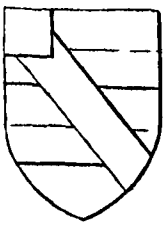
FARLAM of Farlam. — Extinct temp. Edw. III.

FENWICK[c]. — A branch of the Northumberland family of that name. One of the coheiresses married Hudleston.

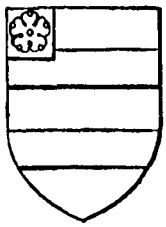
FRISINGTON of Frisington. — Extinct temp. Hen. IV. The coheiresses married Sackfield, Lawson, and Atkinson.

GOSFORTH of Gosforth. — Extinct early in the fourteenth century. The coheiresses married Caddy, Hustock, Garth, Kirkby, and Estholme.

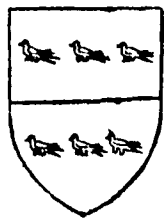
GREENHOW of Greenhow. — The heiress married Briscoe.



[a] Arms: — Or, two bars and a canton, Gules, over all a bend, Sable.



[b] Arms: — Arg. 2 bars G. on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil, Or.



[c] Arms: — Per fesse Gul. and Arg. 6 martlets counterchanged:

GRINSDALE of Grinsdale. — The elder branch extinct temp. Joh. The coheiresses married Newton and De la Sore. A younger branch extinct temp. Edw. III.

HALE of Hale. — Extinct temp. Edw. I. The heiress married Ponsonby.

HAYTON of Hayton. — The heiress married Mulcaster, a younger branch of the Penington family.

HUGHTHWAITE of Hughthwaite. — The heiress married Swinburne.

IREBY [d] of Ireby. — One of the coheiresses of the elder branch married Estoteville, the other Lascelles, and afterwards Charters. A younger branch extinct temp. Ric. II.

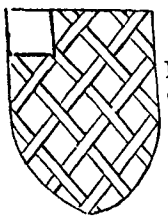
LANGRIGG of Langrigg. — Extinct temp. Edw. I. The coheiresses married Osmunderley and Laithes.

LEVINGTON of Levington. — Extinct temp. Hen. III. The heiress married Baliol, who died without issue.

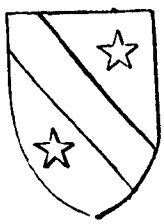
MILLOM of Millom [e] (a branch of the Boyvills). — Extinct temp. Hen. III. The heiress married Hudleston.

MORESBY [f] of Moresby. — Extinct before 1500. The heiress married Pickering.

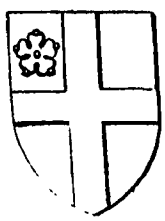
MORTON of Morton.



[d] Arms:—Arg. Fretty, and a canton, Sable.



[e] Arms:—Arg. a bend between two mullets, Sable.



[f] Arms: — Sable, a cross Arg. in the first quarter a cinquefoil, Or.

MORVILL[g] of Isel, Kirk-Oswald, &c. Extinct about temp. Joh. One of the coheiresses married Gernon; the other Lucy, and afterwards Multon.

NEWTON[h] of West-Newton. — The heiress married Martindale.

ORTON[i] of Orton. — The heiress married Skelton.

PARTON of Parton. — The heiress married Mansell.

PARVINGE of Blackhall, &c.

RAUGHTON of Raughton. Extinct temp. Edw. IV.

REDMAN[k] of Cockermouth.

REGNY of NEWTON-Regny. — Extinct temp. Edw. I. Four coheiresses.

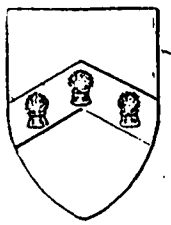
ROTINGTON of Rotington.

STAFFOLD of Staffold. — Extinct temp. Hen. V. The coheiresses married Chambers, Mulcaster, and Blenerhasset.

STAPLETON[l] of Edenhall. — Extinct temp. Hen. VI. The two coheiresses married into the Musgrave family.

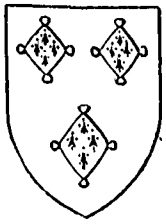
STAVELY of Renwick. — Extinct temp. Edw. I.

[g] Arms: — Az. semeé de lis and fretty, Or.

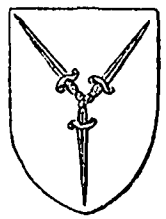


[h] Arms: — Arg. on a chevron Az. three garbs, Or.

[i] Arms: — Vert. a lion rampant, Argent, crowned and armed, Gules.



[k] Arms: — Gules, three cushions Erm., buttoned and tasseled, Or.



[l] Arms: — Arg. three swords, pomels in the nombril of the escutcheon, points extended, Gules.

SWINBURN of Bewcastle. — Extinct temp. Edw. III. The heiress married Strivelin.

TALLANTIRE of Tallantire.

TILIOL of Scaleby. — Extinct 14 Hen VI. The coheiresses married Colvill and Moresby.

TURP of Edenhall. — Extinct temp. Edw. III. One of the coheiresses marred Stapleton.

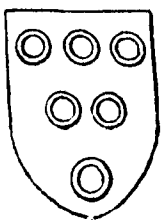
VIPONT[m] of Aldstone-Moor. — The heiress married Stapleton.

WIGTON of Wigton. — Extinct temp. Edw. III. The heiress married Gernon.

In the list of Cumberland gentry returned by the commissioners 12 Hen. VI. are the names of several families, which probably were extinct before 1500. Their residence is not mentioned, and it is probable that they were not of long continuance; viz. Delamore[n] (knight of the shire temp. Ric. II.), Arlosch, Grane, Cardoile, Kelet, Graneson, Barre, Middleham, Person of Loweswater, Jackson of Loweswater and Howchonson.

*Families extinct since* 1500.

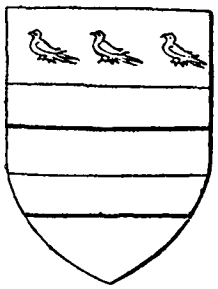
AGLIONBY of Nunnery. This ancient family was settled about the time of the conquest, at Aglionby in Warwick, still the property of their representatives. They were afterwards of Carlisle, and of Drawdykes in Stanwix, latterly of Nunnery. Christopher Aglionby, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1785; one of his sisters and coheiresses died unmarried; the others married John Orfeur Yates, Esq., Richard Bamber, Esq., and the Reverend Samuel Bateman. Mrs. Bamber resides at Nunnery, the family seat. Henry Aglionby Bateman, Esq., son of the Rev. S. Bateman, has, pursuant to the will of an aunt, taken the name of Aglionby. A younger branch of this family settled in Warwickshire;



[m] Arms: — Or., six annulets Gules, three. two, and one.

[n] Arms: — Arg. six martlets, three, two, one, Sable.

it soon became extinct, and is represented by the Slaneys of Shiffnall.



Lord Viscount Avonmore, of the kingdom of Ireland, is representative of Richard Aglionby, Esq., a younger son of John Aglionby, who took an active part in the defence of Carlisle against General Lesley, and died in 1665.

Arms of Aglionby: — Arg. two bars, and in chief three martlets, Sable.

Crest: — A demi-eagle, displayed, Or.

Ballantine of Crookdake married the heiress of Musgrave: a coheiress of Ballantine married Dykes, who in 1773, took the name of Ballantine. See Dykes.

Bird of Penrith traced to the year 1295: — This family were for a

time possessed of Brougham-hall, since repurchased by the Broughams. The Birds became extinct during the last century.

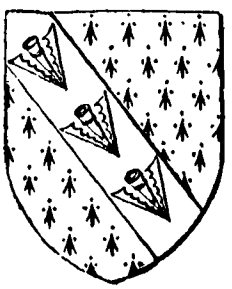
Arms: — Arg. on a chevron engrailed G. between three lions rampant Sable, as many fleurs de lis, Or.

Blenerhasset originally of Blenerhasset, afterwards of Carlisle, and more

recently of Flimby-hall. The Cumberland branch of this family became extinct by the death of William Blenerhasset, Esq., who sold Flimby-hall in 1772. Branches of this family are settled in various parts of England, and in Ireland.

Arms: — G. a chevron between three dolphins, naiant, embowed, proper,

Carleton of Carleton near Penrith. — This ancient family had been



settled at Carleton from about the time of the conquest. Robert Carleton, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1707.

Arms: — Erm. on a bend Sable, three pheons, Argent.

Crest: — An arm embowed, proper, holding an arrow.

DACRE of Lanercost descended from Sir Thomas Dacre, grantee of the abbey-estate, an illegitimate son of Lord Dacre — extinct by the death of James Dacre, Esq.,° in 1716.

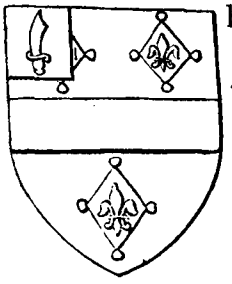
Arms: — The same as Dacre of Dacre, with the baton sinister.

EAGLESFIELD of Eaglesfield. — Extinct about the middle of the sixteenth century. The elder of the coheiresses married the ancestor of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., of Nether-hall. Robert de Eglesfield, Founder of Queen's College in Oxford was of this family.

Arms: — Arg. three eagles displayed, Gules.

HETHERINGTON of Bletton. — An ancestor of this family is mentioned in the list of Cumberland gentry, temp. Hen. VI. John Bacon, Esq. of the First-fruits-office, is through his mother, the representative of this ancient family, her brothers, the last of the male line, having died without issue.

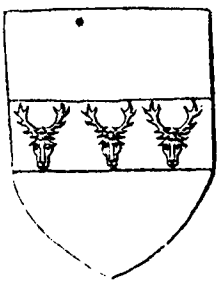
HUTTON of Hutton-John. — This family are traced back to the reign of Edward III. they became extinct in that of Elizabeth, when one of the coheiresses married Hudleston.



Arms: — Gules, a fesse Or, between three cushions Arg. tasseled of the second, each charged with a fleur de lys of the field; on a canton Azure, a faulchion of the third, the hilt and pomel, Or.

Crest: — Two eagles' heads erased, in saltier, endorsed, Sable, enfiled with a coronet, Or.

HUTTON of Gale, and of Hutton-hall, Penrith. This ancient family is to be traced to Adam de Hoton, who lived in the reign of Edward I. The last heir male was Dr. Addison Hutton, who died in 1745. One of the coheiresses of Beauchamp of Croglin married into this family. Sir Richard Hutton, a younger son of the Hutton-hall family, was one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas in the reign of Henry VIII.; he married a coheiress of Briggs, by whom he left several children.



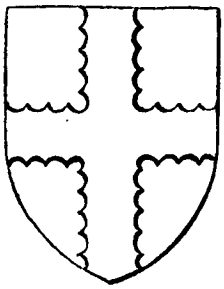
Arms of Hutton of Hutton-hall: — Arg. on a fesse Sab. three bucks' heads, caboshed, Or.

Crest: — Three broad arrows, two in saltier and one in pale, Sable, enfiled with a ducal coronet, Or.

° See Dacre of Kirklinton.

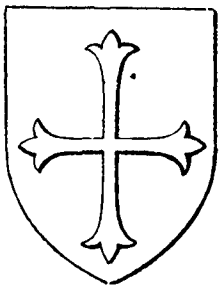
KIRKBRIDE

KIRKBRIDE of Ellerton in Hesket. — This ancient family was descended from Odard, Baron of Wigton, some of whose posterity settling at Kirkbride, took that name. The elder branch became extinct in the reign of Henry IV., when the coheiresses married Dalston, Cleburne, and Weddell: a younger branch was settled for several generations at Ellerton. Bernard Kirkbride, Esq. the last of the family, died in 1677.



Arms: — Argent, a cross engrailed, Sable.

LAMPLUGH of Lamplugh traced to the reign of Henry II. — The late Reverend Thomas Lamplugh, Prebendary of York, was the last male heir of this family; his sisters and coheiresses married Wolley, Raper, and Pawson. Richard Lamplugh, Esq., the last of a branch of this family settled at Ribton and Dovenby, died in 1764.

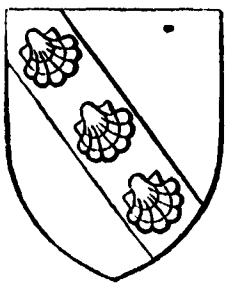


Arms of Lamplugh. — Or, a cross fleury, Sable.

Crest: — A goat's head Arg. attire and beard, Or.

LATUS of the Beck in Millom, the coheiresses married Hudleston and Blencowe.

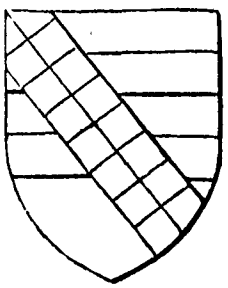
LAYTON of Dalemain, traced to the reign of Henry III.; extinct in the reign of Charles II. — There were six daughters coheiresses.



Arms: — Sable, on a bend Arg. three escallops, Gules.

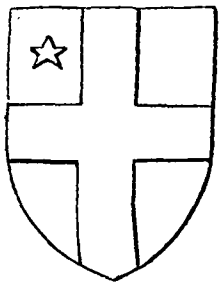
Crest: — A lion's head erased Argent, gorged with a collar, Sable, charged with three bezants.

LEIGH of Isel, in the reign of Edward II. married the heiress of Multon; became extinct about the year 1600.



Arms: — Azure, two bars Arg. a bend compony, O, and G.

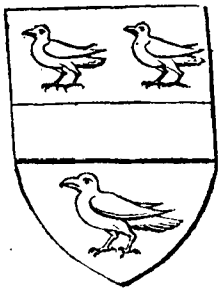
Orfeur of Highclose in Plumbland, traced to the reign of Edward II., extinct by the death of Major General Orfeur in 1741. The representative of this family is John Orfeur Yates, Esq., of Skirwith abbey, Two of the coheiresses married Yates[p] and Pattenson. The heiresses of Birkby and Colvill, married into the Orfeur family.



Arms: — Sable, a cross, Arg. in the first quarter a mullet of the second.

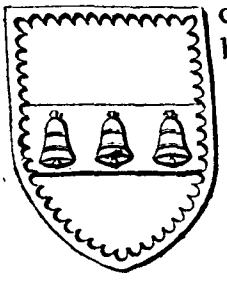
Crest: — A woman's head couped at the breast, proper, on her head a cross patee fitchée, Or.

Osmunderley or Osmotherley of Langrigg. — This family had been settled in the parish of Bromfield, as early as the reign of Edward I. They purchased Langrigg in the reign of Richard II. The last of the family was the Rev. Salkeld Osmunderley, by whom the estate was sold in 1735.



Arms: — Arg. a fesse between three ravens, Sable.

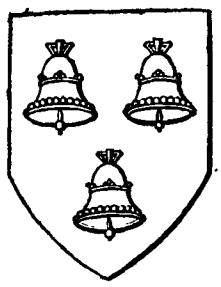
Porter of Alwardby or Allerby married the heiress of Allerby, and coheiresses of Lowther and Thornborough. This family became extinct early in the 17th century.



Arms: — Gules, on a fesse Az., three church-bells, Or, a border engrailed Argent.

Porter of Weary-hall in Bolton. — A younger branch of Porter of Allerby settled at Weary-hall for several descents; extinct in the elder line in the early part of the last century. Mr. William Barnes of Thacktwaite is the representative in the female line. Mr. Thomas Porter of the close in the same parish, whose family have been settled there upwards of two centuries, bears the same arms, and is supposed to be descended from a younger branch

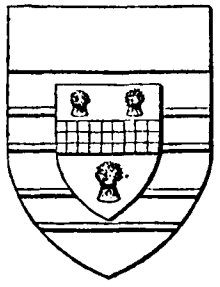
[p] Mr. Yates is the only male descendant of the elder daughter and coheiress of Charles Orfeur, Esq., who died in 1725. The Reverend Thomas Pattenson of Melmerby-hall is elder grandson of another daughter; the other daughters left no issue.



of the Weary-hall family. The present Bishop of Clogher is of the family of Porter of the Close.

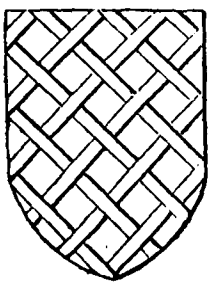
Arms of Porter of Weary-hall:—Sable, three church-bells Argent.

RICHMOND of High-head Castle, in the reign of Henry VIII. extinct by the death of Henry Richmond, Esq. in 1716.



Arms:—G. two bars gemelles and a chief, Or; on an escutcheon of pretence, G. a fesse checky O. and G. between three garbs, Or.

SALKELD of Little-Salkeld, Corby, Whitehall, &c.—George Salkeld, who sold the ancient family residence in the time of the civil war, is supposed to have been the last of the elder branch. Sir Richard de Salkeld became possessed of Corby in the reign of Edward III. by a grant from the crown. This branch became extinct in the male line, temp. Henry VII. when two of the five coheiresses married Salkeld of Whitehall, and Blenkinsop. The Salkelds of Whitehall were descended from a younger son of the Corby branch, who settled at Gowbarrow; not long after they became possessed of Corby. This branch, after three descents, removed to Whitehall. The Salkelds of Whitehall became extinct by the death of Dr. Henry Salkeld, a physician of York, about the middle of the last century[q]. An heiress of Hudleston and a coheiress of Berdesey, married into the Whitehall branch. The Salkelds of Ros-gill, in Westmorland, whose heiress married Christian, were descended from a younger son of the Salkelds of Corby. The name still remains in that part of Westmorland.

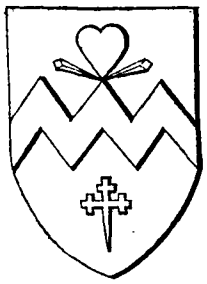


Arms:—Vert, fretty, Argent. The Whitehall branch bore a canton, Gules, as a difference.

SOUTHAIK or SOUTHAK, of Hardrigg-hall, in Skelton, descended from Gilbert, son of Gospatric, of Workington. Patrick, son of Gilbert, married

[q] His widow died in 1769.

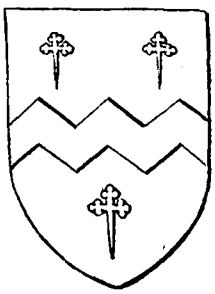
a coheiress of Boyvill. John Southaik, Esq. the last of this family, died about the beginning of the seventeenth century.



Arms: — Arg. a fesse dauncettée G. in chief, a human heart, Proper, between two nails, Sab. meeting in point on the summit of the fesse, in base a cross crosslet fitchée of the last.

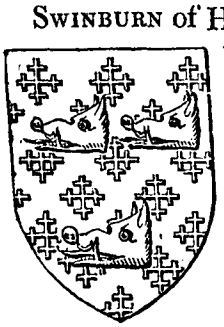
Crest: — Out of clouds azure, a cubit arm erect, vested G. the cuff Arg. the hand holding a human heart erect, Proper.

Stanwix of Carlisle. — This family, who were of Carlisle as early as the reign of Edward III. no doubt derived their origin from the neighbouring village of Stanwix. Thomas Stanwix living in 1665, aged 35, had only daughters at the time of the Heralds' visitation in that year. The male line of the family nevertheless is supposed to have been continued till the death of General Stanwix, a distinguished officer, in 1767. General Ross, who afterwards took the name of Stanwix, was drowned with his wife and child on their passage from Ireland.



Arms: — Arg. a fesse dauncettée, Gul. between three crosses botonnée fitchée, Or.

Swinburn of Hughthwaite: — married the heiress of Hugthwaite. Extinct before 1688.

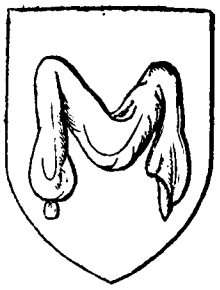


Arms: — Gules, semée of cross crosslets, three boars heads couped, Argent.

Thomlinson of the Gill and Blencogo. The last of the family left daughters and coheiresses, now living, unmarried.

Threlkeld of Threlkeld and Melmerby: — traced at the former place as early as the reign of Edward I. The elder branch became extinct by the death of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld in the reign of Edward IV. The coheiresses married Dudley and two brothers of the Pickering family. The heiress of Bromflete, Lord Vescy, married into this family. The Threlkelds of Melmerby were descended from a younger branch of those of Threlkeld.

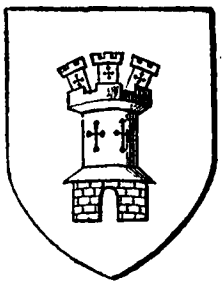
Lancelot



Lancelot Threlkeld of Melmerby, who died in the reign of Charles II. had five daughters, coheiresses, four of whom were married, — to Threlkeld, a distant relation, Studholme, Crackenthorp, and Dale. Threlkeld left an only daughter and heiress, married to the ancestor of the Rev. Thomas Pattenson, now of Melmerby.

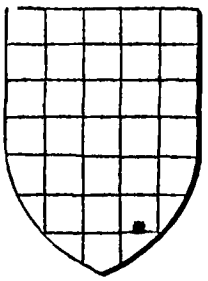
Arms: — Argent, a maunch, Gules.

Towry of Croglin-hall. — A branch of the Yorkshire family of that name, extinct by the death of William Towry, Esq. in 1727. The heiress married Negus of Norfolk.



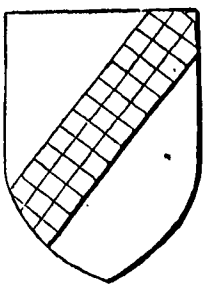
Arms of Towry: — Azure, a tower, triple-towered, Argent.

Vaux of Gilsland, &c. — The common ancestor of this ancient and widely spread family was Hubert de Vallibus or Vaux, who possessed the barony of Gilsland, by the gift of Ranulph de Meschines, in the reign of William the Conqueror. The elder branch was of baronial dignity, but became extinct before any summonses to parliament had been issued, about the latter end of Henry the third's reign, when Maud, daughter and heir of Hubert de Vaux, brought the barony of Gilsland to the Multons.



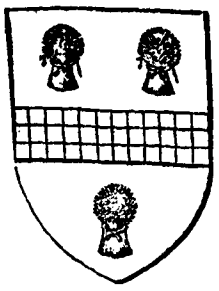
Arms: — Checky, Or, and Gules.

It has been already stated, that the Dalstons, extinct in 1765, were descended from a younger son of Hubert de Vallibus. The family of Vaux of Tryermain descended from another of his younger sons, became extinct in the reign of Edward IV.



Arms of Vaux of Tryermain: — Vert, a bend dexter, checky, O. and G.

The family of Vaux of Catterlen, descended from a younger branch of Vaux of Gilsland, possessed Catterlen as early as the reign of Henry II. John Vaux, Esq. the last of this family, who died about the middle of the seventeenth century, left two daughters, coheiresses, married to Richmond of High-head Castle, and Graham of Nunnery.

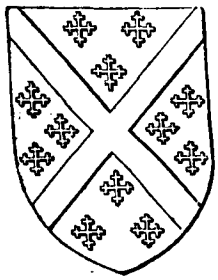


Arms of Vaux of Catterlen: — Or, a fesse checky, O. and G. between three garbs of the last.

The family of VAUX of Hayton, descended from Eustace de Vaux, contemporary of Hubert, the first Lord of Gilsland, are supposed to have taken the name of Castle-Carrock, and to have been extinct after four descents. The heiress married Denton.

There was a family of Vaux, supposed to have been descended from one of the younger branches of Vaux of Gilsland, who resided for many generations at Brownrigg, in the parish of Caldbeck. Robert Vaux, the last of this family, died in 1747, as appears by his tombstone in the church yard of that parish.

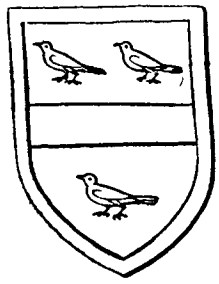
WINDSOR of Farlam. — An ancient family, which had not long been extinct in 1688[r]. They were probably a younger branch descended from Walter de Windsor, whose posterity, in the elder branch, being possessed of Farlam, by the gift of Ranulph de Meschines, took the name of Farlam, and became extinct temp Edw. III.



Arms: — Gules, a saltier, Arg. between twelve cross-crosslets, Or.

*Families of whom it has not been ascertained whether they are or are not Extinct.*[s]

ALLISON, described in the Heralds' visitations as having been settled for five generations at Yardsley-hall.



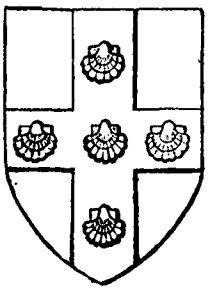
Arms: — Arg. a fesse G. between three black birds; a border of the second.

[r] T. Denton's MS.

[s] It is probable that many of them are extinct; and some removed to other counties; we cannot find that any of them remain in Cumberland in the rank of gentry.

Ascough[t], described in St. George's visitation in 1615, as having been settled for six generations at Lacra, and for five at Abbey-Holme.

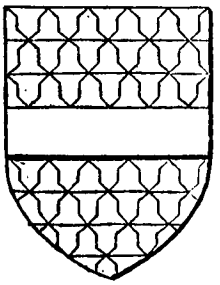
Bouche of Cockermouth. — Henry Bouche, aged 27, had an infant son living at the time of Dugdale's visitation, in 1665.



Arms: — Or, on a cross Sable, five escallop shells, Argent.

Crest: — A saracen's head.

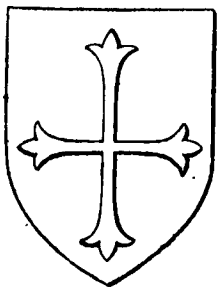
Bresby of Penrith. — Thomas Bresby, the heir male, was 18 years of age at the time of Dugdale's visitation in 1665.



Arms: — Vaire, Arg. and Sab. a fesse, Gules.

Burrell of Howsell. — William Burrell, the representative of this family, was three years of age at the time of St. George's visitation in 1615.

Carliell, or Carlisle of Kirkbampton. — Originally, no doubt, of Carlisle. We have no account of this family having been extinct; but no certainty of its descent after the reign of Henry V. when Robert Carlisle represented the city of Carlisle in parliament, as his ancestors had frequently done. Families of this name and bearing the same arms, have been settled in Westmorland, Kent, and elsewhere.

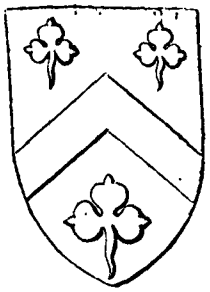


Arms of Carlisle of Cumberland: — Or, a cross flory, Gules.

Chamber of Wolstey Castle, descended from a grandson of William Chamber of Holderness, and continued nine descents to 1615. Sir Thomas Chamber, of this family, purchased the manor of Hanworth in 1670; his son Thomas Chamber, Esq. who died in 1736, left two daughters, coheiresses, the elder of whom brought Hanworth to Lord Vere Beauclerk.

[t] Probably Sir Hugh Ascough or Askewe, who was of Seaton-hall by grant from the crown, and lies buried at Bootle, was of this family.

Arms:



Arms: — Arg. a chevron, Az. between three trefoils, Gules.

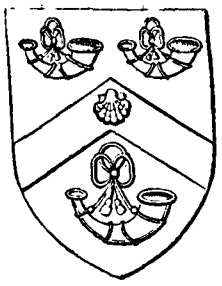
Crest: — A boar passant, muzzled, lined and collared, Or.

EGLESFIELD of Alwardby. — An illegitimate branch of the ancient family of that name. Richard Eglesfield, the representative of this branch, was 23 years of age in 1665. They sold Allerby not many years afterwards.

FAIRFAX of Caldbeck. — A younger branch of Fairfax of Yorkshire. They seem to have been all extinct in 1665 except Robert, the eleventh son of Thomas Fairfax, who was then of Cockermouth.

Arms: — Arg. three bars gemelles, G. over all a lion rampant, Sab. in the dexter chief a trefoil slipped, Azure.

FORSTER of Stanegarthside. — Nicholas Forster, the representative of this family, was 26 years of age at the time of Dugdale's visitation in 1665.

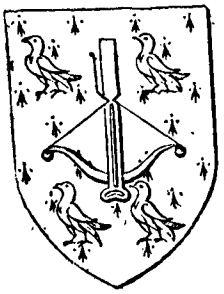


Arms: — Arg. on a chevron, Vert, between three bugles, Sab. stringed, Or. an escallop of the last.

GRAHAM of Nunnery. — Descended from a younger branch of the Grahams, formerly of Rose-trees in Kirk-Andrews. George Graham, who sold Nunnery in 1690, had a son, but we cannot trace what became of him.

Arms: — The same as Graham of Netherby.

HIGHMORE of Armathwaite. — Settled at that place in the reign of Henry IV. and probably at a much earlier period. The estate was sold by Mr. Benson Highmore in the last century.



Arms: — Erm. a cross-bow bent, pointed downwards, between three moor-cocks, Sable.

Crest: — A moor-cock, Proper.

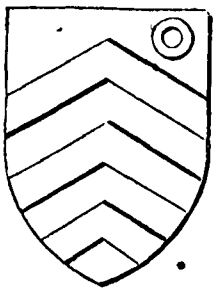
HODGSON of Bascodyke, several descents. — Peter Hodgson, aged 44, was the representative at the time of Dugdale's visitation in 1665. The pedigree was entered up by William Hodgson of the Six-Clerks office in 1729. His elder brother, (of the half blood,) then the representative of this family, is described as of Kingsfield and of Dormansted, in Cumberland. We have not been able to trace who is the present representative of this family. There are several of the name in the county.

Arms: — Party per chevron, engrailed, Or, and Az. three martlets counter-changed.

Crest: — A dove, Azure, winged, Or, membered and beaked, Gules, holding an olive branch.

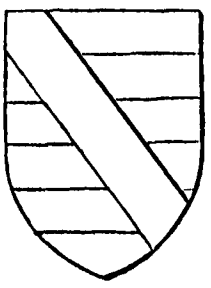
HUTTON of Hutton, traced to the reign of Edward I. Thomas Hutton, Esq. sold the manor of Hutton in 1605.

LANGTON of Heton. — A younger branch of the Langtons of Ledall, in Lancashire, settled in Cumberland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.



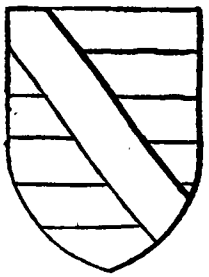
Arms: — Argent, three chevrons, Sable, in the dexter chief, an annulet for difference.

MARTINDALE of Arcleby; returned among the gentry of Cumberland in the reign of Henry VI. married the heiresses of Newton and Arcleby.



Arms: — Barry of six, Arg. and Gules, a bend, Sable.

MULCASTER or MUNCASTER. — A younger branch of the Peningtons of Muncaster. The Mulcasters were sheriffs of Cumberland in the reigns of

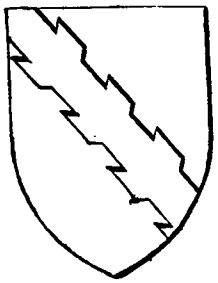


Edward I. and III. and members for Carlisle in the reign of Richard II. and in that of Queen Elizabeth; one of this family married a coheiress of Tilliol. Richard Mulcaster, a native of Carlisle, was the first master of Merchant-Taylors' school, and afterwards upper master of St. Pauls.

Arms: — Barry of six, Arg. and Gules, over all a bend, Azure.

OGLE of Thursby, from the reign of Edward II. to that of Edward IV. when the estate was sold.

PENRUDDOCK of Arcleby, originally no doubt of Penruddock in Greystock,



settled at Arcleby in consequence of a grant from Queen Elizabeth. The Wiltshire Penruddocks were a branch of this family.

Arms: — Gules, a bend raguly, Argent.

Crest: — A demi-dragon, *sans* wings, rampant, Vert, between two eagle's wings expanded, Or.

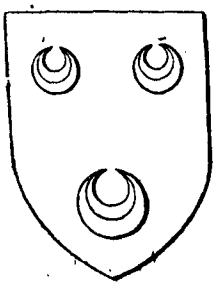
PICKERING of Threlkeld; married a coheiress of Threlkeld. The heiresses

of Lascelles and Moresby married into this family.

Arms: — Erm. a lion rampant, Azure.

RAWLING of Cockermouth; the son and heir of Henry Rawling, was 36 years of age at the time of Dugdale's visitation in 1665.

RIBTON of Ribton, as early as the reign of Henry II. continued to be

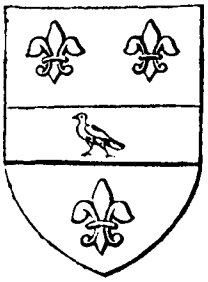


possessed of the manor as late as the reign of Henry VIII. probably extinct soon afterwards.

Arms: — Or, three crescents, Azure.

Simpson of Allerthwaite. — A branch of a Yorkshire family. Lancelot Simpson, of Fairbank, was aged 22 at the time of Dugdale's visitation.

Skelton of Armathwaite, Branthwaite, &c. — This ancient family, who represented the county in parliament as early as the reign of Edward I. were no doubt, originally of Skelton. Richard Skelton sold Armathwaite, which had so long been the seat of his ancestors, in 1712. An heiress of Colvill married into this family.

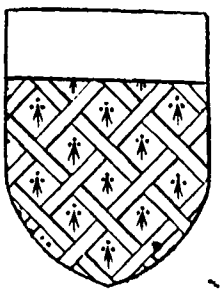


Arms of Skelton of Armathwaite: — Azure, on a fesse, Arg. between three fleurs de lis, Or, a Cornish chough, Proper.

A younger branch of the Skeltons was of Branthwaite as early as the reign of Henry V. having married the heiress of Branthwaite. General Skelton, the last of the elder line of this branch, died in 1757.

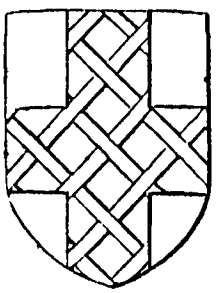
The Skeltons of High-house were a younger branch of the Branthwaite family. This branch appears to have ended in female heirs in the reign of Charles II. Richard Skelton, who was 62 years of age at the time of Dugdale's visitation in 1665, had five daughters.

Thornborowe of Selsheyd; five descents are described in the visitation of 1530 — not mentioned in subsequent visitations.



Arms: — Ermine, fretty, and a chief, Gules.

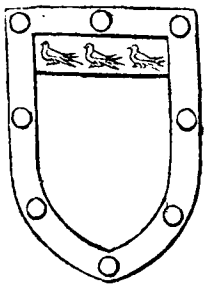
Thwaites, originally of Thwaites, afterwards of Unerigg-hall, which was sold about the beginning of the last century.



Arms: — Arg. a cross Sable, fretty, Or.[n]

[n] T. Denton describes them, Vert, a cross, Arg. fretty, Gules.

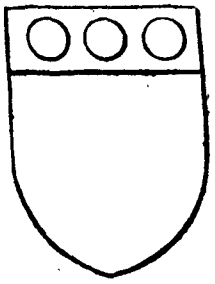
Tolson of Woodhall, in Bride-kirk; settled there temp. Henry VIII. in consequence of a grant from the crown. An heiress of Saville married into this family.



Arms:—Vert, on a chief Azure, three martlets, Or; a border, Or, charged with pellets.

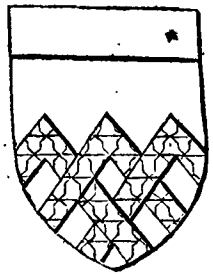
Crest:—Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a lion's jamb, holding two ostrich feathers, one Vert, the other Azure.

Uriell of Cockermouth; six descents. Richard Uriell, the representative of this family had male issue at the time of Dugdale's visitation in 1665.



Arms:—Arg. on a chief Sable, three plates.

Wyvill of Johnby.—A younger branch of the Wyvills of Constable-Burton, in Yorkshire. Christopher Wyvill, of Johnby, was 28 years of age at the time of Dugdale's visitation in 1665.



Arms:—Gules, three chevrons in base, interlaced, Vaire; a chief, Or.

*Gentlemen's Seats.*

| Names of the Seats. | Parishes. | Owners & Occupiers. |
|---|---|---|
| Armathwaite-Castle | Hesket | Robert Sanderson Milbourn, Esq. |
| Brayton | Aspatria | Wilfred Lawson, Esq. |
| Carleton-hall | Penrith | Rt. Hon. Thomas Wallace. |
| Calder Abbey | St. Bride's | Miss Senhouse. |
| Corby-Castle | Wetheral | Henry Howard, Esq. |
| Dalemain | Dacre | Edward Hasell, Esq. |
| Dovenby-hall | Bridekirk | Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq. |
| Dalehead | Crosthwaite | Thomas Stanger Leathes, Esq. |
| Ewanrigg | Deerham | John Christian, Esq. |
| Hayton-Castle | Aspatria | Mrs. Joliffe, (rented by the Rev. Isaac Robinson.) |
| Holmrook | Gosforth | Major Skeffington Lutwidge. |
| Hutton-hall | Penrith | Occupied by J. O. Yates, Esq. (the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.) |

Hutton

| Names of the Seats. | Parishes. | Owners or Occupiers. |
|---|---|---|
| Hutton John | Greystock | Andrew Huddleston, Esq. |
| Irton-hall | | Edmund Lamplugh Irton, Esq. |
| Isel | | The property of Wilfred Lawson, Esq. (unoccupied.) |
| Justice-town | Kirklinton | Thomas Irwin, Esq. |
| Kirk-Oswald | | Timothy Smallwood Featherston-haugh, Esq. |
| Linethwaite | St. Bees | Thomas Hartley, Esq. |
| Melmerby | | Rev. Thomas Pattinson. |
| Mirehouse | Bassenthwaite | John Spedding, Esq. |
| Moor-park | Burgh on Sands | Joseph Liddell, Esq. |
| Nether-hall | Cross-Canonby | Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. |
| Newbiggin-hall | St. Mary's Carlisle | Rev. S. Bateman. |
| Ponsonby-hall | | Edward Stanley, Esq. |
| Rickerby | Stanwix | James Graham, Esq. |
| Salkeld-Lodge | Addingham | Lt. Col. Lacy. |
| Staffold | Kirk-Oswald | Richard Lowthian Ross, Esq. |
| Skirwith Abbey | Kirkland | John Orfeur Yates, Esq. |
| Tallantire-hall | Bridekirk | William Browne, Esq. |
| Walton-hall | | William Ponsonby Johnson, Esq. |
| Warwick-hall | | Robert Warwick, Esq. |
| Woodside | Chapelry of Wreay | Executors of the late John Losh, Esq. |
| Workington-hall | | John Christian Curwen, Esq. |

The following are amongst the ancient seats of the Cumberland gentry, which, having gone to decay, are for the most part fitted up as farm-houses; Cardew and Warnell-halls, seats of the Dentons; Catterlen, a seat of the Vaux family; Croglin-hall, of the Towrys; Dalegarth, of the Stanleys; Drawdykes, of the Aglionbys; Greenthwaite-hall, of the Haltons; Harby-brow, of the Highmores; Huthwaite-hall, of the Swinburns; Hawksdale-hall, of the Nicolsons; High-head-castle, of the Richmonds; Hardrigg-hall, of the Southaics; Ilekirk, of the Barwis's; Lamplugh-hall, of the Lamplughs; Lanercost Abbey, of the Dacres; Millom-castle, of the Huddlestons; Newton-Regny, Ribton, and Wythorp, of the Lowthers; Salter-hall and White-hall, of the Salkelds; Seascales, of the Senhouses; Seaton-hall of the Askews; Scales-hall, of the Broughams; Warthole, of the Dykes family; and Whitbeck, of the Parkes.

## *Forests and Deer-Parks.*

THE forest of Inglewood, formerly so abounded in venison, that King Edward I. during a few days which he spent in Cumberland for the purpose

of hunting, is said to have killed 200 bucks in it[x]. The prior and convent of Carlisle had the tithe of venison in this forest[y]. The Duke of Devonshire is the present proprietor of this forest, which was granted by King William III. to the Earl of Portland.

There were formerly deer-parks at Cockermouth, Naworth, Brampton, Isel, Brayton, Castlerigg, Ulpha[z], Millom, &c. and a paddock at Crookdake.

The Duke of Norfolk has extensive deer parks at Greystock and Gowbarrow[a]. There are deer parks also at Muncaster and Crofton, and a paddock at Nether-hall.

## Geographical and Geological Description of the County.

*Boundaries, Extent, &c.* — The county of Cumberland is situated on the western coast and on the borders of Scotland; being bounded on the west by the Irish sea, on the north by Scotland, on the east by Northumberland and Durham, and on the south by Westmorland and Lancashire. Its extreme length from north-east to south-west, is about 72 miles, its extreme breadth (from the junction of Crook-Burn with the Tees to the borders of Scotland, at the end of the Scots-Dyke, in the parish of Kirk-Andrews) about 38 miles. The circumference is calculated at 224 miles, containing 1516 square miles, or 970,240 acres.

Reckoning the total quantity of acres at 976,000, the editors of the Agricultural Survey, written in 1793, calculate that there were 470,000 acres of old inclosures, 150,000 of improvable common, that 8000 were occupied by lakes and waters, and that the remainder, 342,000 acres, were unimprovable wastes in the mountainous districts. Since this period nearly 200,000 acres, comprising a much greater quantity than had been reckoned of improvable common, have been inclosed under several acts of parliament, and more than half that quantity within the last ten years.

*Soils and Strata.* — The principal soils of this county are a *rich strong loam*, extending over a small portion of it; *dry loams*, including the various degrees from the rich light brown loam to the light sandy soils, which occupies a larger portion of the county than any other, not only the lower districts but the sides of some of the mountains; and *wet loams* and *black*

[x] Chron. Lanercost. [y] Prynne's Records, Vol. III. p. 672.

[z] The deer in this park were said to be the largest and the fattest in the North of England. T. Denton's MS. [a] See p. 106.

*peat earth*, which prevail chiefly in the mountainous districts, particularly those bordering on Northumberland and Durham. [b]

The county of Cumberland[c], considered in reference to its physical structure, may be conveniently divided into three districts: the first of them, including the great mountain-range of Cross-Fell, forms the eastern division of the county; the second comprehends the mountainous tract of the lakes; the third is the valley, bounded by these ridges, and extending towards the south into Westmorland, towards the north to Solway-Frith. The first of these consists of alternate beds of lime-stone, sand-stone, slate, clay, and coal, dipping gently towards the east, in which direction the mountains also decline, being very precipitous towards the west. They abound in veins of lead, &c.

The junction of these strata with the red sand-stone beneath, may be traced from near Kirkland, in a line nearly parallel to the river Eden, a little to the east of Brampton, by Stapleton to Kirkshope, on the borders of Scotland.

The coal, which occurs in considerable quantity on the high ground just described, is in general of inferior quality; but some beds at Talkin-Fell, Tindal-Fell, and Cold, or more properly Coal-Fell, are tolerably good. The city of Carlisle, and indeed all the places on the eastern side of the county, derive their supply of fuel from these pits.

The second division, including the south-west part of the county, is bounded by a curve line beginning at the foot of Ulswater, and continued to Penruddock, Hesket-Newmarket, Uldale, Cockermouth, Ennerdale, Wastdale, Eskdale, and Black-Comb. It consists of rocks belonging to the primitive and transition classes; granite, syenite, green-stone, green-stone-slate, clay-slate, compact feld-spar, and porphyry, are abundant. On the north of Saddleback is a small quantity of gneiss and mica-slate. Primitive limestone has not been discovered. Hornblend-rock is of rare occurrence, and it is doubtful whether the rock, which, constitutes the summit of Skiddaw and Saddleback, can maintain the denomination which has sometimes been given to it of hornblend-slate.

A thin bed of transition lime-stone occurs at the south-west extremity of the county, and is covered by slate. Some lead and copper mines are wrought in this division, but not to any great extent. The *graphite* or *plumbago* of Borrowdale, is well known all over Europe.

[b] Agricultural Survey of Cumberland, 1805.

[c] For the greater part of our information respecting the strata and mineralogy of Cumberland, we are indebted to E.L. Irton, Esq., and —— Fryer, Esq.

The

The remaining division is occupied partly by red sand-stone, partly by a series of beds of lime-stone, sand-stone, coal, &c. analogous to those on the Cross-Fell range. The red sand-stone occupies a considerable extent of country, appearing along the foot of the range just mentioned, and extending to about a mile west of Penrith, from whence its western boundary may be traced near the following places, Blencowe, Skelton, across the Caldew river, a little below Sebergham, to Westward, Allhallows, Aspatria, and to the sea near Allonby. In the marl associated with this sand-stone, gypsum is worked at Newbiggin, Coat-Hill, and St. Bees-Head, near Whitehaven.

The red sand-stone is known in some places to exceed sixty fathoms in thickness. No coal has been discovered in it, nor any metallic veins.

It is extremely probable that the tract of red sand-stone in this valley, comprehends two distinct series of beds, bearing a close resemblance to each other in mineralogical character, but deposited at very different periods, the one lying beneath the rocks which form the escarpment on the east of the county, the other lying upon the coal measures at Whitehaven. [c]

Between the mountainous district of the lakes and the valley of Carlisle, occurs a belt of compact lime-stone, slate-clay, sand-stone, and coal, which rise on every side towards the primitive country.

Magnesian lime-stone intervenes between the coal and red sand-stone at Whitehaven and the lime-stone on Broadfield, belongs in all probability to the same formation.

The mountain called Great-Barrock has a cap of basalt, and there is a hummock called Caer-mote near Bothel, composed of amygdaloid and clay porphyry, resting upon coal measures.

*Surface and Scenery.* — The surface of Cumberland is much diversified; the northern and north-western parts, bordering on the Irish sea, the Solway-Frith, and Scotland, are generally level, and do not afford any interesting scenery, except in the course of the several rivers; of the Caldew, near Sebergham, Dalston, and Rose Castle [d], and of the Eden, the banks of which are in several places well wooded and very beautiful, especially about Corby Castle. The walks at Nunnery, upon the banks of the little river Croglin, which falls into the Eden, exhibit much romantic and beautiful scenery,

[c] A particular account of the disposition and thickness of the several strata in some of the coal pits near Whitehaven; the distance of the beds from each other; and their depth below the surface; is given in the form of tables by Dr. Dixon, in his account of these coal mines, added to his literary life of Dr. Brownrigg, 1801, octavo, p. 113—124.

[d] The Irthing, in the neighbourhood of Lanercost, the Eske, on the borders of Scotland.

produced

produced by a mountain stream, broken by frequent cascades, and accompanied with a great variety of rock and wood.

The eastern and south-western parts of the county are chiefly occupied by mountains, many of which are of considerable height; between these and the level part above noticed, are lower ranges of smooth hills, most of which are distinguished by the appellation of *fells*. The mountainous district which forms the eastern boundary, is a long continued range of mountains and high ground, called by the names of Cross-fell, Hartside-fell, Geltsdale forest, and Spadeadam waste; none of these present by any means a picturesque appearance, their summits being for the most part very little broken.

The numerous mountains in the south-west part of the county, present a great variety of grand and picturesque forms; and are accompanied by lakes of considerable extent, and highly cultivated vallies, in many parts well wooded; forming altogether some of the most remarkable and beautiful scenery in the kingdom. The principal mountains are known by the names of Black-Comb, Skiddaw, Saddleback, Bow-fell, Grasmere-fell, Helvellyn, Hardknott, Wry-nose, High-Pike, Pillar, Sca-fell, and the Screes[d]: several of these are very precipitous and rugged.

The largest of the lakes is Ulswater, which for the space of about six miles forms the boundary between the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland: the whole lake is somewhat more than eight miles in length, and being in no part quite a mile wide, has much the appearance of a river. The scenery of this lake is remarkably beautiful and picturesque; its most prominent feature is the mountain Helvellyn, which with some other subordinate ones, seen over Patterdale with summits sharp and pointed, have

[d] The following are the heights of the principal mountains and hills of Cumberland, taken from "The altitudes of the stations and other hills, computed from the observations made in the course of the trigonometrical survey," 1811, quarto.

| | Feet. |
|---|---|
| Sca-fell (high point) | 3166 |
| ——— (low point) | 3092 |
| Helvellyn | 3055 |
| Skiddaw | 3022 |
| Bow-fell | 2911 |
| Cross-fell | 2901 |
| Pillar | 2893 |
| Saddle-back | 2787 |
| Grasmere-fell | 2756 |
| High-pike | 2101 |
| Black-Comb | 1919 |
| Dent-hill | 1115 |

been

been said to resemble the Alpine forms more than any others in this country: the beauty of this scene is considerably encreased by an adequate portion of oak wood in Gobarrow park, and other parts bordering on the lake.

The mountain Helvellyn is also the most conspicuous among those rugged and barren objects which are seen from the lake of Thirlemeer or Leathes-water, which is long and narrow like Ulswater, but of smaller dimensions, situated at the entrance into the small but beautiful vale of St. John's.

One of the finest scenes in Cumberland is that of the vale of Keswick, containing the lakes of Derwentwater, and Bassenthwaite or Broad-water, communicating with each other by a small stream. The boundaries of Derwentwater, consisting of fine woods of oak and rich inclosures, over which are seen the mountain of Skiddaw at the northern extremity, and Borrowdale at the southern, with what Gray has termed "its turbulent chaos of mountain behind mountain," present a great variety of magnificent and beautiful scenes; a considerable addition to these, in rainy seasons, is Lowdore waterfall, the height of which is said to be not less than 200 feet.

Borrowdale, a narrow valley, bounded on either side by steep rocky mountains, affords a variety of picturesque scenes. The objects which have attracted most notice, are, the village of Grange, situated on rising ground near the entrance of the valley; the hill called Castle-Cragg, of a conical form, covered with wood, and having on its summit traces of a military work; and the Bowder-stone, thirty-one yards in length and eight in height[a], lying detached upon a rock.

The lake of Buttermere lies to the north-west, at no great distance from Borrowdale, surrounded by rugged mountains, the most remarkable of which are, Honister-Cragg, High-Style, and Red-Pike: and a little further northward lie Crummock-water and Lows-water, connected with each other and with Buttermere by a small stream.

At the western extremity of this group of mountains are those distinguished by the names of Hardknot, Wry-nose, Sca-fell, and the Screes; the three first form the eastern boundary of Eskdale, which, viewed from the richly wooded hills about Muncaster Castle, at the opposite extremity, exhibits one of the finest views in Cumberland. The precipitous side of the Screes forms the southern boundary of Wastwater, and by descending quite into the lake, gives it a different character from any of the others: the scenery in the neighbourhood of Wastdale is extremely picturesque.

[a] Clarke's Survey, p. 82.

The Bowder Stone and Borrondale.

*Rivers.*—The two principal rivers of this county are the Eden and the Derwent. The Eden, which rises in Westmorland, after having been a boundary between the two counties for about two miles, skirting the parish of Kirkland, enters Cumberland about a mile south of Edenhall, passes by Edenhall, Langwathby, and Great-Salkeld, to Kirk-Oswald; thence near Nunnery and Armathwaite Castle, between Corby Castle and Wetherall to Warwick-bridge; thence near Crosby and Stanwix to Carlisle; and from thence near Grinsdale, Kirk-Andrews, Beaumont, and Rowcliffe. Not far from the latter place it falls into the sea; its course in Cumberland being about 35 miles.

The Derwent rises in Borrowdale, about five miles south-west of Derwentwater, which it feeds; after merging from the lake, it passes between Crosthwaite and Portingscales to Bassenthwaite-water, of which also it is the feeder; issuing thence it passes by Armathwaite-hall, under Euse-bridge, by Isel to Cockermouth, where it is joined by the Cocker; thence passing near Papcastle, Brigham, Ribton-hall, Camerton, and Workington, it falls into the sea near the last-mentioned place; its course from Derwentwater being about 20 miles.

The other principal rivers are here arranged in alphabetical order.

The *Bleng* rises near Ponsonby fell, passes near Gosforth, and falls into the Irt between Nether-Wasdale and Santon, about six miles from its rise.

The *Calder* rises not far from Ennerdale water, passes by Calder Abbey between Ponsonby and Sella-park, and falls into the sea at Calder-foot, its course being about eight miles.

The *Caldew*, called near its source Cald-beck and Caldew-beck, rises on Caldbeck fell, passes near Sebergham and Rose Castle to Dalston, and falls into the Eden at Carlisle; its course from Caldbeck to Carlisle being about thirteen miles.

The *Cocker* rises out of Buttermere water (which is fed by some small streams rising among the hills to the south;) it passes through Crumock water, to the north of which a pretty large stream connects with Loweswater. The Cocker passes northward, a little more to the east, and leaving Lorton on the right, passes to Cockermouth, where it joins the Derwent; its course from Crumockwater to Cockermouth being about six miles.

The *Croglin* rises on Thackthorn fell, passes Croglin, contributes to the beautiful scenery at Nunnery, where it forms several small cascades, and falls into the Eden near that place.

The *Dudden* rises near Hardknot, and passing by Ulpha and Thwaites, becomes for some distance the boundary between Lancashire and Cumber-

land, and falls into the sea between Kirkby and Millom. There is a ford over this river at Dudden Sands.

The *Eamont*, issuing out of Ulsewater, runs to the south of Penrith, and joins the Lowther about a mile to the west, after a course of about five miles, during which it divides the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

The *Ellen* or *Elne* rises upon Caldfell, and passing by Uldale, Ireby, Bolton, Torpenhow, Whitehall, Harby-brow, Blennerhasset, Aspatria, Hayton Castle, Outerby, Allerby, Dearham, Ellenborough, and Netherhall, falls into the sea at Maryport.

The *Enn* issues out of Ennerdale-water, which is fed by a small stream, called in the maps Liza, rising about four miles to the south. From Ennerdale-water it passes by Ennerdale chapel, Cleator, Egremont, and St. Bride, and falls into the sea at Enn-foot, after a course of about eleven miles from the lake.

The *Esk* which gives name to Eskdale ward, rises in the Cheviot-hills. At Canonby it becomes for a short distance the boundary between England and Scotland; entering Cumberland it passes by Kirk-Andrews, Netherby, by the edge of Solway moss, and after being joined by the Leven, falls into the sea near Rockliffe marsh; its course through Cumberland being about six miles.

The *Esk* in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, is formed by some small streams which rise near Bow-fell; it runs through a valley which takes the name of Eskdale, and passing by Muncaster and Waberthwaite, falls into the sea at Ravenglas; its course being about thirteen miles.

The *Gelt* rises in Croglin fell, and passing near Castle-Carrock, falls into the Irthing near Bridgwood foot; its course being about ten miles.

The *Greeta* issues out of Thirlmeer, near Threlkeld, and passing near Keswick, joins the Derwent soon after it emerges from the lake, about seven miles from Thirlmeer.

The *Irt*, issuing from Wast-water (which is supplied by several small streams from above Wastdale-head) passes by Nether-Wasdale, Santon, Irton, between Drigg and Carlton, and falls into the sea near Ravenglas, its course being about eight miles.

The *Irthing* rises on the borders of Northumberland, and for about sixteen miles forms the boundary of the counties; about a mile after passing Gilsland Spa, it enters Cumberland, and running by the two Dentons, Naworth Castle, Lanercost, Brampton Old Church, Irthington, and Newby, falls into the Eden; its course after it enters Cumberland being about thirteen miles.

The

The *Kershope*, a small river, is for a course of about six miles from Dove Craggs to its junction with the Liddell, the boundary between Cumberland and Scotland.

The *Kingwater*, rising near Side Common, falls into the Irthing at Kellwood[f]; its course being about ten miles.

The *Leven* or *Line* is formed of the junction of two rivers, called the Black Line and the White Line. The Black Line, which rises near Dove Craggs, runs by Trough; the White Line, rising near Christenbury Craggs, runs by Nixon and Line-holme; after the junction the Line passes near Shank-Castle, Brackenhill, Kirk-linton, and West-linton, and falls into the Esk, not far from its *embouchure*. The two streams join at about ten miles distance from their respective rise: the course of the Line after the junction is about twelve miles.

The *Liddell* is for about eight miles the boundary between Cumberland and Scotland, from its junction with the Kershope to its junction with the Esk.

The *Lowther* divides Cumberland and Westmorland from near Brougham Castle till it falls into the Eden, about a mile south of Edenhall.

The *Mite*, issuing out of Burnmoor tarn, runs through Miterdale, and falls into the sea at Ravenglas; its course being about seven miles.

The *Nent* rises in the south-east extremity of the parish of Alston, and falls into the town near the town of Alston; its course being about six miles.

The *Petterell*, which rises in the parish of Greystock, not far from Plumpton, runs by Ellerton, Petterell Crooks, Wreay, Newbiggin, and Upperby, and falls into the Eden near Rickerby; its course being about twenty miles.

The *Sark* is the boundary between Cumberland and Scotland for about five miles, near Solway moss.

The *Tees*, which rises on Cross-fell, is for nearly four miles the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland, at the southern extremity of the parish of Alston.

The *Tyne* rises near the southern extremity of the parish of Alston, runs by Garrigill and near Alston town, about a mile and a half north of which it leaves the county and enters Northumberland; its course from its rise having been about nine miles.

The *Wampool* rises near Gill in Dalston, and having been joined near Dockwray by the *Wiza*, which rises near Rosley and runs by Westward, Old Carlisle, and Wigton. The Wampool, after it receives the Wiza, passes by Gamblesby and Wampool, and falls into the sea about half a mile west of Kirkbride; its course being about twelve miles.

[f] So Denton — it is Kite-wood, in the map.

The *Waver*, which rises on Catland fell, runs by Waverton, Dundraw, and Abbey-Holme, and falls into the sea about half a mile from the latter; its course being about twelve miles.

*Lakes and Tarns.*—The principal lakes of Cumberland are Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, Crumock, Loweswater, Ennerdale, Wast-water, Thirlmeer, and Devock-lake: Ulswater is partly in Cumberland and partly in Westmorland. The beautiful scenery of some of these lakes is elsewhere briefly spoken of. The chief of the smaller lakes or *tarns* as they are called, are Burn moor tarn at the head of the Mite, two nameless tarns near Sella-field and Bray (in St. Bride's and St. John's parishes); the Stank near Abbey-Holme; Martin tarn in Aikton; Over-water not far from Uldale; the lough near Anthorn, in Bowness; a small lough near Rowcliffe; Tarn-Wadling in Hesket; Talkin tarn, in the parish of Hayton; and Tindale tarn, near the borders of Northumberland.

Besides the more common river fish, such as pike, trout, eels, &c. salmon are abundant in the Eden, Esk, and Derwent; sea-trout, branlin, or samlet, &c. There are lampreys and graylings, shad, and occasionally sturgeon in the Eden and Esk. The lakes abound in trout, and the gwiniad or schelly; pike and other common river fish; there are charr in Ulswater, Crummock-water, Buttermere, and Ennerdale water: Tarn-Wadlin abounds with carp.

*Roads.*—The great road from London to Glasgow enters this county near the town of Penrith, at the bridge over the Eamont. From Penrith by Plumpton-wall, Plumpton-street, High and Low-Hesket, and Carleton to Carlisle, 18 miles. Thence through Stanwix, Blackford, West-linton, and Arthuret to Longtown, nine miles. About four miles beyond Longtown it reaches the borders of Scotland, where you cross the Sark to Springfield and Gretna-green. The road from Carlisle to Edinburgh branches off at Longtown, and reaches the borders in three miles, passing through Kirk-Andrews.

The road from Carlisle to Newcastle passes through Stanwix, Drawdykes, and Crosby to Brampton, about nine miles; and leaving Naworth Castle to the left, about six miles beyond that town enters Northumberland.

The carriage [s] road from Carlisle to Bowness (thirteen miles) passes through Kirk-Andrews, Burgh, and Drumburgh.

The road from Carlisle to Cockermouth, Workington, and Whitehaven, is by way of Wigton, which is nearly eleven miles from Carlisle; passing through

[s] It is not turnpike.

Woodhouses and Micklethwaite, leaving Orton to the right and Crofton hall to the left; thence by Cockbridge to Cockermouth. From Cockermouth it continues, leaving Brigham church on the right, by Little and Great Clifton, and Stainburn, (eight miles) to Workington. At Little-Clifton a road turns off by Winscales, through Distington and Moresby to Whitehaven; the distance from Cockermouth to Whitehaven being about fourteen miles.

The carriage road from Carlisle to Allonby and Maryport passes through Wigton. From Wigton to Allonby is twelve miles, passing through Waverton and West-Newton, and leaving Hayton Castle to the left. From Wigton to Maryport is sixteen miles, the road branching off from that last described at Waverton, and passing through Aspatria, Crosby, and Birkby.

The direct road from Carlisle to Keswick is only thirty miles, passing through Thursby, through Ireby and Bassenthwaite, but there being no intermediate stage, the usual road is through Penrith (thirty-eight miles), from that town to Keswick being nearly twenty miles, through Stainton, Penruddock, and Threlkeld.

The carriage [h] road from Cockermouth to Abbey-Holme and Skinburness about seventeen miles, leads through Plumbland, Aspatria, West Newton, and Mealrigg. The road from Cockermouth to Wigton (sixteen miles) is through Bothel by Shakenbridge, leaving Torpenhow about a mile to the right, and Allhallows a little to the left, and passes near Old Carlisle. The road from Cockermouth to Hesket-Newmarket (fourteen miles) is by Eusebridge and Uldale, leaving Caldbeck a little on the left.

The nearest road from Keswick to Cockermouth, described in the road-books as eight miles though in reality twelve, is through Portingscale and Braithwaite; a more pleasant road is by Bassenthwaite, Hawes, and Eusebridge, leaving Isel to the right; about fourteen miles.

The road from Penrith to Cockermouth is through Keswick. The road from Penrith to Wigton (about twenty-one miles) passes through Hutton, Sebergham, and Rosley; the road continues from Wigton to Abbey-Holme, by Warebridge, six miles. The road from Penrith to Alston-moor [i] (nearly twenty miles) passes by Edenhall, through Longwathby and Melmerby, over Hartside-fell. The road from thence to Haltwhistle enters Northumberland about two miles and a half beyond Alston. The road from Penrith to Kirk-Oswald, about eight miles, passes near Salkeld, and through Lazonby.

The road from Whitehaven to Workington (eight miles) is through Moresby and Distington. From Whitehaven to St. Bees is a carriage road,

[h] It is not turnpike.

[i] Ibid.

four

four miles and a quarter. From Whitehaven to Dudden sands, on the road to Ulverston (and through Lancashire to London) is about twenty-nine miles. It passes through Hensingham to Egremont [k] five miles; thence leaving Cleator on the left, St. John's and Ponsonby on the right, to Calder-bridge, nine miles; thence through Gosforth, leaving Drigg on the right and Irton and Muncaster on the left, to Ravenglass, sixteen miles; from Ravenglass, leaving Waberthwaite, Corney, and Seaton on the left, to Bootle; and from thence through Whitbeck, near Whicham and Millom Church and Castle, to Dudden sands. There is a road from Dudden bridge over Stonehead-fell to Muncaster and Ravenglass, about eleven miles. There is a road also from Whitehaven and Egremont by Wastdale to Hawkshead, &c. in Lancashire, and so to London; and another from Whitehaven by way of Ennerdale to Hawkshead, &c.

## Natural History.

*Fossils and Minerals.*—The county of Cumberland affords a considerable variety of mineral productions, though not so great as in former times, when the Goldscalp and other copper-mines were worked. Numerous specimens of copper and lead ores will be found described in Woodward's Catalogue of English fossils. The following are the most worthy of notice of those at present occurring in the mountainous districts:

*Beryl.* From Caldew-beck. [l]
*Olivine*, in basalt. } From Great Barrock.
*Augite.* }
*Garnet.* Abundantly in the porphyries near the lakes.
*Epidote.* Near Keswick; and in syenite, Ennerdale.
*Iron flint.* In Thornthwaite lead-mines.
*Chalcedony.* Small pieces in amygdaloid, Caer-mote.
*Compact felspar.* Forms the basis of porphyry in St. John's, &c.
*Chlorite.* In veins with quartz in Borrowdale.
*Basalt.* Great Barrock. [m] —— *Green earth.* In amygdaloid, Caer-mote.
*Lithomarga.* Borrowdale. —— *Steatite.* In granite on Saddleback.
*Asbestos.* Forming veins in greenstone at Melmerby and Troutbeck.
*Molybdena.* From Caldew-beck. [n] —— *Chiastolite.* In clay-slate, Skiddaw.

[k] It is a turnpike road only to this place.
[l] Found by the Rev. Mr. Mandall. —— From the information of the Rev. J. Holme.
[m] Found there by Mr. Fryer. [n] Found by the Rev. Mr. Mandall.



*Calcareous*

*Calcareous spar*, brown spar, pearl spar, satin spar[o], fluor spar, *carbonate of barytes*, and *sulphate of barytes*, accompany the lead ore in most of the mines in Alston moor. *Selenite*, in long transparent crystals, is found in the Alston moor mines, and in the *gypsum* at St. Bees-Head.

Of Metallic Fossils the following occur — native copper, copper pyrites, grey copper ore, green ore, blue ore, and malachite, from the Newlands and Caldbeck mines. *Galena*, carbonate of lead, phosphate of lead and antimonial lead ore; the two first are common in all the mines, the others at Caldbeck. A mine of antimony was formerly worked at Bassenthwaite; the ore is the sulphuret of antimony.

Blende generally accompanies the lead ores, and calamine is found in some of the veins in Alston-moor. Hæmatite iron ore occurs in great quantity near Whitehaven; iron mines in Eskdale; and iron pyrites are very common in the coal in veins, and imbedded in the slates.

Arsenic pyrites are found in Newlands mines, and native arsenic occurs in small quantity in the refuse workings of an old lead mine on Saddleback. The oxides of *titanium* and iron (the *titan eisan* of the Germans) is found in some of the syenite of Caldbeck fells, and Wolfram in the same place.

Grey cobalt has lately been met with, but in very small quantity, on the north side of Saddleback.

Several hollow tubes, of a vitreous substance, have been lately found in the hillocks of drifted sand, between the mouth of the river Irt and the sea; near to Drigg, rising above the surface perpendicularly through the sand, and tapering downwards from about an inch and a half to half an inch in diameter. One of them was found to descend about 30 feet. These are supposed to have been produced by means of lightning.[p]

Extraneous fossils are found imbedded in the limestone strata in several parts of Cumberland. Woodward mentions *coralines* of various kinds found near Lanercost priory and Torpenhow; *anomiæ; entrochi; asteriæ*, the bone of some animal of a bright green colour, found in a copper mine; parts of the striated stem of a plant in pit-stone near Whitehaven, and *vertebræ* of fish found on the shore near Muncaster.[q]

*Indigenous Plants.* — The county of Cumberland, particularly the mountainous part of it, produces a great variety of plants, which are of rare occurrence in other parts of the kingdom; a list of them is given in the following table.

Names

[o] An analysis of this spar, by the Rev. John Holme, A. M. is published in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, vol. xi. p. 164.

[p] Transactions of the Geological Society, vol. ii. p. 528. [q] Woodward's Catalogue, vol. i.

| Names of the Plants. | Where found. | Authority. |
|---|---|---|
| Veronica spicata | Kirkland | Hutchinson. |
| Utricularia minor | Cooper, Abbey-Holme | Rev. J. Dodd. |
| | Near Ennerdale Water | Mr. Jo. Woods. |
| Festuca vivipara | On the mountains | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Galium boreale | Helvellyn | Rev. Edm. Goodenough. |
| Alchemilla alpina | Screes above Wastwater, and near the slate-quarries at Buttermere | Mr. J. Woods. |
| | Helvellyn | Rev. Edm. Goodenough. |
| Lithospermum purpuro-cæruleum | Castle-Carrock | Hutchinson (on authority of Rev. W. Richardson). |
| Pulmonaria maritima | On the sea-coast near Allonby, Ravenglass, Maryport, &c. | Mr. Rook, Rev. J. Dodd, &c. |
| Primula farinosa | West-Newton meadow | Mr. J. Woods. |
| | Aspatria | Rev. J. Dodd. |
| Lysimachia thyrsiflora | Keswick | Rev. J. Dodd. |
| Convolvulus soldanella | On the shore at Parton, Maryport, and Ravenglass | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Lobelia Dortmanni | In most of the lakes. | |
| Impatiens noli me tangere | Scale-hill | Botanists' Guide, from Mr. J. Woods. |
| Gentiana pneumonanthe | Between Maryport and Flimby | Botanists' Guide, from Rev. J. Harriman. |
| Meum athamanticum | Near Keswick | Botanists' Guide, from Rev. W. Wood. |
| Cicuta virosa | Keswick, Walton, and Irthington | Hutchinson. |
| Statice reticulata | Whitehaven | Botanists' Guide. |
| Juncus filiformis | Margins of Derwentwater and Crummock | Mr. J. Woods. |
| ——— triglumis | Loweswater | Botanists' Guide (Mr. Woods). |
| Rumex digynus | Screes near Wastwater, and slate-quarries Buttermere | Mr. J. Woods. |
| | Helvellyn | Rev. Edm. Goodenough. |
| Alisma natans | Derwentwater | Botanists' Guide, (R. H. C. Greville). |
| Trientalis Europæa | Keswick and Bewcastle | Hutchinson, (on authority of Rev. W. Richardson). |
| Epilobium alpinum | Keswick and Gowbarrow-park | Hutchinson. |
| Vaccinium vitis idea | Skiddaw and Great-Gable | Rev. J. Dodd and Mr. J. Woods. |
| ——— uliginosum | Near Gamelsby * in Aikton | Rev. J. Dodd. |
| Pyrola minor | Dunmallet, near Ulswater | Hutchinson. |
| Andromeda polifolia | Moss, near Bromfield † | Rev. J. Dodd. |
| Saxifraga stellaris | Helvellyn, Ennerdale mountains, and on the Screes | Mr. J. Woods. |
| | Cross-fell | Hutchinson. |
| | Skiddaw | Mr. Dawson Turner. |

* Ray gives the habitat of Gamblesby in Addingham.

† Hutchinson mentions also Kirkland, Cross-fell, Keswick, and Brampton.

| Names of the Plants. | Where found. | Authority. |
|---|---|---|
| Saxifraga nivalis | Helvellyn | Rev. Edmund Goodenough. |
| ——— aizoides | Frequent in the mountainous districts. | |
| ——— oppositifolia | Screes, Wastwater | Found by Edm. Lamplugh Irton, Esq. in 1801. |
| Sedum Anglicum | - - - - | Hudson. |
| Cerastium alpinum | Helvellyn | Rev. Edm. Goodenough. |
| Euphorbia paralias | On the shore near Harrington. | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Rubus saxatilis | - - - - | Hudson. |
| ——— chamæmorus | Crossfell | Hutchinson. |
| Potentilla fruticosa | Screes, Wastwater | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Thalictrum majus | Side of Ennerdale water, and on the Screes | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Thalictrum alpinum | Isel | Mr. J. Dodd. |
| | Helvellyn | Rev. Edm. Goodenough. |
| Adonis autumnalis | Near Bromfield | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Trollius Europæus | Kirkland | Rev. W. Richardson. |
| | Near Whitehaven | Mr. J. Woods. |
| | Aspatria | Rev. J. Dodd. |
| Mentha gentilis | Dalston | Rev. J. Holme. |
| Galeopsis versicolor. * | | |
| Lathrea squamaria | Wood near Wigton | Mr. Rooke. |
| Sibthorpia Europæa | Gowbarrow park, &c. | Hutchinson, (on the authority of Rev. W. Richardson.) |
| Thlaspi alpestre perfoliatum of Ray | - - - - | Ray. |
| Iberis nudicaulis | Near the Hards, Abbey-Holme | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Crambe maritima | Near St. Bees, and below Ravenglass and Bootle | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Sisymbrium monense | On the shores | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Arabis hispida | On the Screes | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Geranium sylvaticum | - - - - | Hudson. |
| ——— sanguineum | Rabbit-warren between Workington and Maryport | Mr. J. Woods. |
| ——— nodosum | - - - - | Ray. |
| ——— phæum | Kirkland | Hutchinson, (on the authority of Rev. W. Richardson). |
| Orobus sylvaticus † | Gamblesby and Ousby | |
| Serratula alpina | Helvellyn | Rev. Edm. Goodenough. |
| Gnaphalium dioicum | On the Screes and at Buttermere | Mr. J. Woods. |
| | Penrith-fell, Kirkland, &c. | Hutchinson, (on the authority of Rev. W. Richardson). |
| Senecio Saracenicus ‡ | Salkeld | Ray. |
| | Near Moresby | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Orchis ustulata | Blindcrake | Rev. J. Dodd. |
| Ophrys cordata | Kirkland | Hutchinson, (on the authority of Rev. W. Richardson). |
| Satyrium albidum | Mountainous pastures above Borrowdale | Mr. Dawson Turner. |

* We saw this handsome plant, which, though abundant in some counties, is not of general occurrence, in some corn fields north of Carlisle.

† The white variety spoken of by Ray is still found, as we are informed by the Rev. John Slee of Melmerby.

‡ We saw it near Rockliffe growing abundantly.

| Names of the Plants. | Where found. | Authority. |
|---|---|---|
| Littorella lacustris | Near Brayton-hall and Abbey-Holme | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Salix herbacea | Skiddaw | Mr. J. Woods. |
| | Saddleback and Helvellyn | Rev. Edm. Goodenough. |
| —— reticulata | About Alston | Hutchinson, (on the authority of Rev. W. Richardson). |
| | Greystock | |
| | Abbey-Holme | |
| Rhodiola rosea | Helvellyn | Rev. E. Goodenough. |
| | Upon the Screes plentifully | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Osmunda regalis | Dalston | Rev. J. Holme. |
| Empetrum nigrum | Crossfell, &c. | Hutchinson. |
| | Skiddaw | Mr. Dawson Turner. |
| Asplenium viride | Crossfell | Hutchinson, (on the authority of the Rev. W. Richardson). |
| —— marinum | Rocks near Whitehaven | Mr. J. Woods. |
| —— septentrionale | Screes, near Wastwater | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Pteris crispa | Borrowdale | Mr. Dawson Turner. |
| Hymenophyllum Tunbrigiense | Screes, near Wastdale | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Isoetes lacustris | Ennerdale water | Mr. J. Woods. |
| Lycopodium alpinum | Helvellyn | Rev. Edm. Goodenough. |
| Gymnostonum curvirostrum | | Mr. Dickson. |
| Lichen polyphyllus | Near Irton-hall | Mr. J. Woods. |
| —— torrefactus | | |
| —— proboscideus | | |
| —— polyrhizos | | |
| —— pustulatus | | |
| —— Œderi | | |
| —— ventosus | | |
| —— hispidus | | |
| —— calvus | | |
| —— paschalis | | |
| —— quadricolor | Near Keswick | Rev. J. Harriman. |
| —— gelidus | Borrowdale | |
| —— Westringii | Thornthwaite | |
| —— glomuliferus | Keswick | |
| —— lætevirens | | |
| —— squamatus | | Mr. Dickson. |
| —— Islandicus | Great Gable | Rev. W. Woods. |
| —— tristis | Ennerdale mountains | Mr. J. Woods. |
| —— plumbeus | On trees at Eskett, near Ennerdale | Mr. J. Woods. |
| —— affinis | | |
| —— limbatus | | |

*Birds, &c.* — Among the rarer Cumberland birds[a], may be enumerated, the sea-eagle[b], (*falco ossifragus*); the white-tailed eagle[b], (*vultur albiulla*);

[a] Selected from the catalogue of Cumberland birds, prefixed to Hutchinson's History, by Dr. Heysham of Carlisle. Those marked with an asterisk are birds of passage; those marked thus † are only occasional visitors.

[b] The white-tailed eagle breeds every year in the neighbourhood of Keswick. Dr. Heysham expresses himself with doubt as to the sea-eagle, but says, that for many years they had a nest on the rocks of Ulswater.

the

the Peregrine falcon [c]; the honey-buzzard [d], (*falco apivorus*); the long-eared owl [e], (*strix otus*); the short-eared owl *; great butcher-bird, (*lanius excubitor*); the red-backed butcher-bird *, (*lanius collurio*); the greater and middle spotted woodpecker, (*picus major et medius*); common hoopoe †, (*upupa epops*); the ring-ouzel [f], (*turdus torquatus*); the water-ouzel, (*sturnus cinctus*); Bohemian chatterer †, (*amphelis garrulus*); common cross-bill †, (*loxia curvirostra*); snow bunting *, (*emberiza nivalis*); the siskin, (*fringilla spinus*); pied fly-catcher [g], (*muscicapa atricapilla*); the black cap, (*motacilla atricapilla*); pettychaps *, (*motacilla hippolais*); sedge bird *, (*motacilla salicaria* [h]); cole titmouse, (*parus ater*); marsh titmouse, (*parus palustris*); ptarmigan, (*tetras lagopus*); green shank *, (*scolopax glottis*); hebridal iringa *, (*iringa interpres*); the dottrel * [i], (*charadrius morinellus*); spotted rail [k], (*rallus porzana*); tippet grebe * [l], (*colymbus urinator*); razor bill *, (*alca torda*); little auk *, (*alca alle*); northern diver * [m], (*colymbus glacialis*); the imber *, *colymbus immer*); the speckled diver *; the smew, (*mergus albellus*); the wild swan *, (*anas cygnus ferus*); scoter duck *, (*anas nigra*); and the golden-eyed duck *, (*anas clangula*).

*Mineral Waters.* — There is no mineral water in this county of any note except the sulphureted spring at Gilsland, which has been long celebrated, chiefly for the cure of cutaneous disorders. This spring, which is situated in a picturesque valley on the western bank of the Irthing, has been resorted to on account of its medical qualities upwards of seventy years. There are three boarding houses for the accommodation of the company; one of which is at a place called Wardrew on the opposite side of the Irthing, and in the county of Northumberland. Dr. Short classes the Gilsland water among those of the sulphureous kind, and says that it contains a very considerable proportion of sulphur, a small quantity of sea salt, and a very little earth. Dr. Clanny, who has recently published a treatise on the Gilsland waters and their medicinal efficacy, gives a more scien-

[c] This bird breeds on the rocks at Gilsland.
[d] Very rare, said to breed at Lowther.
[e] This bird breeds in the county.
[f] Very rare, supposed to migrate in winter.
[g] This bird breeds at Lowther.
[h] Very rare.
[i] This singular bird breeds in Skiddaw.
[k] Very rare.
[l] Very rare.
[m] An occasional visitor, and very rare.

tific account of it from analysis [n]. The same writer describes also a chalybeate spring discovered about the year 1811, a few yards north of the sulphureted water [o].

There is a pretty strong sulphur spring in the township of Biglands, in the parish of Aikton, (discovered about the year 1775,) which is frequented by a few of the neighbouring country people; in the winter it is much weakened by inundation of fresh water. [p]

At Stanger, two miles north of Lorton, is a saline spring nearly resembling the Cheltenham water. It turns white with the spirit of hartshorn, and lets fall a great sediment, with oil of tartar: a gallon of it will yield 1170 grains of sediment, whereof 1080 are sea-salt. [q]

In the parish of Melmerby is a sulphureous spring, occasionally resorted to by the country people, and in the same parish a chalybeate spring on the fells. In Hutchinson's History, chiefly among Housman's notes, there is mention of chalybeate springs at Bewcastle, Great-Salkeld, (on the common); Iron-gill, in the parish of Sebergham; and three at Brampton: saline springs also at Gilcrux and Drig, and two in the parish of Crosthwaite, near the head of the Derwent, much resorted to by the country people; a sulphur spring at Bewcastle, and a medicinal spring, of which the nature is not described, near Kirkland, in the parish of Wigton. There is mention also of a petrifying spring in the parish of Sebergham; a remarkable water on Gildersdale-fell, near Alston, the scum of which is said to be used by the neighbouring people for painting yellow and red, producing colours

[n] He gives the following as the gaseous and solid contents of a wine gallon of this water.

| | Grains. | | Grains. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sulphureted hydrogen gas - | 17.0 | Common salt - - | 20.05864 |
| Carbonic acid gas - - | 6.2 | Carbonate of soda - - | 4.50296 |
| | 23.2 | Carbonate of lime - - | 1.462 |
| | | Silica - - - | 1.1696 |
| | | | 27.19320 |

[o] The solid contents of a wine gallon of this water are thus stated:

| | Grains. |
|---|---|
| Sulphate of iron - - - | 53.8116 |
| Sulphate of lime - - - | 7.6024 |
| Carbonate of magnesia - - | 16.9592 |
| Silica - - - - | 1.1696 |
| | 79.5428 |

[p] From the information of Dr. Heysham.

[q] From the information of the Rev. John Sibson.

like

like yellow ochre and Spanish brown; and a spring near the Eden, at Rockliffe, which tints paper a beautiful gold colour, said to be medicinal.

*Produce.*

This county, till of late years, did not produce much more corn than was sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants[p]. Since the inclosures, which have taken place to a great extent within the last twenty years[q], considerable quantities of flour and oatmeal have been exported coastways to Liverpool and other parts of Lancashire, and the Bristol Channel. The chief exports are from Whitehaven, the computed annual quantity now sent from that port being between 2000 and 2500 tons. Both flour and oatmeal are exported also in smaller quantities from Maryport and Ravenglass. The north-west part of the county is the principal corn district, and where wheat is chiefly grown; Gilsland also, in the north-east, is a corn district, where the turnip and barley system is very prevalent. Potatoes are cultivated in considerable abundance for the Cumberland markets. The north-east, south-east, and southern parts of the county are chiefly appropriated to grazing; and a considerable quantity of butter is sent in firkins to distant markets.

Among the productions of this county for the use of the table may be mentioned cranberries, which grow in great profusion on the moors, and are sold in the season at Longtown and other markets, and sent in barrels to London and elsewhere. The sale at Longtown is so extensive that they may be deemed an important article of commerce. Near Tarn-Wadling are some cranberry bogs which have been fenced in by the inclosure of Inglewood forest, containing about ten acres in the whole. The fruit from these inclosures being suffered to attain a degree of ripeness which the cranberries on the common moors, from the eagerness of the gatherers to bring them to market, seldom arrive at, is much esteemed, and the farmers who occupy them, consider them as of more value per acre than any other part of their estates. The cranberries are sold at 1s. 6d. per quart.

The fisheries of this county are of some importance. There are herring fisheries at Allonby, Maryport, and Whitehaven. The fishing season at the two former begins in September; the seasons of 1813 and 1814, were very

[p] An exportation of oats and big had just commenced in 1688, (T. Denton's MS.) probably in no great quantity.

[q] See p. c.

productive.

productive. The Whitehaven fishery is on an extensive scale, the season at this place begins in May. The fish market at Whitehaven is abundantly supplied, and with great variety. Great quantities of cod fish are taken on the coast of Cumberland, principally used for home consumption. In the parish of Bootle they cure cod for the Liverpool market. There are valuable salmon fisheries in the Eske, Eden, and Derwent. Salmon is sent from Carlisle and Bowness to London; the fishing season at Carlisle begins in November; at Bowness in the spring. The Workington fishing is also in the spring; the salmon from this fishery is consumed in the neighbourhood. Mr. T. Denton describes the Workington fishery as worth 300l. per annum in 1688. Char from the lakes is potted at Keswick and sent to London. The pearls still occasionally found in the muscles of the Irt, were formerly thought to be of some importance as an article of commerce, and a patent is said to have been obtained for the fishery in the reign of George I. but it proved one of the bubbles of that period.

The most valuable subterranean productions of this county, indeed almost the only commodities which are considered as of much importance in a commercial view, are lead and coals; although in former times copper was dug and exported in great quantities, and the silver mines were esteemed of considerable value. The latter appear to have been worked only at the expence of the crown, when there was a mint at Carlisle in the reign of Henry III. and probably would never have yielded any profit to a private adventurer.

Fuller speaking of the copper mines at Newlands, says, " they lay long neglected (choaked in their own rubbish), till renewed about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth, when plenty of copper was here afforded, both for home use and foreign transportation. But copper itself was too soft for several military services, and could not alone (no single person can prove a parent), produce brass most useful for that purpose. Here taste and see, divine providence, which never doth its work by halves, and generally doubleth gifts by seasonably sending them; *lapis calaminaris* was then first found in England, the mother of brass as copper the father thereof. Hence came it to pass, that Queen Elizabeth left more brass than she found iron ordnance in the kingdom. And our wooden walls, (so our ships are commonly called), were roughcasted over with a coat of firmer constitution. We must not forget the names of the two Dutchmen, good frogs by sea but better moles by land, who refound out these copper mines, wherein also some silver (no new milk without some cream therein), viz. Thomas Shur-

land and Daniel Hotchstabter[s] of Auspurge, in Germany, whose nephews turning purchasers of lands hereabouts, prefer easily to take what the earth tenders in her hands above ground, than painfully to pierce into her heart for greater treasure."

"I am sorry to hear and lothe to believe, what some credible persons have told me, that within this twenty years the copper in this county hath been wholly discontinued, and that not for want of metal but mining for it. Sad, that the industry of our age could not keep what the ingenuity of the former found out. And I would willingly put it on another account, that the burying of so much steel in the bowels of men during our civil wars, hath hindered their digging of copper out of the entrails of the earth, hoping that these peaceable times will encourage to the resuming thereof."

The apology which Fuller wished for, it appears, did in fact exist, for Mr. T. Denton, in his MS. History of Cumberland (1688), observes, that the smelting houses were all destroyed, and the miners most of them slain in the civil wars. "The works," says he, "have never since been set on foot, albeit there be still great store of copper and lead in these mines. The charge of footing those works and forges again would be 4000l." The smelting houses for the copper were at Bure-side, on the east of Keswick. Mr. Robinson, in his Natural History of Cumberland, printed in 1709, says, that on his survey of the mountains of Newlands, he found eleven veins, which had been opened and wrought by the Germans; the richest of which was called Gowd-scalp or Gold-scalp: the ore of this mine (being the same probably from which silver was obtained in the reign of Henry III.), was found so rich in silver that it was claimed for the Queen (Elizabeth), and recovered by a trial at law from the Earl of Northumberland, and the Queen's agent took possession of 100 tons of ore which had been dug[t], but we have no account of it being then worked as a silver mine; it is probable that a composition was made with the crown, by the earl and the adventurers. "This rich vein," says Mr. Robinson, "and several more in the mountains of Newlands, are now laid open and recovered by his Grace the Duke of Somerset; and likewise smelting houses, furnaces, and all other conveniences are made ready by his grace for setting forward a great work. It may be presumed, that the discouragement his grace met with, which at present hath put a stop to so noble a project,

[s] Hechstetter.

[t] An act of parliament has since been passed (in the reign of William and Mary), by which it is determined, that copper mines shall not be claimable by the crown, notwithstanding the ore may be impregnated with silver.

was

was his meeting with an ignorant operator, who, understanding not the nature of the ore, burnt and destroyed fifty tons of the best gold-scalp ore, without the production of one pound of fine copper."

About the year 1756, the old works at Gold-scalp were opened[u] at a great expence by Mr. Gilpin, but the undertaking proved unsuccessful; about the year 1806 a copper mine was opened about half a mile from Gold-scalp, by Mr. Sheffield, who holds a lease under the Earl of Egremont. For about three years this mine produced about 150 tons of good ore annually, but the quantity has since very much diminished, and there is at present no prospect of better success.

Copper mines have been worked at Borrowdale, near Ulpha, on Caldbeck-fell, and at Buttermere. Camden speaks of Alston-moor as having been formerly famous for copper mines. Lapis calaminaris is found in some parts of the county, and mines were worked for it about a century ago.

The principal lead-mines in Cumberland are those at Alston-moor, said to have been discovered and first worked[x] by Sir Francis Radcliffe, afterwards Earl of Derwentwater: they had become of much importance at the time of his being advanced to that title in 1688.[y] Upon the attainder of the third Earl of Derwentwater, these mines, with the manor and the other Derwentwater estates, became vested in Greenwich Hospital, under an act of parliament. In 1768 there were 119 lead-mines in the parish of Alston, 115 of which were then held on lease under the Hospital. The average annual produce of that and the two preceding years is stated at 20,943 *bings*[z], the value being about 70,000 l. Housman[a] states the clear yearly produce to the owners at 16,000 l., and the number of persons employed in the mines at 1,100. They are not worked at present quite to the same extent, or with equal success; the number of mines held under the Hospital in 1814, was 102; the number of bings produced was 11,496; the price of the lead in 1813, was 4l. 5s. for bowse ore, and 3l. 5s. for the culling or inferior ore.[b]

[u] The oaken beams, mentioned by Mr. Robinson, as having been used in supporting the works, were then found in perfect preservation, with the bark upon them. (From the information of the Rev. William Parsable of Newlands).

[x] The Alston mines appear to have been first worked by the Crown in the reign of Hen. III. when the same privileges were granted to the miners, which those in the other royal mines of Cumberland enjoyed. Pat. Rot. 20 H. III. 13. It does not appear for what metal they were then worked, perhaps for copper.

[y] T. Denton's MS. [z] The *bing*, which is a provincial term, is 800 weight.

[a] In his notes incorporated in Hutchinson's History.

[b] From the information of Mr. Dyer, Secretary to Greenwich Hospital.

A lead mine had been worked at Ousby with some success in 1709[c]. This, or another mine in the same parish, at Bulmanhill, was worked in 1793, but has been discontinued for several years. It appears that a lead-mine had been opened at Melmerby in 1709[d], but with no great success.

Some lead mines have been working with pretty good success for a few years past, on Crossfell, in the parish of Kirkland. A publication of Mr. Westgarth Forster's, bearing date 1809, speaks of these mines, which had then been discovered only a few years, as having produced in some years nearly 5000 bings of lead, the average price being then 5l. 10s. per bing. Though spoken of by this writer as one concern, there are two mines on Crossfell, one belonging to the Fleming family, the other to the heirs of Lough Carleton, Esq., which have employed above 100 workmen in each; but the latter is supposed to be worked out, unless some new vein should be discovered within its boundaries.

A lead-mine has been worked for three or four years past on Caldbeck fell, as it is said, with considerable success; but we have not been able to ascertain to what extent. There are three lead-mines working at Newlands, but with very little success.

The principal collieries on the coast of Cumberland are those at Whitehaven and Workington. It has been supposed that the Whitehaven collieries were first worked for foreign consumption by Sir John Lowther in 1660; but although it is certain that the great improvements in the harbour, and the extension of the coal trade, were caused by the spirited exertions of that baronet, yet it appears by an engraved view of Whitehaven in 1642, which represents a small harbour with vessels, towards which horses are carrying packs from Whingill colliery, that coals were exported in the time of his father Sir Christopher. The Whitehaven collieries, now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, have been worked ever since with increased spirit and activity, and are at this time by far the most extensive concern of this nature in the kingdom.

The principal collieries at Whitehaven are Howgill on the west, and Whingill[e] on the east side of the town. There is a third at Scalegill, between Whitehaven and St. Bees, first worked in the early part of the last century, when the coals were carried by waggons to the water side;

[c] Robinson. [d] Ibid.

[e] These collieries are unconnected, except by a stone drift 400 yards in length, made in 1796, for the purpose of conveying the water from Whingill colliery to Saltom engine in Howgill.

it was afterwards worked only for inland sale. This work broke in in 1792, but a new pit was sunk about the year 1807, and it is still worked for inland sale. There are three entrances to the Howgill and four to the Whingill colliery, called Bear-mouths, or Day-holes, by which both men and horses descend to the bottom of the pits. The deepest pits are King-pit, 120 fathoms, and Thwaite-pit, 150 fathoms, both in the Howgill colliery; the latter is 112 fathoms below the sea, being the greatest depth which has yet been sunk. The greatest distance to which workings have been as yet made in a direct line from the shore is a thousand yards.

The first steam-engine in use at Whitehaven was erected by Sir James Lowther early in the last century at the Ginns, for raising water. The first steam-engine used for raising coals was in 1787 at George-pit, in Whingill colliery; others were erected for the same purpose in 1793, 1794, and 1795. There are now two steam-engines for pumping water, and three for raising coals at each of the principal collieries of Howgill and Whingill; and there is a steam-engine for raising coals at the Scalegill colliery. The larger pumping engine at the William pit, on the Whingill colliery, is of about 110 horses power; that at Saltom pit, on the Howgill colliery, is of about 80 horses power. The produce of the two great collieries is above 50,000 waggon-loads[f]; i.e. above 112,500 tons from each.

The coals were formerly carried from the works to the sea side in packs on horseback. Small waggons were first introduced about or soon after the year 1720, by Mr. Carlisle Spedding, Sir James Lowther's agent, who had seen them at the Newcastle works. In 1813, the waggon-ways, which were before of wood, were laid with cast iron, and on the Howgill side a self-acting inclined plane constructed, 290 yards long, with a perpendicular altitude of 115 feet. Since this alteration, three waggons, coupled together, are conducted by one man and horse, whereas, formerly it was necessary to have a man and horse to each waggon. When brought to the water side, the coals are conveyed to the wooden galleries erected for that purpose, on a level with the railways, at the end of which galleries the coals are shot from the waggons down large wooden trunks, about 60 feet in length, usually called by the appropriate name of hurries, into the vessels. When no vessels are ready for lading, the coals are deposited in a place called the Staith, from whence, when wanted, they are again loaded on waggons, and shot down the hurries. There have been some rare instances of

[f] The waggons carry about two tons and a quarter each.

from

from 800 to 900 waggon-loads having been shipped in one day, forming the lading of 13 vessels. When the weather is fine and there are numerous vessels in the harbour, eight or nine vessels, containing from 500 to 600 waggon-loads are frequently laded; but the latter is much beyond the usual average. The average amount of annual exports for five years, ending in December 1814, was about 100,000 waggon-loads, besides a very considerable inland consumption; very considerable, indeed, for the town of Whitehaven alone. The greatest exportation is in the summer months. The average amount of the annual exports, taken for 20 years preceding 1793, was about 75,000 waggon-loads, the average of 12 years ending with 1814, about 87,500. About 900 persons are employed in the Whitehaven collieries. At New-town is a cast-iron manufactory for the use of the collieries, with a steam-engine.

The next colliery in point of extent on the coast, is that of Workington, belonging to Jo. Christian Curwen, Esq. which exported for the five years ending with 1813, about 28,000 waggon-loads annually; Mr. Curwen's collieries at Harrington exported during the same period about 19,000 waggon-loads annually; and those of Broughton-moor, from Maryport, about 8000 waggon-loads. At Maryport about 4000 waggon-loads, during the same period, were annually exported from Mr. Senhouse's colliery, and about the same quantity from that of Mr. Walker's colliery at Flimby-wood, held under the Earl of Lonsdale.

Mr. Curwen has four pits in working at Workington, from 60 to 90 fathoms deep. There are about 400 persons employed in the colliery at Workington. In this colliery there are six steam-engines; three at Harrington, and two at Broughton-moor. The engine at Isabella pit, at Workington, is of 160 horses power, having a cylinder of 66 inches diameter; this is a double powered engine, the steam pressing on the piston both at the top and bottom, which makes it of equal power with a single engine, whose cylinder is 93¾ inches diameter.

The collieries at Deerham and Arlochden are worked but to a small extent; the Cammerton colliery is worked solely for the Seaton iron-foundery. The Distington collieries are worked only for the lime-works, and for inland sale. The collieries on Lord Lonsdale's estate near Workington have not been worked for about thirty years. The colliery at Moresby, from which coals were formerly exported at Parton, has been disused since the year 1770.

The principal inland collieries are those at Bolton pasture, held under the Earl of Egremont by Fawcet, Crosthwaite and Co., supposed to have a

sale of about 15,000 waggon-loads yearly; Greysouthern, belonging to Messrs. Walker, Harris, and Co., supposed to have a sale of about 10,000 waggon-loads annually; and Tindall-fell, belonging to Lord Carlisle, which produces the chief supply for Carlisle, Brampton, Penrith, &c. There are collieries also at Little-Broughton, Outerside, Gilcrux, All-hallows, and Huer-hill. The Warnell-fell colliery has been worked out. There are some coal-pits at Croglin, and other places on the side of the Fells, worked chiefly for the purpose of burning lime.

At Crowgarth, in the parish of Cleator, is an iron mine of a very superior kidney ore. It was not much worked till the year 1784. About the year 1790, and a few years afterwards, 20,000 tons of ore were annually exported from Whitehaven to Hull, and to the Carron-works. This mine has not been worked for several years, except for a few tons used in the colour-manufactory at the Ginns. There is an iron-mine also at Bigrigg, in the parish of Egremont, not worked for many years, from which considerable quantities were exported to Hull, &c. The iron-works at Seaton, and elsewhere in Cumberland, are supplied with pig-iron from Wales.

Some years ago considerable quantities of a ferruginous sort of limestone were exported from the parish of Arlochden to the iron-works at Carron; but this concern has been discontinued. A black stone called Catscalp, raised at Brathwaite, in the parish of Dean, was used in considerable quantities in the iron-works at Seaton, but since the company of that place have discontinued making pig-iron, (which was about the year 1813), the demand for it has ceased. At Harrington they collect ironstone upon the sea-shore, and export a few hundred tons annually to Ulverston; about three hundred tons were exported in 1814.

At the head of Borrowdale, on the side of a very steep mountain, is the celebrated mine of wadd, or black lead. The demand for this article being limited, the mine is only opened occasionally, so as to answer that demand. As this is a substance which does not require any mechanical process to prepare it for use, great care is taken to secure it from plunder. The mine is only accessible through the agent's house, which is built over it. In consequence of the ease with which depredations on this property might be committed, an act of parliament was passed in the year 1752 to secure the property, by subjecting the stealer and the receiver to the same punishment as for felony. In the preamble to this act the black lead is described as necessary to the casting of bomb-shells, round shot, and cannon-balls; its chief use is now for making pencils: the coarser sort is employed in the composition of crucibles, and for giving a black polish

to

to iron, &c.[g] The wadd or black lead is not found in regular veins, but lying in lumps or nodules in the fissures of the slate-rock, the lumps varying in weight from an ounce or less to upwards of 50 lbs. When the mine is opened, a sufficient quantity is procured to answer the demand for several years; the black lead of the best quality is packed in barrels and sent to London by the waggon, the proprietor of which is bound in a considerable sum for its safe delivery. It is then deposited in the cellars under the Unitarian Chapel in Essex Street; and on the first Monday in every month there is a sale of it in an upper room of a public-house in the neighbourhood. The pencil-makers attend, and selecting pieces of the best quality, purchase according to their respective wants. The coarser sort is afterwards sold for other purposes. About three thousand pounds worth of the black lead is sold in a year; the price of that of the finest quality is 35s. per lb.; of the coarser, 120 l. per ton.

Of late there has been some alarm as to the failure of this useful article. It is nearly four years since any quantity has been procured; only three or four barrels were procured in 1814, but we are informed that they have now better prospects. One half of the mine is the property of Henry Bankes, Esq. M.P.; the other moiety is held by several proprietors under a lease for a long term of years, originally made by the person who, in conjunction with Mr. Bankes's ancestor, had a grant from the Crown.

Limestone is very abundant in various parts of the county; in the neighbourhood of the sea-coast it is burnt in great quantities for exportation, particularly at Overend near Hensingham, and at Distington. From Overend about 340,000 Winchester bushels, and from Distington about 350,000 bushels are annually exported to Scotland, being carried in carts from Overend[h] to Whitehaven, and from Distington to Harrington to be shipped. The limestone quarries at Overend belong to the Earl of Lonsdale; those at Distington to the Earl of Lonsdale and William Walker, Esq. There are many lime works for inland consumption, as at All-hallows, Brigham, Cleator[i], Hodbarrow in Millom, Ireby, Uldale, Sebergham, &c. Great quantities of lime are burnt in the parishes of Castle-Carrock, Denton, and Farlam, for the supply of the whole barony of Gilsland.

[g] Fuller says used by the felt-makers for colouring hats.

[h] Twelve hundred Cumberland bushels, equal to 3600 of Winchester measure, are sometimes shipped in a day from Overend.

[i] The lime from Cleator was exported some years ago, to the quantity of about 400 bushels in a day. (Hutchinson.)

Gypsum,

Gypsum, or alabaster, is found in considerable quantities in the parishes of Wetherall, St. Cuthbert, and in St. Bees, on the sea-coast, about a mile from Whitehaven, whence five or six hundred tons are annually exported to Dublin, Liverpool, and Glasgow, where it is principally used in the composition of stucco.

There are many quarries of excellent freestone in various parts of the county, and for grindstones at Ivegill, Barngill near Whitehaven, &c. Considerable quantities, both of red and white freestone, from the quarries in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, are shipped from that port for Dublin, Scotland, and the Isle of Man; grindstones, both from the red and white freestone quarries, are also exported in considerable quantities. Mr. Senhouse has a quarry of excellent freestone at Maryport, from which a considerable quantity has been exported. The fine pier at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, was built of this freestone.

There are quarries of excellent blue slate in the townships of Ulpha, Cockermouth, Buttermere, Borrowdale, Bassenthwaite, and elsewhere. Mr. T. Denton speaks of the latter as esteemed (1688) the best blue slate quarries in England, thin, light, and as smooth as glass, and says, that all people covet to have them who live within any convenient distance. The Buttermere slates are now held in most esteem. We cannot learn that any of the Cumberland slate is exported. Pencils of the Black-Comb slate are manufactured in the parish of Whicham and sent to London.

### *Manufactures.*

Fuller speaks of Cumberland as a county wholly destitute of manufactures in 1662, except one of coarse broad cloth at Cockermouth (then lately set up and vended at home,) and one of fustian, set up at Carlisle in 1660; he adds, I wish the undertakers may not be disheartened with their small encouragement. It is certain, nevertheless, that there had been manufactures in Cumberland at a very early period. A charter of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, mentions fulling mills at Cockermouth and Deerham in the reign of Henry III. Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, mentions iron forges at Millom, and says, that there were several very good fulling mills in Bassenthwaite, where they dressed woollen cloths, called Skiddaw greys, a good wearing cloth, of which there was a great manufacture. There is still a manufactory at Keswick of coarse woollen cloths, blankets, &c. The principal scene of manufactures

is at Carlisle, where the cotton manufactory is carried on to a great extent, the spinning, the making of ginghams, and other articles, and cotton printing. The manufactures at Carlisle employ a great number of looms in the neighbouring towns and villages. Mention will be found of the rise and increase of this manufacture, and of other disused manufactures in the account of Carlisle. There are considerable cotton works also at Dalston, Corby, Warwick-bridge, Penrith, &c. At Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont, are large manufactories of sail-cloth. There are iron founderies at Seaton near Workington, at Dalston, and at Carlisle; paper-mills at Cockermouth, Egremont, and Kirk-Oswald; a carpet manufactory at Carlisle, a pottery of coarse earthen-ware long established at Deerham; earthen-ware is also made at Whitehaven, and a new manufactory is erecting at the Ginns for fine ware, similar to that of Staffordshire: there is an extensive manufactory of glass bottles also at the Ginns. At Whitehaven, Maryport, and Workington, are several ship-building yards, and every kind of manufactory connected with the shipping. There were formerly some considerable salt-works at Bransted (near Whitehaven,) Nether-hall, and Workington[k]. The process of making salt in pans by evaporation, has been wholly discontinued in Cumberland.

## *Ports and Havens.*

Skinburness was formerly a haven of some importance, and was in the reign of Edward III. the rendezvous of the English fleet employed against Scotland. The chief ports of Cumberland at present are Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Harrington.

About the year 1688, the chief exports from Whitehaven[l] were coals; salt from the pans at Bransted and Workington; grindstones from St. Bees Cliff; a corn exportation trade had then just commenced, chiefly for oats and big: the imports were French wines and brandy from Bourdeaux and Nantz; fir, deals, pitch, tar, and cordage, from Denmark and Norway; and tobacco and sugar canes from the West-Indies. Besides the staple article of coals, the chief exports from Whitehaven at present are lime, freestone, and alabaster, to Scotland and Ireland; great quantities of

[k] T. Denton's MS. 1688. There are ruins of salt works still to be seen at Flimby and between Maryport and Deerham.

[l] It appears that Workington was not then a port.

sail-

sail-cloth and linen yarn, tanned leather to Ireland; lamp-black and painters' colours to Ireland and Liverpool; copperas to Liverpool; soap and candles in considerable quantities to the West-Indies; cast and malleable iron goods to Ireland and foreign markets; glass bottles to various places, from an extensive manufactory lately established at the Ginns; and coarse earthen-ware, manufactured at Whitehaven, to the West-Indies. There is a considerable exportation of flour, oatmeal, and bacon, coastways. The chief imports are West-Indian, American, and Baltic produce; flax and linen, horses, oxen, and pigs from Ireland, and pig-iron from Wales, all to a very considerable extent.

The chief exports at Workington, Maryport, and Harrington, are coals, and at the latter lime and some copperas to Liverpool; the imports are chiefly timber, hemp, and other commodities from North America and the Baltic; linen cloth, flax, and oxen from Ireland; and at Workington pig iron for the Seaton works.

Corn, flour, oatmeal, and bacon, are exported in considerable quantities coastways from Ravenglas; timber is imported at Bowness from America.

Coals were exported from the harbour of Parton till the year 1795, when the pier was washed away by a high tide.

## —Antiquities.

*British Antiquities.* — Of the rude memorials of the early inhabitants of this island, a considerable number occur in the county of Cumberland, the largest and most complete of these is the circle of stones called *Long Meg* and her daughters, in the parish of Addingham, on the road from that place to Little-Salkeld; this circle is 350 feet in diameter, and consists of stones of various kinds, and of unequal height; some above nine feet high, and others hardly appearing above the surface of the earth; on the south side, at the distance of about seventeen paces from the circle, stands a single upright stone, eighteen feet high, from which this monument derives its name, and between this and the circle are two others of smaller size, forming a sort of square projection from the south side of the circle.

Another circle of stones, on a much smaller scale, but more entire than the one just described, is situated on the summit of a smooth hill, surrounded with very grand mountain scenery, about a mile and a half south-east

east of the town of Keswick, on the south side of the road to Penrith. It is not quite circular, the diameter being about 34 yards from north to south, and nearly 30 from east to west[o]. The largest of the stones does not exceed eight feet in height. On the eastern side is an oblong inclosure, about 10 feet by 20, formed by ten stones, and connected with the circle.

A third circle of stones, of the same kind, called the *Grey Yawd*, is described by Nicolson and Burn, as being on the summit of the fell called King Harry, in the parish of Cumwhitton, consisting of about 88 stones, set in an exact circle of about 52 yards in diameter; one single stone, larger than the rest, standing out of the circle, about five yards to the north-west[p].

At a place called Swinside, near Millum, is a circle of stones, called Sunken-Kirk[q], and part of another near it[r].

In the year 1790 Hayman Rooke, Esq. communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of three stone chests, formed of dressed stones, fitted close at the sides without cement, which he had discovered within a circular earth-work, 63 feet in diameter at the top, which was level: within this area six large stones were remaining near the centre, which Mr. Rooke supposed to have been part of a circle of stones[s].

Many of the rude weapons and tools of the early inhabitants of Britain, formed of hard stone or flint, and resembling those of the South Sea Islands, have been discovered in Cumberland[t], particularly in the south-west part, near the sea-coast[u]. A heavy stone hammer, seven inches in length, and four and a half in width, was found at Bootle in 1813; a stone hatchet, figured in the Archæologia, Vol. II.[w], was found many years ago near Spurston, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle.

*British and Roman Roads and Stations, and the Roman Wall.*[x] — "As this country was of great importance in a military view to the Romans,

[o] Mr. Gray describes it as being 108 feet in diameter, and consisting of fifty stones.

[p] Hist. of Westmorland and Cumberland, vol. ii. p. 495.

[q] Gough's Camden, iii. 179. [r] Hutchinson's Cumb. i. 529. 554.

[s] A particular account of this discovery is printed in the Archæologia, vol. x. p. 106—110. Pl. II. and III.

[t] Several of these are preserved in Mr. Crossthwaite's museum at [illegible]wick.

[u] One of these was in the possession of the late Admiral Lutwidge: another found near Irton-hall is in the possession of E. L. Irton, Esq.

[w] P. 118. [x] Communicated by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

which appears from the lines drawn across it by them at different periods, to resist the incursions of their northern enemies; and as the British inhabitants, who formed the mass of its population, preserved their own manners long after the departure of the Roman armies, (not being subdued finally by the Saxons till so late as the year 945); the remains both of British and Roman antiquity are to be met with in every part of it. It is therefore reasonable to expect, that the roads and towns of the first inhabitants should have been discovered in equal numbers; but as it was a frontier province during much of the time the Romans maintained themselves in the island, and fortified by that people in every part with particular attention, the civil works of the Britons seem to have been very generally defaced, or altered by the conquerors for their own use, while the religious ones were reserved because they were neglected.

"We have, however, every reason to presume that the British towns were connected in this county, as in every other, by British roads, and that one great trackway in particular ran from the banks of the Eamont to Carlisle, nearly in the line of the present turnpike road; especially as this road, after passing Carlisle, proceeds evidently towards Birrenswork, and Woodcastle, in Annandale, throwing off a branch north-east to Castleover, all which, as may be seen by the plans of them in General Roy's work[y], were British fortresses of considerable importance; and this idea receives great confirmation from its being allowed that one division of the Roman army under Agricola advanced into Scotland by this very road, which he certainly had no leisure to make, and which was therefore probably before his time, as it remains at this day, the great communication between the western and northern part of the island. The Maiden way from Kirby-Thore to Bewcastle seems also to have been another of these British trackways. The British towns, as well as their roads, have been mostly defaced by the residence of their conquerors, whose neglect or occupation of them, during so long a period, were equally fatal. The name of Old-Carlisle would lead us to include it in the number, as was the case with Old-Sarum, Old-Winchester, Old-Oswestry, and perhaps Old-Durham; but it has only its name to plead, the situation and remains are clearly Roman. Mr. Whitaker contends that *Volantium* and *Axelodunum* were both originally British fortresses, raised by the *Volantii* against their neighbours the *Selgovæ*; but he rests on little authority except etymology, the weakest ground on which a theorist can stand.[z] Castle-Carrock, besides its name, "the castle on the rock," has

[y] See Plates VIII. XVI. XXVI.

[z] See History of Manchester, vol. i. p. 223.

also

also a British appearance, but more of a religious than civil nature. Walls-Castle, on the coast near Ravenglas, produces also strong pretensions to the same origin, for though supposed to be only the first residence of the Pennington family, it bears marks of having been occupied by far earlier inhabitants, as not only coins, both Saxon and Roman, but stone axes, and arrow-heads of flint, the undoubted arms of our Celtic ancestors, have been frequently dug up round it.

"But the town which appears to have the fairest claim to be considered British, is Carlisle itself. It is situated on the British trackway, the principal communication between the western and northern parts of the island, on which several cities of the first natives appear, as I before observed, to have been built at proper distances; and was inhabited by the Romans, as is proved by their coins and altars, though a Roman station lies in its immediate neighbourhood. Our antiquaries too seem to have been more fortunate than usual in tracing its Celtic name through its Latin one of *Lugoballium*. *Lug* is a tower or fortress; *Lugo Augusti* is *Turris Augusti*, in Mela. *Lugdunum* is the fortress on the hill; *Lugoballium* may be the fortress near the *Vallum*. The circumstance of its not being garrisoned at the time of the Notitia, which seems to have puzzled Horsley, is in favour of its British origin; for though the Romans inhabited the *town*, as they did other towns of the natives, using it as a *vicus* to their neighbouring station, they naturally preferred a *fortress* constructed according to their own rules; and the garrison of *Congavata*, which was only four hundred yards from it, was to all military purposes the garrison of Carlisle also. Richard of Cirencester too expressly mentions *Luguballium* among the *British* cities.

"Though there is little reason to doubt of this being the fact, it is only on Roman ground that we can tread with certainty. In tracing the Roman wall, we meet, at unequal distances, but in the most advantageous military positions, several large fortresses surrounded by deep ditches, defended by high walls of earth or stone, and containing within their area, altars, inscriptions, coins, and other marks of that enterprizing and intelligent people. These fortresses, which are invariably of a square or oblong form, are each of them capable of containing a garrison of a Roman cohort (about 600 men), and each of them has on the side sloping to a river, or to the southern sun, a *vicus*, or small village, for the families and followers of the troops. The regular figure, which the Romans always preferred, where the shape of the ground and other circumstances would permit them, makes it most probable, that where stations are irregular in their shape, yet shew

by the remains found in them proofs of having been inhabited by the Romans; as is the case of Silchester, Kenchester, Bath, and other towns, these may have been *British* cities, occupied by the conquerors (as I presume Carlisle to have been) for reasons of their own.

"That the celebrated wall which crosses the northern part of this county, was the work of the Roman legions, no one has ever ventured to deny; though a modern writer has adopted a new hypothesis, both with respect to its builder, whom he supposes to be Gallio, instead of Severus, and to the names of the stations on it as enumerated in the Notitia, which he refers to the northern vallum between the Forth and the Clyde[a]. This idea, though ingeniously defended, has made few converts, and the opinion of our best antiquaries seems to be, that some of the Roman generals, perhaps Agricola, about A.D. 79, might draw a line of forts from the Frith of Solway to the mouth of the Tyne: that A.D. 121, the Emperor Hadrian, in conformity with his favourite plan of contracting the limits of the empire, connected these forts by a *vallum* of turf, with a ditch on its northern side, which is still visible: that A.D. 210, Severus constructed a wall of hewn stone to the north of Hadrian's line, protected by 300 small turrets within call of each other; by 81 large towers, at intervals of a mile each, and by 18 large stations, at the average distance of four miles: the whole forming a regular and compact defence from the east to the west sea: and that finally, about the year 448, when the Romans were on the point of leaving the island, their general, Gallio of Ravenna, assisted the British inhabitants in giving the wall of Severus a complete repair. This extraordinary work, after having endured the frosts and tempests of above 1600 winters; the violence of the Barbarians, who forced their way through it in many parts; the plunder of the neighbouring inhabitants, whose fences, houses, and churches, have been all raised from its materials, and the still more destructive ruin of those enemies to antiquity, our modern turnpike roads, is yet seen in many parts, running proudly over the mountains and wastes of the north, at an elevation even

[a] A comparison of the several passages respecting the walls of Hadrian and Severus in the works of Spartian, Eutropius, Aurelius Victor, and Orosius, will clearly shew that the *agger* of earth with its ditches, &c. was the work of Hadrian, and that the stone-wall was erected by Severus, though the terms *murus* and *vallum* are indifferently applied to both. It is perfectly clear that two lines of fortification were formed by the two emperors from sea to sea, and it would be absurd to suppose that the bank of earth should have been formed forty years after the wall of stone. L.

now

now of six or seven feet [b], (which in Horsley's time was ten, and in Bede's more than twelve,) and nearly nine feet thick, attended by a fosse fifteen feet deep. Its length from Cosins house, three miles east of Newcastle, where the depth of the river Tyne formed a sufficient defence against the enemies' incursions, to the station at Bowness, beyond which the breadth of the Solway Frith answered the same purpose, is about seventy-four miles. It was constructed according to the common mode used in Roman buildings, with a facing of free stone on both sides, having the internal part

[b] Very little at present remains of that part of the wall of Severus, which was within the county of Cumberland, where it commences on the west side of a small stream, called Poltross-Burn, at the distance of about two miles from the station of Carvorran, in Northumberland. The wall is only seen occasionally as a green bank till it reaches the station of Burdoswald, a mile and a quarter further westward, at a small distance from the west side of which, the face of the wall appears in some places to the height of above three feet six inches, consisting of five courses of hewn stone, one of which is nine inches thick, and the others eight. The stone in this part of the wall appears to have been brought from the rocks on the river Gelt, where the Roman inscription still remains, and those on the river Irthing above Naworth castle, where the name of *Severus* remains inscribed.

Much of the wall, which had been covered with earth and overgrown with hedges, was laid open in the years 1807 and 1808, in consequence of the inclosure of Banks-Fell, and the lower parts of several of the watch towers were discovered at Banks-Head, but the whole was destroyed for the materials, except in a few places, where some of the lower courses of stone, serving as the foundation of the modern fences, have been preserved, and are likely to remain. In this neighbourhood the course of the wall may be distinguished at a distance by the line of cottages and other buildings, which have been erected from its remains.

At Harehill, about half a mile north of Lanercost priory, a piece of the wall remains, ten feet high and fifteen feet long; Mr. Hutton, who walked along the wall in the year 1801, and noted every fragment of it that then remained, says, that he saw no part higher than this, which was within two feet of the battlements, but all the facing stones had been taken away. Except near this place, no further traces of the wall are to be seen above ground, till within about a mile of its termination, on the Solway Frith, where at a place called Kirkland, a piece several hundred yards in length, is to be seen about three feet high, with a hedge growing on it; the facing stones have been taken away; the progress of cultivation having in most parts entirely obliterated all traces of this great work.

In the year 1791, the remains of the wall were dug up for nearly half a mile, near Castlesteeds, which gave Mr. Johnson, the proprietor of that station, an opportunity of examining its construction, who found that the breadth of the foundation was eight feet; the wall where entire, being faced on both sides with hewn stone, "and the space between filled with rubbish stones to the depth of a foot; then a strong cement of lime and sand, about four inches thick; over that a foot of rubbish, and then a cover of cement as before; these layers were succeeded by others, of rubbish and cement alternately, till the interstice between the facing stones was filled up to the top, and thus the whole became one solid connected mass." (Archæol. Vol. xi. p. 63.) In some other parts of the wall, where the facing stones have been taken away, the whole of the internal part seems to have been formed like the thick walls in our ancient castles, with stones of all sizes *grouted* with liquid mortar. L.

filled with loose rubble stones, with hot mortar poured plentifully over them, which forms a mass not to be separated even at present without much difficulty. Indeed this firmness of construction furnishes a strong argument against the idea, that so magnificent a work, the principal materials of which must often have been brought from a distance, with its turrets small and large, its military roads, its ditches and its stations, was hastily raised by a single legion under Gallio, in the moment of terror and despair at abandoning the island; or of the British provincials, harrassed as they had been for centuries by the inroads of the Barbarians, divided by the quarrels and wars of their chiefs, and uninterested as the greatest part of them were, in a work which could only protect this northern district. "The wall itself was attended," as Horsley observes, "by a small military way, which went directly from turret to turret close by its side, and by a larger paved road attending the *Castella*, often falling in with Hadrian's north *Agger*, which it uses as a road whenever it is convenient for the purpose. This *Agger*, which some suppose to have been itself an old military road, has been the best passage between the stations; and when the line of the stations fetched a compass, another distinct military way was laid, joining two of the stations that were more remote, as in Northumberland, from Walwick to Carvorran: and I have reason to apprehend the like was done in Cumberland from Carvorran, or at least from Cambeck fort to Stanwix." The principal military road, which goes by the name of the larger road of Severus, and is very plain in the neighbouring county of Northumberland, disappears at Foultown, just before it reaches the borders; Severus perhaps using the north Agger of Hadrian, which is tolerably distinct in this part of its course. But soon after entering Cumberland, the military way is seen at Willowford, to the south of both Severus and Hadrian's works. It appears also on crossing the Irthing, where the bank being steep it slopes down on one side to the river and up on the other. And probably passed a little to the south of Burdoswald, which lies on the wall itself.

"The road is very conspicuous between High-House and Walbours, and there is a visible castellum here, to which it ascends. Soon after this, the ground being ploughed, the walls themselves become obscure, and the road is completely lost for some miles, not being at all found near Cambeck fort, which is the next station, but on approaching Watchcross, between that fort and the wall, it is quite plain in a direction from Cambeck fort towards High-Crosby, as if bearing for Stanwix, from hence to the west nothing more has been discovered of it, though Horsley thinks that at Warmanby

he saw something like it, and that near Burgh the peasants strike the plough on a pavement, which he supposes must be in its line.

" A second Roman road, and one of the most considerable in the north, traverses the whole county from Westmorland to the wall, in the line as I observed of a great British track-way. It is mentioned in the second and fifth of Antonine's iters, and the eighth and tenth of Richard's, and seems to have crossed the Eamont, where the present turnpike road does, and proceeded with it directly north, to the stations at Plumpton-wall and Carlisle. Near the former, which it approaches within 200 yards, it was at least 21 feet broad; it passed the wall at Stanwix, and ran by the village of Blackford to Longtown, on the Eske, here it throws off another large road to the north-east, which goes evidently to the station at Netherby, and from thence to a Roman post at the junction of the Eske and Liddel, (afterwards a border fort of considerable note under the name of Liddel's-Strength,) and after passing these rivers is traced to Castle-over, evidently a British, and afterwards a Roman city. The principal road, however, after sending off this branch, crosses the Eske at Longtown, and as some writers contend, leaves Solway Moss on its left, and goes directly through Gretna Green, and so into Annandale, but Horsley supposes with more appearance of reason, that it runs through the centre of the Moss, passes the Sark at Barrowslacks, and through the *Procestrium* of the Roman camp at Burrens, in its way to the northern *Vallum*; and this opinion is confirmed by a modern writer, who seems to have examined the traces of the ancient ways in Scotland with much sagacity and success.[c]

" Among the moors on the east borders of the county, a third road is evidently to be traced under the name of the *Maiden Way*, a term familiar to all persons conversant in these matters of antiquity, and supposed by Warton to be corrupted from the British word, *Madan*, " Fair." It leaves the Roman road at Kirby-Thore, goes between Cross-Fell on its right, and Kirkland on its left, and is seen in the east parts of Ousby, Melmerby, and Addingham parishes, but leaving the villages themselves far to the west, it is still in some places above 18 feet broad, but almost impassable from large stones, the fragments perhaps of its original pavement, crosses Black Burn, and running within two miles west of Aldstone, enters Northumberland, bearing plainly for Whitley-Castle, a well known station in that county, and from thence to Carvorran; it passes the wall at Dead Water, and re-entering Cumberland, proceeds to the station at Bewcastle, which it leaves a little to the left, then under the name of the Wheel-Causeway, passes the Kirksop into Scotland, at Lamyford, crosses the Catrail, and is

[c] See Chalmers's Caledonia, vol. 1. book i. c. iv.

supposed

supposed to fall into the eastern Watling-Street, perhaps near the station of *Ad Fines.*

"From the celebrated station above Maryport, no less than three Roman Roads have been discovered in different directions. One of these seems to have proceeded along the sea coast to the west end of the wall at Bowness, it is perfectly plain two or three miles beyond Allonby, and again near Old-Mawburgh, (which was certainly a small station on it,) and where last seen it evidently points for Bowness, going probably along the low grounds, where all remains of it would soon be lost; nor is it at all visible between Allonby and Maryport, but the necessity of such a road to enable the garrisons on the west coast to march to the assistance of those on the wall, makes it probable that its line was extended in a south-west direction to Moresby, and all the stations in that part of the county. A second military way from the same station has been more successfully examined. It leaves the village of Ellenborough on its right, and Dovenby on its left, and has been traced very plainly for six miles in that direction, to the Roman town at Papcastle, near Cockermouth, from whence there is reason to conclude it must have communicated with the station at Ambleside. The third of these roads passes through Mr. Senhouse's estate, crosses the road from Crosby to Cross-Canonby, goes through Allerby, over Outerside Common, through Baggerhay, over Bolton pasture and Shaking-bridge, and by Red Deal, to the station at Old-Carlisle, which it leaves close on its left, coincides with the present turnpike-road over the Common, till it approaches near to the bridge over Wimpool, and joins it again at the village beyond Thursby, from which it proceeds in a straight line pointing to the cathedral at Carlisle.

"A Roman road which must have connected the stations of Ambleside and Plumpton-Wall, and which is visible in its way at Kirkstone Hill, is seen again at Gowbarrow Park Head, near Ulswater, runs thence between two hills called Mill-Fells, to a camp of the name of Whitbarrow, near the eight-mile stone on the turnpike-road from Keswick to Penrith, which was an intermediate station between the two Roman towns. It crosses this road in a direction from south-west to north-east, was entire a few years ago upon Greystock low Moor, till it was made a modern road leading to Greystock; then inclines to the left, and continues in a straight line towards Blencow, is still visible in a ploughed field 200 yards north of Little-Blencow, pointing at Couch-Gate, passes on the north side of Kulbarrow, runs through Cow-Close, where it was discovered in making the new road from Penrith to Cockermouth, which it crosses near the present toll-gate; from

from hence it proceeds over Whitrigg, is visible again at the edge of the road on Fair-bank, and in Low-Street, so through the inclosures to the south gate of the station at Plumpton Wall. Another road, which is certainly Roman, came from the station at Brougham, through Stainton to Whitbarrow, which was therefore a post of some consequence.

"Mr. Horsley (Brit. Rom. p. 482.) mentions his having had certain information of a Roman road going from Ambleside towards Ellenborough; and Stukeley asserts, that he saw one bearing from Moresby towards Papcastle. Both are probable; as it is also that some communication must have existed between the inland stations and the coast to the west of Moresby; as also between Moresby and Ambleside, and between Plumpton Wall and Whitley Castle: but the Roman wall, and such roads as are immediately connected with it, seem to have attracted the exclusive attention of the Cumberland antiquaries, and it is only from intelligent gentlemen resident in the county that authentic information on these subjects can be given to the public. [c]

"I shall proceed to follow the Roman *stations* in Cumberland in the same manner as I have done their *roads*, first examining such as are on the wall itself, then such as are connected with it, and finally such as may be in other parts of the county. In following the course of the wall from Northumberland, about two miles from the eastern limits of the county, we meet the station of Burdoswald, one of the most decided on the whole line. It touches the wall, which here forms its northern rampart, so that the garrison could command the country beyond, by marching out at its northern gate. And as this is also the case with several other stations, it will account both for the very few other passages or gates in the wall, and for this position of the fortresses so close to the wall itself. The ditch, gates, and rampart,

[c] We have been favoured, by the Rev. Jos. Fullerton, with the following particulars of a Roman road leading from Egremont Castle to Cockermouth:—"This road passed in a direct line through the Town-head and the Wood-end estates, in the parish of Egremont; through the Cleator-hall estate, and close by the village of Cleator; through the estate of Todholes, in which it is now (1815) digging up, and part of the Warth estate, in the parish of Cleator; through the parish of Arlochden and township of Frisington; through the parish of Lamplugh, and close by Lamplugh Cross and Street-gate, and approaches Cockermouth in a straight line. The road is eighteen feet wide, and formed of cobbles and freestone, all seemingly gathered from the adjacent grounds."

This appears to be the same road of which the following mention is made in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland: "Near Eaglesfield (in the parish of Brigham) was lately discovered in various places, a little below the surface, an old paved way, seven yards in width, bearing north and south, formed of large flat stones, chiefly of freestone." Vol. ii. p. 106. note. L.

still existing, point out a square containing five or six acres[d], within which appear many ruins of buildings. The turrets on each side the south gate are still visible, and nearly opposite that entrance, the remains of what seems to have been the prætorium: the ruins of a temple have also been discovered in another part of the area. In Horsley's time, the foundations of the houses were so plain, that the breadth of the streets could be measured, which, according to the Roman fashion, were extremely narrow. The situation is well chosen, a rising ground with a descent to the river Irthing, and just between the two walls, that of Hadrian seeming to have fallen in with its southern rampart, as the larger work of Severus did with its northern one. Altars and inscriptions abound, from whence the name of the place is known; for no less than fifteen inscriptions, found at Burdoswald, mention the *Cohors Prima Ælia Dacorum*, and the Notitia expressly mentions this cohort as having composed the garrison of *Amboglanna*, one of the fortresses on the wall.

"At the distance of about six miles and a quarter further is Castlesteads, or Cambeck fort, so called from its situation on the Cambeck.[e] It is about 400 yards south of the wall; and this, with the smallness of its size, has led some antiquaries to conjecture that it was originally one of Hadrian's or perhaps of Agricola's line of forts, and applied by Severus to his own purposes. The situation, however, is convenient from its nearness to the river, a point to which the Romans were always attentive. An inscription mentioning the sixth legion has been found here. The estate upon which the station stood

[d] Gordon, speaking of Burdoswald, says, "this whole *castellum* has been surrounded with a stately wall of freestone, about five feet thick, as may be fairly measured at this day." Itin. Septentrionale, p. 80. L.

[e] Castlesteads (or steeds) is a name given to several of the *castella* on the Roman walls, the latter part of the name (from the Saxon *sted*) serving to express the foundations or traces of buildings, as House-steads, Kirksteads, &c. Many discoveries of Roman antiquities within the site of this station have been recorded, besides the numerous inscribed stones noticed by Gordon and Horsley. About the year 1740, a hypocaust was discovered here, 15 feet by 27, the floor of which was supported by stone pillars, about two feet six inches high, fixed in a bed of clay; and funnels of burnt clay, placed in the quincunx form between every other row of the pedestals; there were above 100 of the stone pedestals, on which were laid stones an inch thick. Two other rooms were found adjoining this hypocaust, with floors of terras supported in the same manner; and a cold bath, with a sort of cistern, fifteen feet by four feet six inches, composed of large thick slates set edgeways and cemented together. A particular account of this discovery is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1742, p. 76.

In 1791, the remains of this station were dug up, and a particular account of the Roman antiquities then discovered was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Professor Carlisle, which is printed in the eleventh volume of the Archaeologia. The dimensions of the station were then ascertained to have been 130 yards by 100. L.

having been purchased a few years since by Mr. Johnson, he levelled the whole area, and erected a handsome house near the site: in doing this, many altars and other antiquities were found. It is supposed to be the ancient *Petriana*, which is mentioned in the Notitia, as the next fort to *Amboglanna*, and the garrison having been a body of cavalry, was well suited to its greater distance from the wall.

"About three miles west of this station, and nearly one from the wall, is Watchcross, conjectured to be the Roman *Aballaba*; and here too a body of Moors (probably cavalry, as their country was famous for it,) composed a garrison proper for the distance. It is remarkable that there are two stations, somewhat detached, or to the south of the wall, in Northumberland; viz. Little Chesters, and Carvorran; and two under the same circumstances in Cumberland; viz. Castlesteads, and Watchcross; and traces of a military road are yet to be seen, which connected these independent stations, as we may term them, with each other: this certainly lends some countenance to the idea I have just mentioned, that these four fortresses formed part of Hadrian's or Agricola's *Prætenturæ*. The station, if it be one, is certainly the smallest on the line, nor have any antiquities been found in it; the form, however, is certainly Roman.

"Of the next station no doubt has ever been entertained. It is at Stanwix, just opposite Carlisle, the name supposed to have been *Congavata*. Its northern rampart, as at *Amboglanna*, is formed by the wall itself, and from its north gate the great military way proceeded to the west part of the *vallum* of Antonine. The site is a good one, on a south bank sloping to the Eden. The church stands within the area of the station, and the descent to the river is covered with ancient ruins of houses that extend into the streets of Carlisle itself, which I have before contended was a British town occupied by the Romans, and used as a *vicus* or suburb for the garrison. The body of troops stationed here, as we know from the Notitia, was the second cohort of the Sergians.

"Burgh on the Sands, about four miles and a half from Stanwix, was *Axelodunum*. Whitaker supposes it British also, and derives the name from *Axel o dun*, "the dry town," which well enough expresses its situation. What appears, however, is only Roman: urns, altars, and inscriptions of that people have been found[r], and the western agger of the fort itself exists in

[r] Many inscribed stones and other antiquities have formerly been found at Stanwix; and in the year 1813, in digging for one of the piles of the new bridge over the river Eden, the upper part of a Doric column of freestone was discovered, five feet six inches in height, now in the

 possession

in a low meadow about 200 yards east of the present church. Hadrian's rampart seems to have ended here. [g] Many stones of the wall of Severus have been dug up at Easton near this place.

" Somewhat more than four miles farther west, at Drumburgh, on a hill above the marsh, are the evident remains of another station, probably *Gabrocentum;* the site is now a garden or orchard, the ramparts perfectly plain, and the fosse still deep. The castle formerly belonging to the Dacre family, and now to the Earl of Lonsdale, a large farm-house, was raised from its ruins.

" At the end of the lane, one mile from Boulness, the wall of Severus is visible for the last time, in a close on the left of the road, six feet high and three thick, pointing to a spot supposed to be the site of the only remaining station, *Tunnocelum.* It is on a rock hanging over the Frith of Solway, which then from its depth became a sufficient defence to the Roman province. Even after the lapse of so many centuries, the passage over the water is sometimes dangerous [h], and the slightest inspection of it will convince a spectator how much the sea must have lost since the year 210, in both depth and width. The bearing of the Roman road from Maryport to the spot points out this rock as the Roman station. Coins too, and other remains, (particularly an altar dug up 1783,) have been found in a field a little to the south of it: and the Notitia, placing a *marine* cohort at *Tunnocelum,* suits the situation of Boulness so well as to put the matter out of all reasonable doubt.

" In examining these stations on the wall, which we have now finished, every traveller has remarked how much closer together the Roman garrisons were placed on the west than on the east side of it; for which, the circumstance of the great communication between the north and east parts of the island being by this western road, and the neighbourhood of Ireland, filled at that time by tribes of free and gallant barbarians, afford a very sufficient reason.

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possession of the Earl of Lonsdale at Lowther Castle. Another column of the same kind has been since discovered in the same place. L.

[g] Mr. Hutton says (in 1781) he saw running through a corn-field at Kirk-Andrews the faint remains of the works of Agricola and Hadrian. He adds, that some little may also be seen near Wormanby and at Beaumont, and that it is probable that they terminated about three miles beyond Drumburgh. Hist. of the Roman Wall, p. 293, 306. L.

[h] See the very interesting account of a traveller drowned in crossing here, by the late Dr. Currie of Liverpool.

" But

" But besides the fortresses on the wall itself, there appear to have been several others, constructed with much military judgment at different points to the south of it, for the purpose of bringing forwards additional troops to the support of any part which might be attacked; and we learn from the Notitia, that the garrisons of these latter stations consisted in most instances of cavalry, which were best suited to such a purpose. As all these posts were maintained by the Romans to the last moment of their keeping any force in the island, they are very decidedly marked by altars, coins, and other traces of this nation, and in general by the more perfect state of their ramparts. We know indeed from the Notitia, that they were actually held by them so late as the beginning of the fifth century, being garrisoned nearly to that period by auxiliaries of the sixth legion; and from Claudian, that the sixth legion continued in Britain till it was recalled by Stiticho in his last struggles to defend Italy against the barbarians,

" Venit et extremis Legio *Prætenta* Britannis."

Among these supporting stations we may reckon, 1. Ellenborough; 2. Papcastle; 3. Old Carlisle; 4. Old Penrith; 5. Moresby; and another, (*Bremetenracum*) whose exact site is not known. They are classed under a general but not very intelligible name in that curious record the Notitia, being called " *Stationes per lineam valle.*"

" The station at *Ellenborough* is on the north side of the mouth of the little river Ellen, on a hill above Maryport. It is a square of 400 feet, surrounded by a fosse and double rampart, commanding a view of the coast on each side the Solway Frith, and of the sea to a considerable extent, for which purpose this site seems to have been chosen: the prospect is assisted by a large exploratory mount, or rather barrow, though when opened nothing was discovered in it but the bones of an ox; the workmen most probably, from their ignorance, having missed the real spot of interment, as has sometimes happened even to the more experienced labourers of Sir Richard C. Hoare, in his accurate researches on the Wiltshire downs. Few places have furnished more antiquities than this station, from which it appears that the garrison was composed, at different times, of the first cohort of the Spaniards, the first of the Dalmatians, of the Mauritanians, and of the Batavians.

" The Senhouse family, to whom the estate belongs, laid open the whole area in 1766, with the laudable spirit of antiquarian curiosity so long inherent

herent in their name. They found the arch of the gate beat violently down and broken; and on entering the great street, discovered evident marks of the houses having been more than once burned to the ground and rebuilt, an event not unlikely to have happened on so exposed a frontier. The streets had been paved with broad flag-stones, much worn by use, particularly the steps into a vaulted room, supposed to have been a temple. The houses had been roofed by Scotch slates, which, with the pegs that fastened them, lay confusedly in the streets. Glass vessels, and even mirrors, were found; and coals had evidently been used in the fire-places. Foundations of buildings were round the fort on all sides, and coins and urns in great numbers. These, with the three roads known to have pointed towards the station, prove it to have been a large and populous town. Of its precise name there has been much doubt. It has been conjectured to be *Olenacum*, from the resemblance to the modern one; *Glannavanta*, for the same reason, and as not unsuitable to the position of that town in the tenth iter of Antonine; *Virosidum*, because that is the most western station mentioned in the Notitia; and *Volantium*, from the well-known altar found here, with the inscription "*Volanti vivas*;" but on this it has been truly observed by Mr. Gough, that wishes of this sort for the health of an individual are not uncommon, and that *Cureta vivas*, and *Fausta vivas*, and *Petrei bibas* (for *vivas*), are found in Roman inscriptions. The real name, therefore, must remain still in uncertainty.

"The next station deserving our notice is Papcastle, on the Derwent, six miles south-east of the last, and connected with it by an evident Roman road. It lies in two closes called Boroughs, on a hill above the present village, and part of the ancient wall is still visible in the lane on the river-side going towards Wigton. Coins and other antiquities have been frequently discovered on the bank sloping from the fort to the south-west, the usual situation of the *vicus*. There is great reason to think its Roman name was *Derventio*, where the Notitia tells us a body of troops called the *Numerus Derventionensis* was quartered, and that it took its present name of Papcastle from Pipard, its Saxon owner. The town of Cockermouth, which is only one mile south of it, is supposed to have risen from the ruins of the ancient station.

"Another of these supporting stations, more considerable and better preserved, is at Old Carlisle, one mile south of Wigton. The Roman road leading from this station to Ellenborough one way, and to the wall the other, is very broad and visible. The fort was of an oblong figure, 500 feet by 400; and

and buildings of a large *vicus* are round it, especially on each side of the road: the foundations were so plain in the time of Stukeley, that a plan might have been formed of all the streets.[i] It appears, by inscriptions, that the *Ala Augusta*, a body of cavalry, were in garrison here for more than sixty years; the Romans, as we well know, never changed the quarters of their troops without the most urgent necessity, and thus, by long residence, giving these Dalmatians, and Moors, and other strangers, a new city of their own, in the defence of which, their affection for their families, and the preservation of their acquired property, would give additional incitement to the spirit of military honour. Not only the *Ala Augusta*, but the *Ala Gordiana*, and the *Ala Herculea*, are mentioned in other inscriptions found here; from whence it has been conjectured, that this body of troops might have changed its name more than once, out of compliment to the reigning emperor. According to the Notitia, indeed, the *Ala Herculea* was stationed at *Olenacum*, which has led Horsley to suppose, in some parts of his work, that *Olenacum* was the name of this station, though in others, from the river Wiza, which runs near it, and the modern name of *Wigton*, only a mile from it, he feels inclined to call it *Virosidum*.

"The name of our next station, at Old Penrith, or, as it is oftener called, Plumpton-Wall, is much more decided, for here the itineraries come to our assistance, and the slightest inspection shews it to be the *Voreda* of Antonine and Richard, the distance from the neighbouring towns on both sides perfectly corresponding. The fort, containing an area of about three acres, lies on the Peterel, about 200 yards to the west of the present turnpike road, which we know to be the ancient Roman one: the ramparts are still high, and the fosse visible, as also the site of the Prætorium[k]. The foundations of the houses which formed the *vicus*, are discovered in abundance on the south-west descent to the river, and altars and coins as

[i] The site of this station was purchased a few years since by the Rev. Richard Mathews, of Wigton, who has discovered there several inscriptions and other Roman antiquities. L.

[k] In the year 1811 a considerable portion of the wall on the east side of this station, was laid open for the purpose of obtaining ready hewn stone for some buildings on the adjoining farm. The remains of the gateway on this side were considerable, it was twenty-six feet six inches in width; that on the south side was twelve feet three inches in width, and near it the walls remained to the height of four feet eight inches; at two feet from the ground there was a set-off of nine inches. In consequence of these, and subsequent excavations, many Roman altars, coins, and other antiquities were dicovered, which will be noticed under the head of Miscellaneous Roman Antiquities. L.

usual.

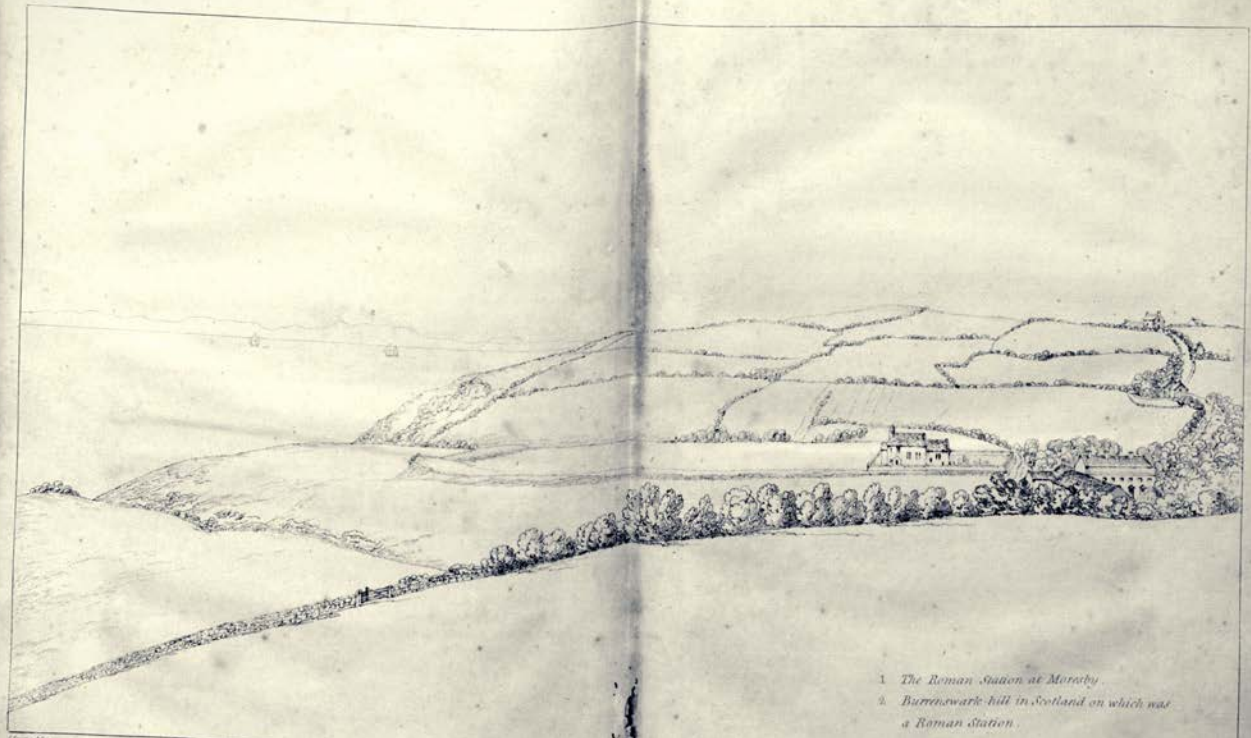
usual. The Roman road from Ambleside falls into the great northern one at this station; it was garrisoned also, like most of these supporting stations, by cavalry, the second cohort of Gallic horse; Camden conjectured its name to be *Petriana*, misled by an inscription found here to the memory of *Ulpius Trajanus*, an *Emeritus Alæ Petrianæ*, but we know from other authority that *Petriana* was upon the wall, and the *Emeritus* may have died during an accidental residence at the station of *Voreda*, as the *Decurio* of the colony of *Glevum*, who is mentioned in an inscription found at Bath, probably died in the station of *Aquæ Solis, or Sulis*.

" There is great reason to think *Arbeia*, another of these stations, mentioned in the Notitia, was at Moresby, two miles north-east of Whitehaven, though Camden was inclined to fix it at Irby. That there was a station at Moresby is evident by its remains, and it is one of the few instances in which the accuracy of Horsley has failed him; for though he allowed the inscriptions found here to be Roman, he has too hastily observed that there are hardly any marks of the station itself; other antiquaries have been more fortunate in discovering it; the site is in a field, on the side of the village, towards Barton, called the Crofts, and the church stands (as is often the case,) within its area.[1] It is a square of 400 feet, on an elevation, overlooking several creeks still frequented by small craft, and shews that one reason of its being placed here was to protect the coast against the invasions of the northern and western pirates. The west Agger is perfectly plain, and the stones of the south wall still appear through the turf that covers them. A body of Africans formed its garrison; Stukeley saw a Roman road pointing over the moors towards Papcastle; but as if the spot was to be fatal to the characters of all our antiquaries, he has read Horsley's 75th Cumberland inscription, which was found here, in a manner almost as erroneous, as his very ludicrous interpretation of the Greek line on the altar at Corbridge.[m]

" There was yet another of the supporting stations in Cumberland, though there is no certainty in what part of the county it lies, for among the stations *per lineam valli*, (whatever may be the meaning of that obscure and disputed phrase,) the Notitia reckons *Bremetenracum*, between *Alione*, which is supposed to be Whitley castle, and *Olenacum*, which is either

[1] See the view of it in the annexed plate.

[m] He mistakes " Miles Cohortis Primæ Thracum," which is very plain on the stone, (See Horsley, page 192.) for " Militum Phractariorum Equestori."



1. *The Roman Station at Moresby.*
2. *Burrenswark hill in Scotland on which was a Roman Station.*

Ellenborough, or Old Carlisle. Camden, led by that fallacious guide to which he too often trusted, the resemblance of names, supposes it to be at Brampton, on the Irthing, nor is this situation in any respect ill suited to it. But few marks of Roman occupancy appear at Brampton, and the mount is certainly the work of a very different people. We are not even certain of a single Roman road bearing to or from it, which is not the case with any other of these stations[m]. On the whole, therefore, though there is a possibility of Brampton being the site of this Roman station, it cannot be produced as such with any degree of confidence. Castlesteads, in Stocklegarth parish, and Whitbarrow, between Plumpton-wall and Ambleside, have equal if not better pretensions to it.

" Besides the five stations we have thus examined, which appear to have been placed some miles to the south of the wall, with a view of supporting any part that might be attacked, there are at least two others, supposed to have been connected with the wall on the north side, and to have been left as advanced posts in the enemies country, when the rest of the province was given up to the natives. Whether this was the case, or whether they were merely fortresses, built in the usual progress of Roman civilization, in that part of Britain, which by the useful labours of Roy and Chalmers, we now know to have abounded in flourishing cities and military roads, as much as any other district in the island, it is no part of our plan to examine; it is sufficient for us to discover plain marks that they have been fortified and inhabited by the Romans.

" The first of these stations, and one the most likely to have been connected with the wall, from which a Roman road (as has before been observed,) passes near its gates, is Bewcastle. It is about eight miles from the Vallum, its ramparts distinct, and the ditch still deep. The site too is marked by coins, pavements, and inscriptions, by one of which we learn that it had been a Roman garrison so early as 121, the altar being dedicated to the Emperor Hadrian by two of his legions, (the second and twentieth,) which were employed at that time in building his *Prætentura*, and whose head-quarters might be fixed here in advance, for the purpose of protecting the workmen. There is reason to think its Roman name was *Apiatorium;* its modern one is derived from Bueth, one of its Saxon masters, whose castle, built as usual from the ruins of the station, still exists in the north-west corner of its area.

[m] Major Rooke, speaks of Roman antiquities as being frequently found there, but those of an inferior sort, the furniture it may be of a villa, or the plunder of a camp. See Archæologia, ix. Plate 17.

" Another station of this kind, advanced several miles north of the wall, but communicating with it like the last, by a plain Roman road, is at Netherby on the Esk: here too coins, altars, baths, and the foundations of streets running down to the river, point out a considerable town. Horsley was much inclined to place here the *Castra Exploratorum* of the itinerary, an idea which may receive some countenance from a discovery made since his time, of a riding school for the Roman cavalry, " *Basilica Equestris Exercitatoria;*" and from the circumstance of Riechester, in Northumberland, which is advanced several miles from the east side of the wall, as this is on the west, being garrisoned by the same species of troops, *Exploratores*, as if for the same purpose. The site too on elevated ground, especially as connected with the very commanding Roman post on the Liddel, about two miles off, would be well suited for a body of scouts, and the itinerary distance from *Lugubalium* suits well, as Roy has observed, to Netherby. Be the name, however, what it may, there is no doubt that Netherby was a Roman station of consequence, advanced north of the wall, but within the limits of the county.

" Among the Roman towns in Cumberland, and in some degree connected with the wall, which it in a manner touches, it is impossible to omit Carlisle itself, though originally, as I have before observed, it may have been a city of the Britons. That it was inhabited, however, by the Romans, and known to them under the name of *Lugubalium*, there is no difficulty to prove. The Itineraries, our surest guides, represent *Lugubalium*, as thirteen miles north of *Voreda;* we know *Voreda* to be Plumpton-wall, and as Carlisle is at the same distance, in the same direction from that station, it answers directly to *Lugubalium*. In the same Itineraries the distances from *Brocavum* (Brougham,) to *Lugubalium*, and from *Brocovonacæ* (Kirby-Thore,) to the same place, answer also to Carlisle, and to Carlisle only; and to make the point clearer if possible, the town is called in Antonines fifth iter *Lugubalium ad Vallum*, or " upon the wall," a description which is peculiarly that of Carlisle. That Carlisle was occupied by the Romans the altars, coins, and other remains of that people, which are found in abundance even at this day, most fully demonstrate; and among others we have the authority of William of Malmsbury for asserting, that in the time of William the Second, a Roman building, which the historian calls a *Triclinium* still existed in this city [a], with an inscription

[a] Venerable Bede too in his life of St. Cuthbert mentions another Roman work as existing at Carlisle in the year 685. " Postera autem die deducentibus cum civibus ut videret mœnia civitatis, fontemque in ea miro quondam Romanorum opere extructum." Cap. xxvii.

supposed by our early antiquaries to be "*Marii Victoriæ*," but which it has been since ingeniously conjectured, ought to have been read, *Marti Victori*, and that it was in reality a Roman temple. It may be worth while also, to mention that a late traveller, Mr. Hutton, (who, though not much conversant in antiquity, is a faithful and honest narrator of every thing he saw, and who at the age of 78 walked carefully along the whole course of the Roman wall, writing down his observations on the spot,) expressly tells us[o], that the *Vallum*, after crossing the Eden opposite Carlisle, makes an evident bend to the north, as if to enclose the city within its line, a circumstance which must lead us to think it was a place of importance at the time this *Prætentura* was formed. On the whole, therefore, we may conclude, that Carlisle was probably a British town, connected with the wall by its accidental neighbourhood, and in consequence of that neighbourhood occupied by the Romans under the name of *Luguballium*.

"Besides the stations and towns already mentioned, the following places seem to bear marks of having been at some period fortified or possessed by the same people.

"Such is the camp near Mawburgh or Malbray, on the north-west coast, which I mentioned as being probably a small military station on the road from Ellenborough to Bowness. It is now a ploughed field, but old men still speak of its having been walled round, and a stone has been dug up within the area, with an inscription making mention of the second cohort of the Pannonians; this puts the circumstance of its being a Roman post out of all reasonable doubt.

"Upon Ponsonby-Fell, on the Calder, four miles south of Egremont, is a camp, believed to be Roman, but the ground not having been opened, nothing has been found to prove it.

"Egremont castle itself, from the herring-bone masonry in it, has an appearance of much antiquity, but its claim to be a Roman work, is equally uncertain with the last.[p]

"The two camps on Broadfield common, called Castlesteads and Whitestones, which are mentioned by Major Rooke in Archæologia, vol. ix. seem to be Roman by their shape, but the first has never been examined, and no antiquities were discovered when the latter was ploughed; the situation, however, is well adapted for a station between Old-Penrith and Old-Carlisle, and the inhabitants contend there was a high raised way in that direction. It would suit too the position assigned to *Bremetenracum* remarkably well.

[o] Page 291.

[p] See the account of a Roman road leading to it, lately discovered in p. cxxxvii. note. L.

" Irby, which Camden supposed from the likeness of name only, to be *Arbeia*, has a square camp, but no antiquities have been found near it.

" On a common called Eskmeals, in the parish of Bootle, in the south-west corner of the county, is an entrenchment certainly Roman, as coins and broken altars have been found in it, and it was doubtless one of the smaller stations constructed for the defence of the coast in that remote corner.

" On Cunningarth, near the Shawkbeck quarries, not far from Rose castle, is a small camp, only forty yards square, which seems to have been made to protect a working party of the second legion, who we know were employed here in digging stones for the wall. The quarries are still worked, and reckoned among the best in the county.

" In the parish of Kirkland is a camp of the same kind, for the protection of the soldiers of the twentieth legion, who were employed in the same work in that part of the country.

" There is a fort at Hardknot hill, in the parish of Muncaster, about 200 yards on the left of the present road from Whitehaven to Kendal. It is as nearly square as the ground will permit[q], and from its situation and form appears evidently to have been made with a view of guarding one of the principal passes from the west coast into the inland country. The walls are of the stone of the neighbourhood, with four gates, which appear to have been arched with freestone brought from a distance, and beyond the east gate an esplanade, at the distance of 150 yards, has been formed with much trouble for the exercise or review of troops[r]. There seems to be good reason for conjecturing that this spot may have been the site of one of the military posts between Moresby and the certain station at Ambleside, to which an old road from hence, over the mountain, is still said to lead."

W. C.

[q] This work, which is called by the country people Hardknot castle, was carefully surveyed in the year 1791, by E. L. Irton, Esq. and Mr. H. Serjeant, who communicated a particular account of it to Mr. Hutchinson, by whom it was printed in the first volume of his History of Cumberland, p. 569, were a plan of it is introduced. The gates appear to have been flanked with turrets 13 feet square*; and there were also turrets of the same dimensions at the four corners: within the area were the remains of buildings in which several rooms could be distinctly traced: the length of the different sides of the fort were, 362, 348, 347, and 323 feet. When we visited this work in the year 1813, we observed, that no part of the walls was to be seen standing, the stones having been thrown down on both sides formed a high ridge, which in a spot more favourable to vegetation, would have long since been covered with turf; there did not appear to have been any mortar used in the walls. L.

[r] A broad pavement of flat stones, intended probably for the same purpose, was found a little out of the gate at Cambeck fort, on the wall, when that station was destroyed in 1791.

* From the information of E. L. Irton, Esq.

*Roman*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.* — No county in England, except Northumberland, has produced so great a number of Roman altars and inscribed stones, as that of Cumberland, in consequence of the numerous military stations it contained; the greater part of which were occupied by the Roman troops for more than three hundred years. The first notice taken of them was by Camden, who published five of the inscriptions in 1586, in the first edition of his Britannia: having visited Cumberland in the year 1599, with his friend Sir Robert Cotton, he increased the collection to the number of twenty-nine, in the enlarged edition of his work, published in 1600. In the edition of 1607, the last which was published by the author himself, they are increased to forty: a few more were added in Bishop Gibson's edition of the Britannia, in 1720.

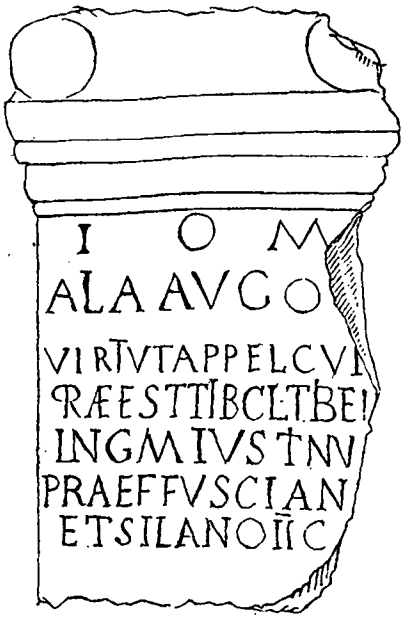
A good many of the Cumberland inscriptions are engraved in Gordon's Itinerarium Septentrionale, published in 1726, but though those engravings appear to have been intended for fac-similes, they do not express with any degree of accuracy, the exact form of the letters; as far as we have had an opportunity of comparing those figures with such of the originals as are at present preserved: nor are the inscriptions themselves by any means accurately copied. The same may be said of the Cumberland inscriptions, published in the second volume of Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary.

In the year 1732 Mr. Horsley, in his excellent work on the Roman antiquities of Britain, published engravings of all the Roman altars, and inscribed and sculptured stones, which had been discovered at that time in Cumberland; the number of which then amounted to seventy-five: and illustrated them with explanations. As far as we have been able to compare the figures in Horsley's work with the originals now existing, he appears to have copied the substance of the inscriptions with great accuracy, though the exact form of the letters is seldom preserved in his copies, and the figures of bas-reliefs are mere scrawls.

Since Horsley's time many Roman altars and inscribed stones have been discovered in this county, and communicated to the public in several volumes of the Archæologia, and of the Gentleman's Magazine; and several have been found of late years, which hitherto remain unpublished. The whole of the collection now amounting to 141, without including several of the sculptures in Horsley's work, will be found in the following Tables, in which fac-similes will be given of some of the most remarkable of those at present existing. The place where each was found will be expressed, where it is known; and the authority on which it is given, where we have not had an opportunity of examining the original: these tables will be followed by some brief observations, with references to the different inscriptions.

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

1.




*Found at Old Carlisle. Camden's Brit. ed. 1600. p. 698. Horsley's Brit. Rom. Cumb. No. 56.*

2.

I. O. M.
ALA
AVG OB VIRTVTE
APPELLATA CVI PRÆ
EST P. ÆL. PVB. T SER
GIA. MAGNVS D..
MVRSA EX PANNON..
NFERIOR PRÆFEC..
APRONNO ETBRC.....

*Found at Old Carlisle. Camd. ed. 1600, p. 695. Horsley, lvii.*

3.

I. O. M.
PRO SALUTE IMPERATORIS
M. ANTONI GORDIANI P. F.
INVICTI AVG. ET SABINÆ FVR
IÆ TRANQVILE CONGVGI EIVS TO
TAQVE DOMV DIVIN. EORVM A
LA AVG. GORDIA. OB VIRTVTEM
APPELLATA POSVIT CVI PRÆEST
AEMILIVS CRISPINVS PRAEF
EQQ NATVS IN PRO. AFRICA DE
TVSDRO SVB CVR. NONNII PHI
LIPPI LEG. AVG. PPOPRETO....
ATTICO ET PRETEXTATO
COSS

*Camden, ed. 1600. p. 698. Horsley, lv. Found at Old Carlisle. Phil. Trans. v. 30. p. 833.*

4.

I. O. M.
COH. I. AEL.
DAC. CVI
PRAE.....
IG.....
.....

*Burdoswald. Camd. ed. 1600, p. 708. Horsl. Cumb. xi.*

5.

I. O. M.
COH. I. AEL.
DAC. C. P.
STAT. LON.
GINVS TRIB.

*Burdoswald. Camd. ed. 1600, p. 708. Hors. Cumb. x.*

6.

I. O. M.
COH I AE DAC
POSTVMI . . .
C. P. MARC
GALLICVS
TRIB.

*Burdoswald. Gent. Mag. 1746, p. 538.*

7.

I. O. M.
COH. I. AEL
DACORVM
POSTVM..
ANA C. P.
PROBAV
GENDVS
TRIB.

*Burdoswald. Gent. Mag. 1746, p. 538.*

8.

I. O. M.
COH. I. AEL DAC.
TETRICIANORO
....C. PPO LVTI
..... DESIG
NATUS.
TRIB.....

*Burdoswald. Camd. ed. 1607, p. 647. Horsley Cumb. vii.*

9.

I. O. M.
COH. I. AEL
DA. GORD
..ANA. C. P.
.....EST.
.....

*Burdoswald. Camd. ed. 1607, p. 647. Horsley Cumb. viii.*

10.

I. O. M.
C...H. I AEL. DAC
.....C. PRAEEST
...RELIVS FA
...STRIB.....
....PETVO
COS.

*Camd. ed. 1607. p. 647. Hors. Cumb. ix.*

11.

I. O. M.
COH. I. A
C. PRE. M..
XIMV..
TRIBV....

*Burdoswald. Camd. Hors. Cumb. ii.*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

12.

I. O. M.
COL AELIA
DACORVM
QVE PREEST
AMMONIVS
VICTORINVS
TRIB.

*At Netherby.*

13.

I. O. M.
CHO · I · AE
DAC·CVI·PI..
EST IVLIV...
..ATVRNIN
TRIBVN.

*At Lanercost Priory. Gent. Mag. 1744, p. 369.*

14.

I. O. M.
COH · I · DAC...
ATI...TCENTVR
...FECIT...

*Bewcastle. Hutchinson's Hist. Cumb. vol. i. p. 93.*

15.

I. O. M.
..OH. I. AEL·DA
C...C...A..GETA
IRELSAVRNES..
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

*Burdoswald. Camd. Brit. p. 708. Ed. 1600.*

16.

I. O. M.
COH. I. AI...
C. P. EI MA
XIMV..
TRIB ET
IPRMA...

*At Netherby.*

17.

I. O. M.
PRO SALVT...
IMP. L·SEPTIM..
SEVERI AVG. N.
EQVITES ALAF
AVG·CVRANTE
EGNATIO VERE
CVNDO ∓ PRA
EF POSVERVNT

*Old Carlisle. Gent. Mag. 1756, p. 431.*

18.

I. O. M.
COH.....
EQ. C. P. PVB
CORN.....
PVP FIL...
GAIVS....
RAEF F
PRO MAN
V. S. L....

*Ellenborough. Dugdale's Visitation, 1665, in Her. Coll.*

19.

I. O. M.
ACILIANVS
PRAEFECT.
P.....
. . . . .

*Ellenborough.*

20.

IOVI. AVG.
M. CENSORIVS
M. FIL VOLTINIA
..RNELIANVS>LEG
...PETENSI · PRAE
.....VS · COH · I ·
..ISI·EX·PROVINCIA
NARBONE·DOMO
NEMA·V.SOLV.L·M

*Ellenborough. Hors. Cumb. 68. Gord. App. 183.*

21.

I. O. M.
OB HONOREM.....VXORIS
GORDIANI.....

*Old Carlisle. Camden's Britannia, ed. 1586, p. 454.*

22.

I. O. M. ET. G.
LOCI · C · VI
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

*Castlesteads. Archaeol. xi. p. 67.*

23.

. . . . . .
ET · NVMI.....
N. COH. II. TVN
GROR. GOR. M. EQ
...I. CVI. PRAE
EST..... CLAV.
D..... .. PRA
EF . INSTANTE
AEL . MARTINO
PRINC · X · KAL...
IMP. D. N. G...AVG. III. PO
MPEIANO COS.

*Castlesteads. Gent. Mag. 1742. Archaeol. xi. p. 67.*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

24.

I. O. M.
..OH·I·TVNG.
ILEC CL.CV...
AEES...AVRE..
OPTATVS P...
FV INSTAN...
MESOPSP....
PRINC.....

*Castlesteads. Camd. Brit. ed. 1607, p. 645.*

25.

I. O. M.
ET. G. DD
NN. PHI
LIPPORV..
AVGG. COH
....GALLO

*Plumpton Wall. Hors. Cum. 52. a.*

26.

I. O. M.
C O H
II GAL . EQ
T. DOMTI
VS HERON
DNICOMEDIA
PRAEF

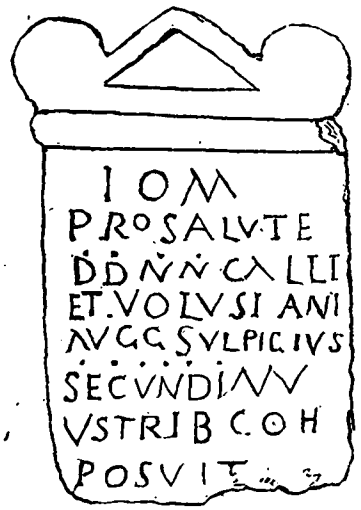
*Plumpton Wall. Hors. Cum. 52.*

27.

I. O. M.
COH. I. HIS·
CVI PRAE
M.. MAENI
VS. AGRIP.
TRIBV..
POS..

*Ellenborough. Hors. Cumb. 62. Gord. 46. 1.*

29.




*Found at Bowness.*

28.

I. O. M.
L. CAMMI
VS. MAXI.
PREF E Q..
I. HIS. E Q
V. S. L. M.

*Hors. 61. Gord. p. 99.*

30.

... O. M.
·· RO · SALVTE L SEPTI..
..EVERI ET · M · AVR. ANTO
.....

*Old Carlisle. Gent. Mag. 1755, p. 360. 1757, p. 220.*

31.

I . . . . .
COH. IIII
GALLORVM
C. PVOLCA...
VS HOSPEIS
PR..F EQ

*Castlesteads. Hors. Cumb. xxx. Gord. 45. 4.*

32.

I. O. M.
C. CABAL
PRISCVS
TRIBVNVS

*Ellenborough. Hors. Cum. 67. Gord. 4.*

33.

DEO MA
RTEM...
ORTIS
PRIME...
L. DACV..
I. AV...
<VITRI.

*Supposed to be from Burdoswald. Hors. Cumb. 13.*

34.

DEO SANG. M
ARTI VENVSTIN
VS LVPVS VSLM.

*Castlesteads. Hors. Cum. 35. Gord. pl. 47. f. 2.*

35.

MARTI MILITARI
COH · I · BAETASI
ORVM C ...
PRAEES .....
VS TVTOR .....
FECTVS
V · S · L · L · M.

*Ellenborough. Hors. Cum. 66. Gord. pl. 46. f. 3.*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

36.

D. MARTI
IT VЄAC
PACO..
VS SATV
RNVS...
EC POSVIT

*Castlesteads.*

37.

DEO
MARTI
BELATVCAD
RO ET NVMI
NIB. AVGG.
IVLIVS AV
GVSTALIS
ACTOR IVLIV
PI PREF

*Found at Plumpton-Wall. Archaeol.* x. 118.

38.

BELATV
CAORO
IVL CI
VILIS.
OPT.
V.S.L.M

*Ellenborough. Camd. ed.* 1600. *p.* 695.

39.

DEO
SANCTO BELA
TVCADRO.
AVRELIVS.
DIATOVAARAE
XVOTO POSVIT
LL. M.M

*Camd. ed.* 1586, *p.* 453. *ed.* 1600, *p.* 699.

40.

DEO.S.BE
LATVCA...
RO AV. DO..
..VLLINVS
·VS.

*Found in the river Irthing near Castlesteads. Gibson's Camd.* ii. *p.* 1031, *ed.* 1722. *Hors. Cum.* 31.

42.

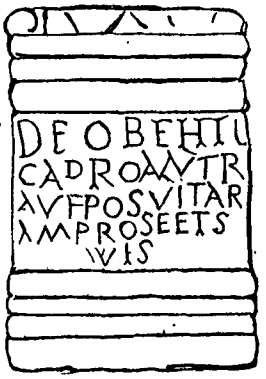
DEO
BELA
TVCA

*Found at Burgh on the Sands. Archaeol. v.* i. *p.* 310.

43.

*Castlesteads.*

44.




*Burgh on the Sands.*

41.

DEO MARTI
BELATVCADRO
RO. VR. RP. CAII
ORVSII. M.

*Netherby. Gibson's Add. to Camden, vol.* ii. *p.* 1027. *ed.* 1722.

45.

DEO COCIDI
COH I AEL...
.....
.....
Λ VS

*Gibson's Add. to Camd.*

46.

DEO
SANCTO
COCIDIO
PATERNVS
MATERNVS
TRIBVNVS C·H
INERVANE
EXEVOCATO
PALATINO
V S L M

*Netherby.*

47.

SANCTO CO
CIDEO TAVRVNC
FELICISSI
MVS·TRIBVN
EXEVOCATO
V. S. L. M.

*Bewcastle. Archæol. vol.* xi. *p.* 67, 70.

48.

DEO
COCIDI..
VEXILAT..
LEG VIVIC
V. S. L. M

49.

DEO
COCIDIO
MILITES
LEGII AVG
V.....

*Bankshead.*

50.

DEO
COCIDIO
MILITE...
LEG XXXX
V. S. L. M.
APER ER ET C°

*Bankshead.*

51.

DEO
MARTI
...OCIDIO
MARTIVS
..OHI DA
GENIO
VALL....
L. M.

*Old-Wall.*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

52.

DEO
MOGONTI
VITIRES FLAV
ÆSECVNG
V. S. L. M.

*Netherby.*
*Gord. pl. 44. f. 4.*
*Horsley Cumb. 47.*

53.

DEO
MOGTI

*Plumpton-Wall.*
*Horsl. Cumb. 53.*

54.

*Plumpton-Wall.*

55.

DISCIPV
LINAE
AVG.....
VSTI

*Castlesteads.*

56.

DEO. VE
TIRI. SAN
CTO. AN
DIATIS
VSLM F

*Netherby.*

57.

.... SOLE
..IVICTO
SEX·SEVE
RIVS·SA
LVATOR
.... AEF
...L·M

*Castlesteads.*
*Gord. pl. 47.*
*Horsl. Cumb. 28.*

61.

DEO
SILV.

*Netherby.*

58.

DEO SOLI MITR
.....VIS
.....COR
.....

*Supposed to have been found at Castlesteads. Hors. Cum. 29.*

59.

*Carlisle.*

60.

DEO SILVAN...
COH. II. LING
CVI. PRÆS....
G. POMPEIVSM..
SATVRNIN...

*Moresby. Camd. Brit. ed. 1600, p. 691.*

63.

GENIO LOCI
FORTVNÆ RED
ROMÆ ÆTERNÆ
ET FATO BONO
G. CORNELIUS
PEREGRINVS
TRIB. COHORT.
EX PROVINC
MAVR. CÆSA
DOMOS ET ÆD
DECVR.....

VOLANTI
VIVAS

*Ellenborough.*
*Camd. ed. 1600. p. 695.*
*Horsley, Cum. 68.*

64.

ROMAE
AETERNAE
ET
FORTVNAE
REDVCI.

*Ellenborough.*

62.

DEAE SANCT
AE FORTVNAE
CONSERVATRICI
MARCVS AVREL
SALVIVS TRIBVN
VS COH. I. AEL HI
SPANORVM
∞. E. Q
V. S. L. M

*Netherby,*
*Phil. Trans. v. 53. p. 134.*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

65.

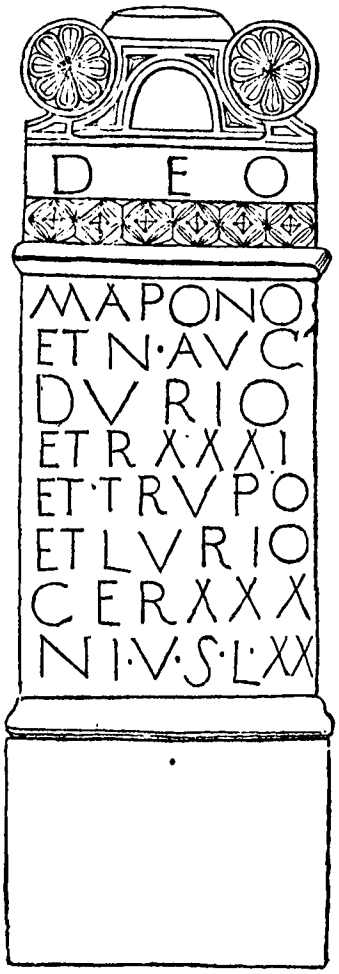
*Ellenborough.*

66.

D E O
CEAI IO AVR
M RTI. ET MS
ERVRACIO PRO
SE ET SVIS. V. S.
LL. M.

*Old Carlisle.*
*Camd. ed. 1586. p. 454.*
*and ed. 1600. p. 699.*

67.




68.

DEAE
SETLO
CENIAE
LABAR
EVS.C..
V.S.L.M

*Ellenborough.*
*Gord. 46. 2.*
*Horsl. Cumb. 69.*

69.

VIRTVTI
AVGVSTAE
·····IANA
..VINTI FILIA
HERMIONAE
VSLLM.

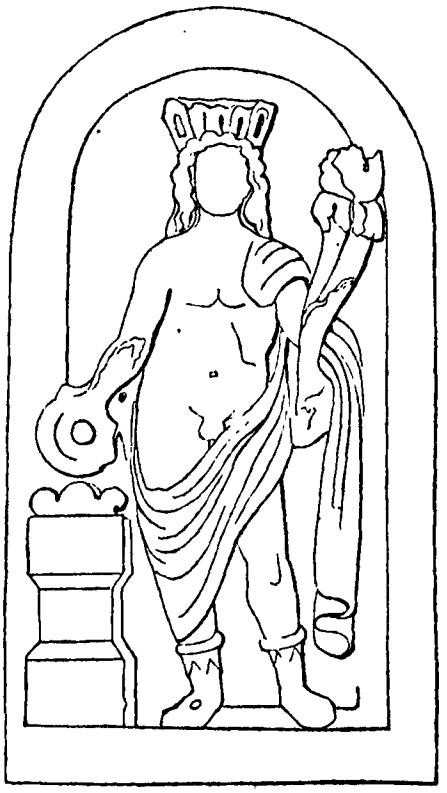
*Ellenborough.*

70.

VICTORIÆ
AVGG
DD
NN

*Ellenborough.*
*Camd. ed. 1600. p. 697.*
*Horsl. Cumb. 70.*

71.



*Netherby.*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

72.

*Netherby.*

73.

DEABVS MATRIBVS TRAMARINIS
ET N. IMP. ALEXANDRI AVG. ET. IVL· MAM
MEAE MATR· AVG. N. ETCASTRORVM TO
.....TI..... DOMVI DIVINEAE
.....IATIOMR
.....
.....

*Plumpton-Wall. Hors. Cumb. 51.*

74.

MATRIBV...
..OMESTICIS
...VIS.MESSO
SIGNIFER VSLL

*Hors. Cumb. 40.*

75.

MATRIBVS
OMNIVM
GENTIVM
TEMPLVM
OLIM VETVS
TATE CONLAB
SVM G. IVL· CV
PITIANVS. Ə
P.P RESTITVIT.

*Castlesteads.*
*Hors. Cumb. 34.*

76.

DIS DEABVS Q
P. POSTHVMIVS
ACILIANVS
PRÆF.
COH· I. DELM

*Ellenborough.*
*Camd. ed. 1600. p. 695.*
*Hors. Cumb. 65.*

77.

.....
...
GADVNO
VLP. TRAI
EM. AL. PET
MARTIVS
F. P. C

*Plumpton-Wall.*
*Camd. ed. 1600.*
*p. 702.*

78.

...SCOPI...
..IAI....
TEMPLVMNV..
TATE CONLABS...
AD PRISTINAM.
MAVIT. IMPP. DI.
R..... ..... V

*Netherby.*

79.

.....ANIO
.....ASOLO
..SVBCVR. C. IVL
..GAVG. PR. PR. INSTANTE
P. MAXIMO. TRIB.

*Netherby.*

80.

....CAES. TRA....
.....
G. II. AVG. ET XXV..
..LICNC....IR...
....V.....PR. PR.

*Bewcastle. Horsl. Cum. 46.*

81.

IMP. CÆS. TRA.
HADRIANO
AVG.
LEG. II. AVG. F

*Netherby.*
*Camd. ed. 1607. p. 643.*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

82.

SEVERVS
AI . . . . .
V . . . .

*On a rock over the river Irthing, near Naworth Castle.*

84.

IMP . CAES M.AVRELIO
SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL AVG
PONT MAXIMO TRIB POT COS P P COH I AEL
HISPANORVM ∞ EQ DEVOTA NVMINI
MAIESTATIQVE EIVS BASELICAM
EQVESTREM EXERCITATORIAM
IAMPRIDEM A SOLO COEPTAM
AEDIFICAVIT CONSVMMAVITQVE
SVB CVRA MARI VALERIANI LEG
AVG PR PR INSTANTE M AVRELIO
SALVIO TRIB . COH . V . IMP . D . N
SEVERO ALEXANDRO PIO FEL
AVG . COS .

*Netherby. A. D. 1762. Phil. Trans. vol. 53. p. 134.*

83.

PRO SA . . . . . .
ANTONIN . . AVG . PII I1 . .
P.AVLVS. P. F. PALAI. INA
POSTVMIVS ACIL. . ANVS
PRAEF. COH . I. DELMATAR·

*Ellenborough. Camd. ed. 1600. p. 697. Horsl. Cumb. 64. Gord. pl. 45. f. 1.*

85.

IM . . . . . ANTON
IIIS V. . . BSC S VOXIL .
LEG . II . AVG . ET XXV . V .
ITEM CO H . I . AEL · HISP .
∞ . EQ . SVB CVRAM .
DIVNIILEG . AVG . . I .
R . . . IN . . TANTE I . . EI . .
NI . . . . . I II . . .

*Netherby.*

86.

IMP . CAES
M . IVL .
PHILIPPO
PIO FELI
CI
AVG
ET M . IVL · PHI
LIPPO NOBILIS
SIMO . CAESA
TR . P . COS .

*Near Old Carlisle. Camd. ed. 1600. p. 699. Horsl. Cum. 58.*

89.

PRO SALVTE
D . N . MAXIMAC
FORTIMP . CAES
M . AVREL . . . .
. . . . . OC .
V . . . . . VST
OAEDIF

*Burdoswald, now at Corby Castle. Camd. ed. 1600. p. 708. Horsl. Cumb. 16.*

87.

OB · HONOREM PHILIPPI IM
PERATORIS NOBILISSI SEM
PER AVGVSTI ET PHILIPPI
CÆSARIS NOBILISS . . .

*Old Carlisle. Camd. ed. 1586. p. 454.*

88.

IMP . DIOCLETA
NVS P . F . AUG .
SEMPERSENI .

*Old-Wall.*

90.

D . . . . LIVL
C . . ISPO
NOB . CÆS .
V . . . ONS
TANTINI
MAXIMI
FILIO
D . . . I
CONST
AN . . PII
NEPOTI

*Uncertain where found. Hors. Cumb. 59.*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

91.

IX X
VEX. LIEG. II. AVG. OB. APP.
SVB. AGRICOLA. OPTIO...
APRO. ET MAXIMO
CONSVLIBVS
OFICINA. MERCATI
MERCATIVS. F ERMI

*On a rock over the river Gilt, near Brampton. Camd. ed. 1607. p. 646. Horsl. Cumb. No. 44.*

92.

II. GAL.....AMPI....
SVB. CALVISIO. RV...
CVRANTE AVRELIO

*Plumpton-Wall.*

93.

....C. POI ES...
...S IIII. P. P. P.. ...
FIAT. AC DEVO...

*Plumpton-Wall.*

97.

SPA. SIPTIMOSI. FINI
XXXX. SEL. XVIII. COHĪ AE
LIA DACORVM.
H. F. C

*Burdoswald.*

94.

.....IP AELI
...EPTMIANVS
RVST CVS PREF
MATERNO ET BRA
DVA. COS

*Old-Carlisle.*
*Gent. Mag. 1757. p. 220.*

98.

.....
.....
OB PROSPE.
RITATEM
CVLMINIS
INSTITVTI

*Moresby.*
*Camd. ed. 1607. p. 631.*

99.

ISIVM.....
EX. V. P. XIIIII
ET XIII KAL NOV..
V. S. L. M.
..ORDIANO. II. ET PONPEIANO. COS

*Cockermouth.*
*Gent. Mag. vol. 77. p. 1009.*

95.

L. IVNIVS VIC
TORINVS ET L
CAELIANVS LEG
AVG. LEG. VĪ. VIC
P. P. OB RES TRANS
VALLVM PRO
SPEREGESTAS

*Near Kirk-Andrews upon Eden.*

100.

CIVITATE CAT
VVELLAVN.
ORVM TO... S
:·DIO

*At Howgill.*
*Horsl. Cumb. 27.*

102.

SIGNIF
ETHE...
AEL...

*Burdoswald.*
*Hors. Cum. 6.*

103.

LEG II. AVG
FECIT

*Bewcastle.*
*Hors. Cum. 45.*

96.

IV.....
M.....
CVPAL.....
LEG. AVG. PP. COH. I
TVNG. POSVIT.

*Castlesteads.*
*Camb. ed. 1607. p. 645.*

101.

ALATVN··RPO
S. CENSORINVS
SALVTE SVA
..ES ET POS

*Burgh on the Sands.*
*Gent. Mag. 1749. p. 367.*

104.

LEG II. AVG
COH. I.

*Hors. Cum. 23.*

105.

L. II. AVG
Ↄ. VOL...
VSIA
NA

*Hors. Cum. 21.*

106.

LEG. II. AVG..
MILITES PE....
COH. III..COH IIII.

*On a rock at Shawk quarries.*
*Archaeol. vol. i. p. 228.*

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

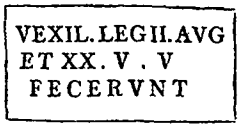
107.

*Hors. Cumb.* 36.

108.

*Old-Wall.*
*Hors. Cumb.* 20.

109.




*Ellenborough.*

110.

*Hors. Cumb.* 26.

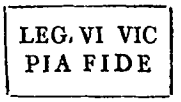
111.

*Carlisle.*
*Camd. ed.* 1600, *p.* 706.
*Hors. Cum.* 42.

112.

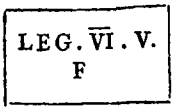
*Burdoswald.*
*Hors. Cum.* 24.

113.



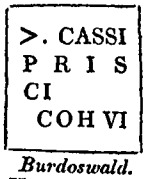

*Gent. Mag.* 1744,
*p.* 340.

114.



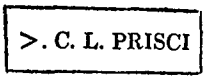

*Hors. Cum.* 33.

115.



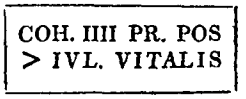

*Burdoswald.*
*Hors. Cum.* 48.

116.



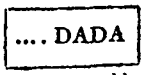

*Probably from Burdoswald.*
*Hors. Cum.* 22.

117.



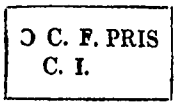

*Drawdikes. Hors. Cumb.* 38.

118.




*Burdoswald.*
*Hors. Cum.* 19.

119.




*Hors. Cum.* 22.

120.

*Hors. Cum.* 37.

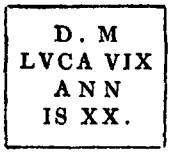
121.

*Hors. Cum.* 25.

122.

*Near Castlesteads.*
*Archaeol. vol.* xi. *pl.* vi.

123.

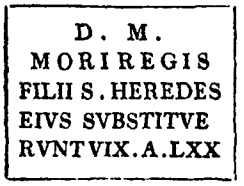



*Ellenborough,*
*Camd. ed.* 1600.
*p.* 697.

124.

*Ellenborough.*
*Camd. ed.* 1600. *p.* 697.

125.

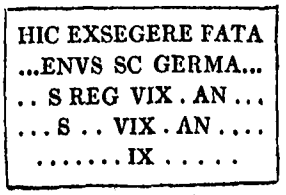



*Ellenborough.*
*Camd. ed.* 1600. *p.* 697.

126.

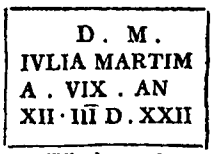
*Old-Carlisle.*

127.




*Ellenborough.*
*Camd. ed.* 1600. *p.* 697.

128.




*Ellenborough.*
*Camd. ed.* 1600. *p.* 697.
*Hors. Cumb.* 71.
*Gord. p.* 45. 2.

*Roman Altars and Inscriptions.*

129.

D . M
AICETVOS MATER
VIXIT AXXXXV
ET LATIO FIL VIX
A · XII · LIMISIVS
CONIV . ET FILIA
PIENTISSIMIS
POSVIT

*Plumpton-Wall. Camd. ed. 1600. p. 702.*

130.

D . M
FL MARTIO SEN
IN C CARVETIOR
QVESTORIO
VIXIT AN XXXXV
MARTIOLA FILIA ET
HERES PONEN
. . . . . CVRAVIT

*Plumpton-Wall Camd. ed. 1600. p. 702.*

132.

D. M
AVRELI
CONCOR
DI . VIXIT
ANN . VN
VV . . D . V
FIL . AVR
IVLIA NI
TRIB

*Burdoswald.*

131.

D . M . CROTILO GERMANVS VIX
ANIS XXVI . GRECA VIX ANIS IIII
VINDICIANVS FRA . ET FIL . TIT . PO .

*Plumpton-Wall. Camd. ed. 1600. p. 702.*

133.

RIANORIX VIXIT
ANNO . . . . . .

*Near Maryport.*

134.

. . . . . .
CONIVX EIVS
VRAVI . . . . .

*Old-Carlisle.*

135.

IL SER
QV . . ANAT
CALA PIADIO
BVIT CAIA .
XIT ANN
MORII VI
DES I DE
RIS . . INT
NON . VA

*Ellenborough. Gordon. pl. 45. f. 3.*

136.

D . M .
TITVLLINIA
P VSSITTA .
CIS . RAETA
VIXSIT .
ANNOS XXXV
MENSES VIII
DIES . XV .

*Netherby.*

137.

D IS MANIBV
SMARCI TROIANI
AVGVSTINIII TVM FA
CIENDVM CVRAVI
T . AEL . AMMIL LVSIMA
CONIVX KARISS .

*Carlisle. Camd. ed. 1600. p. 706. Hors. Cum. 39. Gordon. pl. 44. fig. 3. p. 98.*

138.

D . M .
MABLI
NIVS SEC
VNDVS
EQVIS
ALE AVG . .
STE STIP

*Old-Carlisle. Camd. ed. 1600. p. 698. Gent. Mag. 1748. p. 179.*

139.

D M
. . SMERT
OMAC
M COHI
. . HRAC . .
. Q . STII .
XVICSIT
XXX . QV

*Moresby. Hors. Cum. 75.*

140.

D . M .
AMATIVS
INGENVVS
ANNORVM
LXI . TVMVLVM

*In Mr. Crossthwaite's Museum at Keswick.*

141.

D . M .
GEMELL . C . A .
FL . HILARIO . S . H . F C .

*Castlesteads.*

142.

C . LIMISIVS . . . .
CHARISSIMÆ CONIVGI ET PIENTISS
FILIÆ . . . . . POSVIT
VXOR VIXIT ANNOS XXXX
FILIA XX .

*Camd. ed. 1586. p. 455, 456.*

The first thirty-two of the inscriptions in the foregoing tables are on altars dedicated to Jupiter. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, found at old Carlisle, were first published by Camden, in the year 1600, in the third edition of his Britannia; they were communicated to him by the Rev. Oswald Dykes, in the possession of whose brother they then were, at his seat at Warthole, and were afterwards taken to Drumburgh Castle, now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, whence they have been since removed to his lordship's seat at Lowther Castle, where they now are. No. 2 appears to have been a good deal injured since Camden's time, probably by exposure in the open air. The inscription on No. 1 may be read "*Jovi Optimo Maximo ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata cui præest Tiberius Claudius Tiberii filius Lingonensis M. Justinius præfectus. Fusciano et Silano iterum Consulibus.*" That on No. 2, *J. O. M. ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata cui præest Publius Ælius Publii filius Sergia* [tribu] *Magnus de Mursa ex Pannonia inferiore præfectus. Aproniano et Bradua* [consulibus]" These two were erected by a body of auxiliary cavalry, called the *Ala Augusta* and afterwards, in the time of the Emperor Gordian III., *Ala Augusta Gordiana*, on account of their valour. Some doubt was entertained by Horsley, as to the word beginning the fifth line of No. 1, and following the name of the præfect, in Camden's copy, published in 1600. The L does not now appear, nor did it in Horsley's time, but it may have been since obliterated; or the single stroke which now remains at the end of the preceding line may have been a part of this letter, though in the copy communicated to Camden, it is a P, but it is evident that several of the inscriptions in his Britannia have been very inaccurately copied; and the last line of this, is there made to begin with "*ii*" instead of "*et.*" *Fuscianus and Silanus* mentioned in the first inscription, were Consuls in the year of our Lord 188, in the reign of the emperor Commodus. On the inscription No. 2, Mr. Horsley observes that it was erected "by the same *ala* as No. 1, but at a different time, when *Apronianus* and *Bradua* were consuls, A.D. 191, under the reign of Commodus; at which time they had changed their commander, who was now *Publius Ælius Magnus*, the son of *Publius* of the tribe *Sergia* mentioned in Virgil[a], and town of *Mursa*, in the Lower *Pannonia.*"[b]

No. 3 may be read I. O. M. *Pro salute Imperatoris Marci Antonii Gordianii pii felicis invicti Augusti et Sabinæ Furiæ Tranquillinæ conjugis ejus totiusque*[c] *domus divinæ eorum ala Augusta Gordiana ob virtutem appellata*

[a] Æn. v. 121. [b] Britan. Rom. p. 279.

[c] The word "*tota*" in this inscription, as given in Camden and Horsley, may have been an error of the workman, or erroneously transcribed.

*posuit cui præest Æmilius Crispinus præfectus equitum natus in provincia Africa de Tusdro sub cura Bonnii Philippi legati Augustalis proprætore Attico et Pretextato consulibus.*" This altar, which had been removed to Sir Robert Cotton's seat at Conington, in Cambridgeshire, was so much defaced in Horsley's time, that he was obliged to follow Camden's copy, compared with that in Gruter's Corpus Inscriptionum (p. mvi. 8.) We learn from it that *Nonnius Philippus* was legate and *proprætor* in Britain, when *Atticus* and *Pretextatus* were consuls, which was A.D. 242.

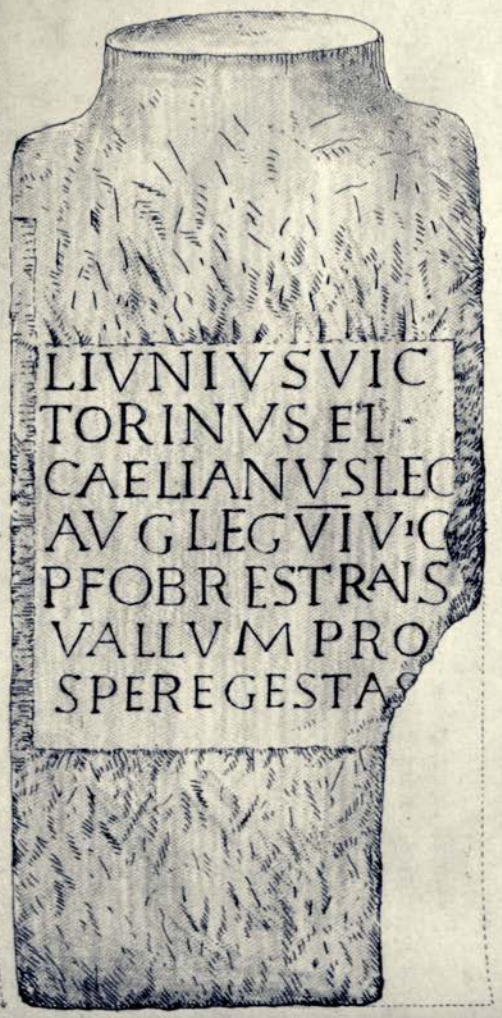
The thirteen altars from No. 4 to 16 were probably all found at Burdoswald, though there is no certain evidence respecting the discovery of some of them; they are all dedicated to Jupiter, by the first cohort of the Dacians, a people who inhabited a part of the present Turkey in Europe, and which being said in the *Notitia* to have occupied the station of *Amboglanna* on the Roman wall, leaves no room for doubt, that Burdoswald was that station. In all these inscriptions the epithet *Ælia*, is added to the name of this cohort, which it is supposed to have taken, in honour of the Emperor Hadrian, whose prænomen was *Ælius;* in No. 6 and 7 it has the additional epithet of *Postumiana* from the Emperor *Postumus*, in No. 8 of *Tetriciana* from *Tetricus*, and in No. 9 *Gordiana* from *Gordian*.

The two altars 6 and 7 were found "about one hundred yards without the station eastward in the ruin of a building, within about seventy yards of the precipice where the wall crossed the river Irthing; and some drawings of them were sent to the Gentleman's Magazine, in August 1746, by Mr. George Smith, a short time after they were discovered: from the figures of them published in that work, the letters appear to have been rude.

The inscription No. 8 is thus read by Horsley, "*I. O. M. Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum Tetriciana Romana* [*vel Tetricianorum*] *cui præest Publius Olulictius designatus tribunus*," Mr. Ward read the name *Polùlius Romanus*. Of No. 10 Mr. Horsley gives the following reading, "*I. O. M. Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum cui præest Aurelius Fabius Tribunus Perpetuo Consule*," and observes "that if *petuo* be a part of *Perpetuo*, this brings us to the year 237, though the cut of the letters seems rather too good for that age." In these inscriptions we find the names of eight different commanders of this cohort preserved.

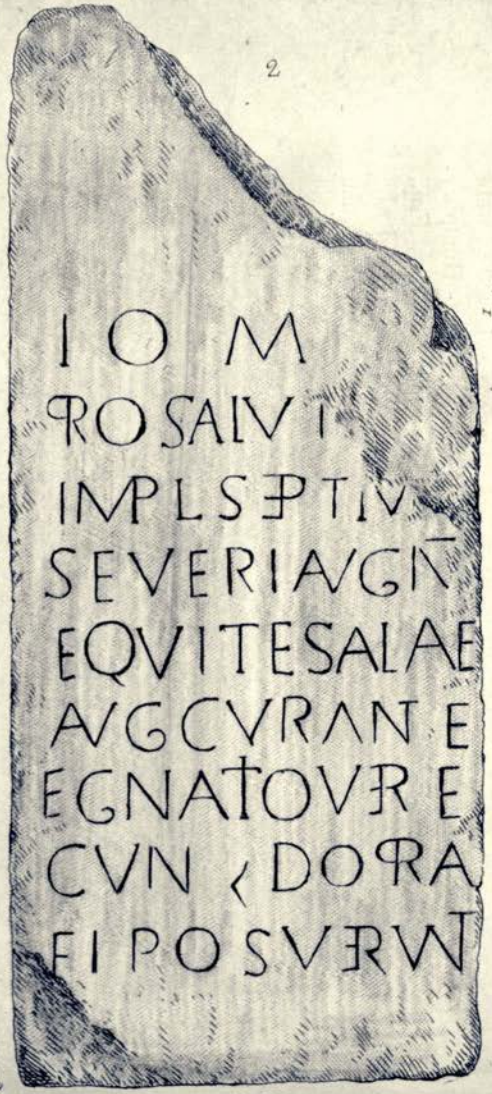
Nos. 12 and 16 are preserved at Netherby, in the collection of Sir James Graham, Bart., who has fitted up a convenient room, for the reception of the large collection of Roman Antiquities discovered in Cumberland; which was chiefly made by his father, the late Rev. Dr. Graham. It is not certainly known where this was found, or No. 12; but probably both of

1




2 Feet

2




3

19 Feet

4

Inscribed Stones discovered in Cumberland

them are from Burdoswald: the latter was communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1744, by Mr. G. Smith, who says, that it was "the head-stone of the upper passage, betwixt the pillars and outwall" of Lanercost Priory church.

No. 17 was found near Old Carlisle, and an engraving of it published in the Gentleman's Magazine, for the year 1756. It was erected by the *Equites* of the *Ala Augusta* mentioned in the Altars No. 1, 2, and 3, under the care of the præfect *Egnatius Verecundus*, and dedicated to Jupiter for the health of the Emperor *Lucius Septimius Severus*. The original is now in the Netherby collection, from which the fac-simile in the annexed plate was taken.

No. 18 was drawn by Sir William Dugdale in his Visitation of Cumberland made in the year 1665, having been discovered a short time before at the Roman station within the manor of Ellenborough, where Nos. 19 and 20 were also found, which are preserved in the valuable collection of Humphry Senhouse, Esq. at Netherhall, the lineal descendant of J. Senhouse, Esq., mentioned by Camden, who visited this station in the year 1599; and who speaking of the antiquities found there, in the edition of his Britannia, published in the following year, says "multæ hic aræ, inscripta saxa, et statuæ eruuntur. Quæ vir optimus J. Senhous in cujus agris effodiuntur, diligenter custodit, et per ædes disposuit."[d]

The altar No. 20 is copied by Horsley from the Appendix to Gordon's Itinerarium Septentrionale, as he had not an opportunity of examining the original, which was in the Isle of Man, in the Bishop's library: he reads the inscription thus, "*Jovi Augusti. Marcus Censorius Marci filius Voltinia* [*tribu*] *Cornelianus Centurio legionis* [*decimæ*] *Fretensis Præfectus Cohortis primæ Hispanorum ex provincia Narbonensi domo Nemausensis Votum solvit libeus mento.*"

No. 21 is one of the inscriptions communicated by Mr. Dykes to Camden, and published by him in the two first editions of his Britannia, but omitted in the third.

Nos. 22, 23, and 24, were found at Castlesteads[e], or Cambeck-fort, the Roman station of *Petriana*, near the Roman wall. The altar on which was the inscription No. 22, dedicated "*Jovi Optimo maximo et Genio loci*,

[d] P. 694.

[e] The sites of several of the Roman forts are called Castlesteads, which has led Mr. Gough into an error, when speaking of Plumpton wall, as being sometimes called by that name, he supposes the station of *Petriana* to have been there, which was unquestionably at Cambeck-fort,

has a *patera* on one side and a *præfericulum* on the other rudely sculptured in bas-relief.[f]

No. 23 was first communicated to the publick by Mr. G. Smith, in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1741; a figure of the altar was afterwards given by Mr. Brand in the Appendix to the first volume of his History of Newcastle; and in the year 1792 a more correct one was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Professor Carlyle, in whose possession the altar then was. The following appears to have been the inscription. "[I. O. M.] *et numini Augusti nostri Cohors secunda Tungrorum Gordiana milliaria*[g] *equitata .... cui præest ..... Claudius ..... præfectus, Instante Ælio Martino Principe. X. calendarum Januarii Imperatore Domino nostro* [*Gordiano*] *Augusto III. Pompeiano consulibus.*"

On one side of this altar is the figure of a thunderbolt, and of a wheel on the other. The second cohort of the *Tungri* is not mentioned in the Notitia, or in any other inscription found in Britain; but it appears from a passage in Tacitus, that two cohorts of that people were in this island in the time of Agricola. In the last line but one there is a mistake of III. for II. as the Emperor Gordian was not three times consul: he was the colleague of *Pompeianus*, in his second consulate, A. D. 241.

The inscription No. 24, was published by Camden, in 1607, in the enlarged edition of his Britannia. From the figure of it there given, it appears to have resembled the one last mentioned; on one side was the thunderbolt, the other side was mutilated. The material parts of the inscription are sufficiently intelligible, though some words are obscure, probably from having been inaccurately copied. As the second cohort is clearly expressed in the preceding inscription found at the same place, it is most probable that there had been another I in the second line of this, and that it was

[f] Archaeol. vol. xi. pl. V. f. 15.

[g] The Professor observes, that "the *cohors equitata milliaria* is thus described by Hyginus, "Habet cohors equitata milliaria pedites septingentos sexaginta, centurias decem, equites ducentos quadraginta, turmas decem." And although the name of milliary cohort was originally confined to the first cohort of the legion, as consisting of a thousand men, yet in the latter times of the empire, according to Vegetius, "non tantum unam cohortem sed etiam alias milliarias legio fuit jussa suscipere." Archaelogia, vol. xi. p. 68. Dr. Taylor, chancellor of Lincoln, in a paper communicated to the Royal Society, observes, that "the auxiliary or provincial cohorts, were either entirely foot, like the legionary and ordinary cohorts; or else they had a a mixture of horse and foot together. This latter sort, as they could not properly be ranked under either denomination of horse or foot, (for they were made up of both) seem to have appropriated to themselves the distinguishing title of *cohortes equitatæ*, corps of infantry with a mixture of horse." Phil. Trans. vol. xliv. part 1. p. 354.

obliterated

obliterated by a large crack, which occupies the space where it must have stood; the four letters at the beginning of the third line are, no doubt, part of "*mil. eq.*" (*milliaria equitata.*) The V in the sixth line is evidently erroneous. The inscription may be read thus: *I. O. M. Cohors secunda Tungrorum milliaria equitata cui præest . . . Aurelius Optatus*[h] *præfectus instante M. Esopo Sp . . . principe.*"

No. 26, found at Plumpton-wall, is inscribed to Jupiter, and the Genius of the Emperor Philip and his son, by a cohort of the *Galli*, probably the second, as it is mentioned in another inscription, No. 26, found at the same place; on which Horsley observes, that he should have supposed it to have been the fourth, which is known to have been quartered in this part of the island, if *Coh. II.* had not been so plain in the original; he also suggests that this cohort might be afterwards the *cuneus armatarum*, who, according to the Notitia, kept garrison at Bremetenracum. He reads this inscription thus: "*I. O. M. Cohortis secundæ Gallorum equitum Titus Domitius Heron de Nicomedia præfectus.*"

No. 27 was erected by the first cohort of the Spaniards, which was commanded by *Marcus Maenius Agrippa.* No. 28, by *L. Camnicus Maximus*, the prefect of the first cohort of Spanish horse. On the subject of these two inscriptions Horsley says, that he will not pretend to determine whether we are to understand the same cohort in both, as in one they are said to be horse, and under a *prefect*, in the other the word *equitum* is not expressed, and the officer is called a *tribune.*

No. 29 is the fac-simile of a small altar, taken from the original, now built up in the front of a barn at Bowness, a figure of which was published in 1789, in the appendix to the first volume of Brand's History of Newcastle, where it is said to have been found in a field a little to the south-east of the Roman station at that place. The inscription runs thus: *I. O. M. Pro salute Dominorum nostrorum Galli et Volusiani Augustorum Sulpicius Secundianus Tribunus cohortis posuit.*" Another instance of "*Tribunus cohortis,*" without the name of the cohort occurs in the large altar found at Ellenborough, No. 63, and in No. 32.

No. 30, was inscribed on a fragment of the upper part of an altar found in the year 1755 with No. 94, about 200 yards east of the Roman station at

[h] This name is frequently found in Roman inscriptions; *Aurelius Optatus*, a priest of Vesta, occurs in one which seems to have been of the time of Hadrian, in Gruter's Corp. Inscrip. 309. 8. In Muratori's Inscriptions, p. 795. 7. is a sepulchral one to the memory of *M. Aurelius Optatus*, a Thracian veteran, inscribed by his sons, one of whom was named *Aurelius Optatus.*

Old-

Old-Carlisle, and was communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine in that year by Mr. G. Smith; a better figure was published in the same Repository for the year 1757. The inscription alludes to the Emperor Severus and his son Caracalla. "*I. O. M. pro salute L. Septi. . . . . everi et M. Aur. Anto. . . . . .*"

No. 31 was at Scaleby-castle, whither it had been brought from Castlesteads, as Mr. Gilpin, then the proprietor of that castle, informed Mr. Horsley; the name of the prefect mentioned in this inscription appears to have been *Volcatius Hospes;* Mr. Horsley observes that the I in the latter name seems to be redundant.

No. 32. This inscription does not mention to what cohort the tribune *Caius Caballus Priscus* belonged, of this omission other instances occur in Nos. 29 and 63.

No. 33, was published by Horsley, who observes that the letters were rude and ill cut, and were become very obscure, but that the ill-spelling or corrupt way of writing adds most to the difficulty in reading it. He supposes it to have been an altar erected to Mars by an *Emeritus*[h] of the *cohors prima Ælia Dacorum.*

No. 34 is dedicated to Mars with the epithet of *sanctus*, "*Deo sang. Marti Venustinus Lupus Votum solvit lubens merito.*" The word *sanctus* being contracted, and a G introduced instead of a C, Mr. Ward contended that it should be read *sanguineus*, on which Mr. Horsley justly observes, that the latter epithet is only applied to *Mars* in the works of the Roman poets, whilst *sanctus* occurs in several inscriptions on altars dedicated to that Deity, and G is frequently used for C in ancient inscriptions.[i]

No. 35 is dedicated to Mars, with the epithet of *Militaris*, which perhaps occurs only in this inscription: it runs thus, "*Marti militari Cohors prima Baetasiorum*[k] *cui præest Julius Tutor præfectus. Votum solvit libentissime merito.*"

No. 36, inscribed on an altar in the possession of William Johnson, Esq. at Walton-house, was found at the station of Castlesteads near that place. It is dedicated to Mars and some other deity, whose name, which is ren-

[h] Mr. Horsley observes, "that the *emeriti* were old experienced soldiers, who having served their legal time, were on any particular occasion invited into the army, and treated with marks of esteem."

[i] It also occurs on several in this collection dedicated to Mars by the local names of *Belatucader* and *Cocidius.*

[k] The *Baetasii* were a people of *Gallia Belgica.*

dered

dered more obscure from the letters being slightly cut, we have not been able to decypher. The prænomen of the person by whom it was erected, appears to have been *Pacorus*, of which there are several examples in Gruter.

The eight altars, from No. 37 to 44, are dedicated to Mars by the local name of *Belatucader*, which appears to have prevailed at the Roman stations in the northern parts of this island; in the later times as it should seem, from the form of the letters in most of the inscriptions. Formerly, when only one or two altars had been found with the name of *Belatucader*, some doubt was entertained as to the deity it was intended to designate, but this has of late years been satisfactorily ascertained, since several have occurred, two of them in this county, (No. 37 and 41.) inscribed "*Deo Marti Belatucadro.*"

The inscription No. 37, is on an altar found about the year 1783, within the area of the Roman station, at Plumpton-wall, and is now preserved in Mr. Hutton's museum at Keswick. A copy of this inscription was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Hayman Rooke, Esq. in the year 1789; and in the following year some observations on it by Mr. Gough [l], who reads it thus, "*Deo Marti Belatucadro et Numinibus Augustorum Julius Augustalis actor Julii Lupi prefecti,*" and inclines to the opinion that *Augustalis* was the Agnomen of Julius, by whom the altar is dedicated, and that he was the *actor* or steward of Julius Lupus the præfect. The letters are all very plain, except the two L's in the last line but one, which are imperfect, but could not well have been any other letters. Mr. Gough supposes the *Augg.* to have referred to Severus and Caracalla, but some of the letters do not seem to be sufficiently well formed for the reign of Severus, and could hardly be older than that of Philip, or of Gallus, to either of which Emperors and their colleagues the term *numina Augustorum* would be applicable.

Nos. 38 and 39 are only to be found in Camden's Britannia, having been lost before the publication of the works of Gordon and Horsley. The first appears to have been erected by "*Julius Civilis Optatus*;" the other inscription may be read thus, "*Deo Sancto Belatucadro Aurelius Diatova arâm ex voto posuit lubentissime merito.*"

No. 40. This inscription may be read thus, *Deo Sancto Belatucadro Aulus Domitius Dullinus*[m] *votum solvit.*" From the fac-simile published by

[l] Printed in the 10th vol. of the Archæologia, p. 118.

[m] This name occurs in Gruter's Corp. Inscrip. p. 289.

Bishop

Bishop Gibson in his addition to Camden's Britannia, this altar appears to be of a very late date, as well as No. 42, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1766, shortly after it was found, by Bishop Lyttleton, a fac-simile of which is published in the first volume of Archæologia.

No. 41, was inscribed on an altar found at Netherby, and soon afterwards published by Bishop Gibson in his additions to Camden's Britannia, the latter part of it, which is very obscure, has probably been inaccurately copied. The name of *Orusius* occurs in Gruter. [n]

The altar, of which No. 43 exhibits a fac-simile, is of very small dimensions, being only 10½ inches in height, and 4½ wide in the widest part. The letters of the inscription are very rudely formed. A copy of it was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1792, by Professor Carlyle, who suggests the following reading, "*Deo Belatucadro aram merito erexit Rufus.*" This altar is in the possession of W. Johnson, Esq. of Walton-house, near which it was found.

No. 44 exhibits a fac-simile of a small portable altar, about 5½ inches by 2½, the whole of the inscription is very intelligible, except the name of the person by whom it was dedicated, which being much contracted and without stops, may be read many different ways. The other parts of the inscription run thus, "*Deo Belatucadro posuit aram pro se et suis.*" When we saw this altar in the year 1808, it was in the possession of Mr. Wilson at West-end, in Burgh on the Sands, who told us that it was found between Burgh-castle and Wormelby.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1749 [o] is an inscription on a small portable altar found at Burgh on the Sands, which appears to have been dedicated to *Belatucader;* but it is evidently so ill copied that we have not ventured to insert it.

The seven following inscriptions, from No. 45 to 51, relate to Mars, under the local name of *Cocidius,* which also appears to have been much used at the station in the neighbourhood of the Roman wall. No. 45 was inscribed on the first altar which was discovered dedicated to this deity, and was published by Bishop Gibson in his additions to Camden's Britannia in the year 1722; *Cocidius* was not known to have been a name of Mars till the year 1797, when an altar was found at Lancaster, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, inscribed, "*Deo Sancto Marti Cocidio.*" Another (No. 51.) has been since found in Cumberland, inscribed, "*Deo Marti Cocidio.*" And two, Nos. 46 and 47, "*Sancto Cocidio.*"

[n] Corp. Inscrip. p. mxvi. 7.

[o] P. 367.

No.

No. 46. is inscribed on an altar 2 feet 10 inches in height, in the collection at Netherby; the form of the letters, especially of the A's and M's, shews it to be of a late period of the Roman empire in Britain; the inscription runs thus "*Deo sancto Cocidio Paternus Maternus Tribunus Cohortis primæ Nervanæ ex evocato palatino votum solvit lubens merito.*" We have not found this cohort mentioned in any other inscription. No doubt it took its name from the Emperor Nerva, as those entitled *Hadriana* and *Antoniana* did from Hadrian and Antoninus. The *evocati* mentioned in this and the following inscriptions, are defined by Pitiscus, as veterans skilful in military affairs, who having completed their military services, voluntarily returned to the army, to oblige the consuls or generals. He observes that certain youths of the equestrian order, who performed the office of guards of the Emperor's bed-chamber, were also denominated *evocati*, and supposes these were the same as are sometimes mentioned by the name of *evocati Augusti*. It is most probable, that the epithet *palatinus* in this inscription, refers to the office above-mentioned.

No. 47. is inscribed on an altar found in the bed of a rivulet at Bewcastle, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the late Professor Carlyle, in whose possession it then was: the inscription runs thus, "*Sancto Cocideo Titus Auruncus felicissimus Tribunus ex evocato votum solvit lubens merito.*" Mr. Carlyle says, that he should "consider *ex evocato*, as synonymous with *qui fuerat Evocatus*, a mode of phraseology, though perhaps not very common in the best Latin writers, yet by no means unfrequent in the later ones[a]." Two inscriptions occur in Reynesius[b] which leave no room to doubt that this opinion was correct.

No. 48. is inscribed on a large altar three feet six inches high, which we saw in the year 1808 in the garden of a cottage at Howgill near the Roman wall, not far from Walton; it has been since removed to Gilsland Spa, and is in the possession of Mr. William Bell of that place. On one side of the altar is the figure of a *patera*, and on the other, of a sacrificing-knife in bas-relief. The inscription may be read thus, "*Deo Cocidio vexilatio*[c] *legionis sextæ victricis votum solvit lubens merito.*"

[a] Archæol, vol. xi. p. 70. [b] Syntagma Inscrip. xx. 18, 19.

[c] Suetonius mentions the *Vexillatio Germanorum*, Mr. Horsley observes that these were supposed to be the same, which Tacitus calls *Germanica Vexilla*; and therefore seem most probably to denote a body of *Vexillarii* from the auxiliaries of more than one Legion: he adds that in the age of Vegetius, *Vexillatio* was used to signify an *ala* of horse, but in our inscriptions we often find this word applied to a single Legion; and by two inscriptions, it seems as if it was sometimes applied to the cohorts. Brit. Rom. p. 97.

Nos. 49 and 50, are the inscriptions on two altars found in the foundation of one of the watch-towers of the Roman wall, at Banks-head, near Lanercost priory, in the year 1808. The first may be read "*Deo Cocidio Milites Legionis Secundæ Augustæ votum.*" &c. The other "*Deo Cocidio Milites Legionis Vicessimæ valentis victricis votum solverunt lubentes merito, Aper erexit et consecravit.*" The two last X's in the fourth line of this inscription are distinct, though slightly cut, and must have been introduced by mistake for two V's; there having been no such legion in Britain as the fortieth; and the twentieth which was honored with the epithets *valens* and *victrix*, having been long stationed on the Roman wall. On the base of the altar is the figure of a dog hunting a boar, in allusion to the name of *Aper*.

No. 51 is inscribed on an altar found in the year 1813, at a place called Old-Wall, about six miles east of Carlisle, upon a farm belonging to Mr. Law, in the foundation of the wall of Severus. It is dedicated to *Mars Cocidius* by *Martius*, some officer, probably a centurion of the first cohort of the Dacians, whose head-quarters were at *Amboglanna*, now Burdoswald, as already noticed. The inscription runs thus, "*Deo Marti Cocidio Martius . . . Cohortis primæ Dacorum, . . . Genio valli lubens merito.*" The words *Genio valli*, which were probably preceded by "*et*," appear to have been omitted in their proper place, and come in awkwardly after the name of the person by whom the altar is dedicated. No altar has been hitherto found inscribed to this deity, but a great variety of *Genii* both of persons and places occur in ancient inscriptions

No. 52. Mr. Horsley observes upon this inscription that the only difficulty is in the letters VITIRES, which make the name of a local deity, to whom an altar found in Northumberland was dedicated; and adopts the reading suggested by Mr. Ward, "*Vitæ restitutori.*" From an altar since discovered at Netherby, (No. 56.) inscribed "*Deo Vetiri sancto,*" it is more probable that *Vitires* in this inscription was intended to express the name of this deity joined with *Mogon*, and that an *et* has been omitted; unless they were different names of the same deity, and introduced in the same manner as *Marti Belatucadro* and *Marti Cocidio*. Mr. Horsley reads the name of the person by whom this altar was erected, "*Flavius Ælius Secundus.*" The local deity *Mogon*, to whom this altar was inscribed, appears to have been worshipped by the *Gadeni*, an altar having been found in Northumberland, inscribed "*Mogonti Gadenorum.*"

No. 53. "*Deo Mogti,*" inscribed on a small altar found at Plumpton-wall, supposed by Mr. Horsley to have been erected to the same local deity *Mogon*. And it is probable that the altar, a fac-simile of which is introduced

duced (No. 54.) with a rude inscription which may be read "*Deo Mounti* [*C*]*osalus* [*Ma*]*rtius*" was also intended to be dedicated to *Mogon*.

No. 55 is inscribed on an altar discovered at Castlesteads or Cambeckfort, in the possession of Mr. Johnson of Walton-house, it was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1792, by the late professor Carlyle, who observes that "the whole of the word *Augusti* was evidently intended to be engraved in one line, but on account of some mistake having been made, the latter part of it is erased, and continued in the line below [c]." On a close inspection of this altar, we perceived that it had originally been inscribed "*Discipulinæ Auggg*," the letters of the inscription being sharply cut, and remarkably well formed; the two last G's had afterwards been effaced, and the "*usti*," in the last line added, to render it applicable to a single Emperor: the letters of this last line are by no means so well executed as those of the original inscription. No doubt the three *Augusti* originally alluded to, were Septimius Severus, and his two sons Caracalla and Geta. Mr. Carlyle further observes, "that we have many altars dedicated to the virtues of the Roman emperors, but to deify their mere institutions (for the word *Discipulinæ*, can only be a mis-spelling for *Disciplinæ*) seems a curious stretch of flattery." [d]

No. 56. A small altar in the Netherby collection, inscribed "*Deo Vetiri sancto Andiatis v. s. l. m. f.*" Three altars dedicated *Deo Vitiri*, one of them found in Northumberland, and the other two in Durham, occur in Horsley's Britannia Romana: from the epithet "*sancto*" here added to "*Vetiri*," it seems probable that it was another local name of Mars.

No. 57. This inscription may be read "*Soli invicto Sextus Severus Salvator præfectus votum solvit lubens merito.*" *Soli invicto* frequently occurs on the reverses of Roman coins of the lower Empire.

No. 58 is an imperfect inscription on an altar which Mr. Horsley found at Scaleby-Castle, but which was said to have been brought from Castlesteads: it is inscribed *Deo Soli*, with the addition of *Mithras*, the Persian appellation of this deity; of which many examples occur on altars found on the Continent, though this we believe is the only one, which has been discovered in Britain.

The altar No. 59 was found in the year 1787, in making a drain in Scotch-Street at Carlisle; it has no inscription; but on one side is a figure in bas-relief, which Mr. Rooke, by whom it was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1789, supposes might be intended for a rural

[c] Archæologia, Vol. xi. p. 66. [d] Ib.

deity, probably *Silvanus*[e]. He has horns on his head, and holds a goat in his right hand with its head downward[f] over an altar, and in his left hand what seems to have been intended for a *patera*. This altar was in the collection of Professor Carlyle, and is now in the possession of his daughter. Another altar was found with that last described, having figures in bas-relief, much mutilated on two of its sides, but without any inscription. One of the figures was in the habit of a Roman soldier.

No. 60. This inscription was found at Moresby, and published by Camden in the year 1600, in the third edition of his Britannia: it may be read thus, "*Deo Silvano Cohors secunda Lingonum cui præst Gaius Pompeius m. . . . Saturninus.*" Another small altar (No. 61.) dedicated to the same deity has been found at Netherby, and is in the collection of Sir James Graham, Bart. It is inscribed "*Deo Silv.*" without any intimation of the party by whom it was dedicated.

The inscription (No. 62.) is on a very perfect altar discovered about the year 1740, in the remains of a hypocaust, at the same station as No. 61. and is now in the same collection. It was first published in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1740, by Mr. G. Smith, and in the year 1763, it was communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Taylor, Chancellor of Lincoln[g]. The inscription runs thus, "*Deæ sanctæ Fortunæ conservatrici Marcus Aurelius Salvius Tribunus Cohortis primæ Æliæ Hispanorum miliaria æquitata votum solvit lubens merito.* The name of *M. Aurelius Salvius* appears in another inscription (No. 63.) found at this place: the Monogram which occurs after *Hispanorum*, is that which is well known as expressive of *miliaria*.

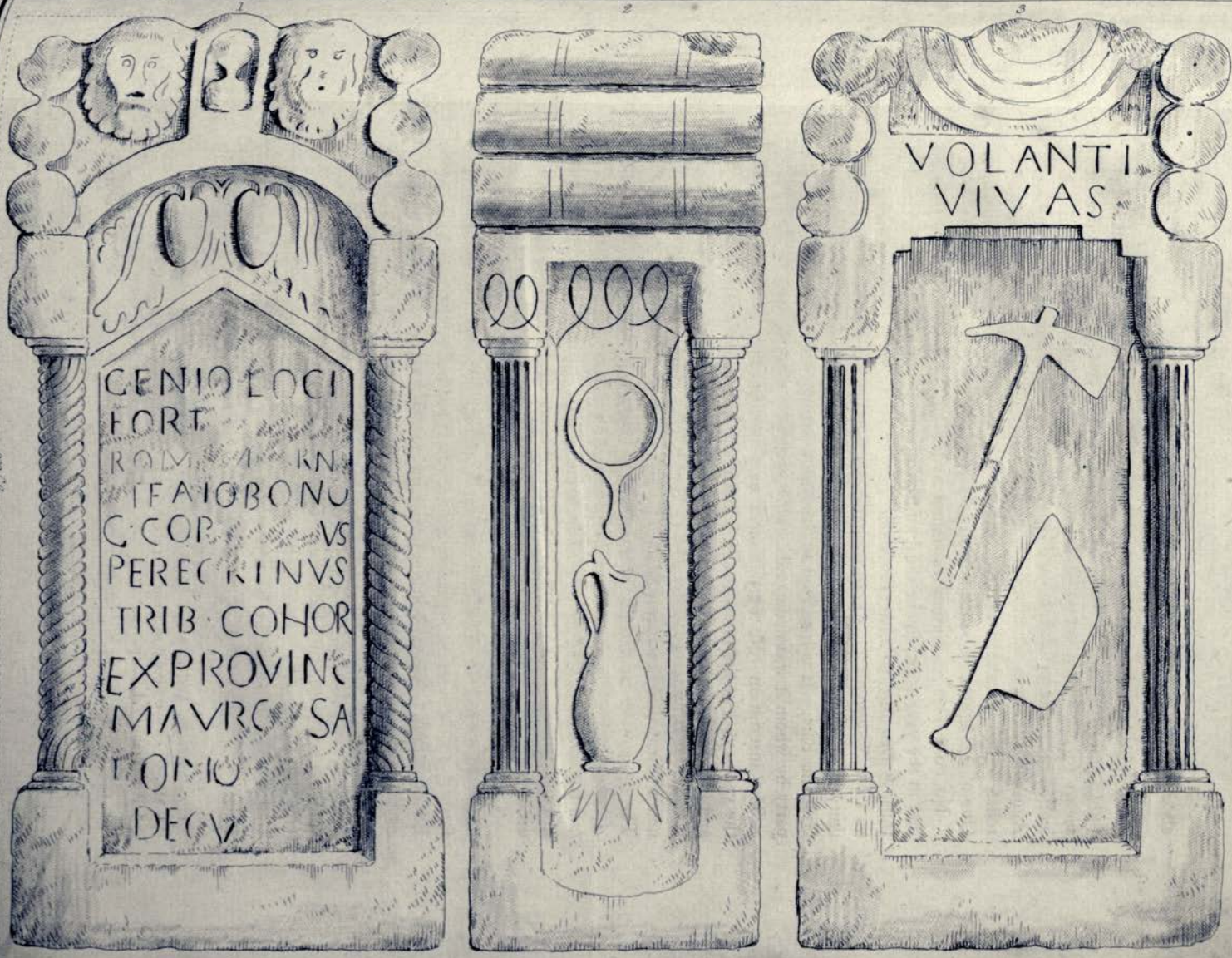
The altar on which are the inscriptions (No. 63.) is the largest which has been discovered in Britain, being no less than five feet in height, it is formed of a dark reddish grit stone, and was found before the year 1559, at Ellenborough. It is now in the possession of the Earl of Lonsdale, at the castle at Whitehaven. An engraving of it was published by Camden in the year 1600, in the third edition of his Britannia, from a drawing made by his friend Sir Robert Cotton. The present state of this altar will be seen by the annexed plate, in which three of its sides are exhibited. The parts now defaced, being supplied from the figure in Camden's work, the inscription on the front of the altar may be read thus, "*Genio loci Fortunæ reduci Romæ Æternæ et Fato bono Gaius Cornelius Peregrinus Tribunus*

[e] Archæologia, Vol. ix. p. 221.

[f] Mr. Rooke describes it as a ram, but the horns are evidently those of a goat.

[g] Phil. Trans. Vol. liii. p. 134.

*Cohortis*




ROMAN ALTAR FOUND AT ELENBOROUGH.

*Cohortis ex provincia Mauritaniæ Cæsariensis Domos et Ædem Decurionum* [restituit]." On the back of the altar near the top is inscribed "*Volanti Vivas*," in two lines; in the figure published by Camden, both words are inaccurately represented as in one line, and a double I is expressed at the end of *Volanti*."

Camden suggests the insertion of *ordinem* after *Decurionum* in the restoration of the last line of this inscription; this Horsley objects to [h], as rendering the passage unintelligible, which is complete without it. The inscription on the back of the altar "*Volanti vivas*," is supposed by Camden to contain a wish from the inhabitants of the station, that their benefactor might live at *Volantium*, which he thence conjectured to be its name. Gruter to whom Camden sent this inscription, considered *Volanti* to be the name of a person; and Horsley produces two examples of *vivas* used in the same manner in ancient inscriptions; Mr. Gough produces a third from Gales' MSS., "*Cureti vivas*." At the four corners of this altar are pillars, two wreathed and two fluted; and the upper part of the front is ornamented with sculptures in bas-relief of fruit, foliage, and two heads, which have been represented in the works of Camden and Horsley as suns [i], but which appear rather to have been designed for lions' heads. On the other three sides are sacrificing instruments sculptured in bas-relief.

No. 64 is inscribed on a stone 3 feet 4 inches high, and 10½ inches wide; in very well formed letters, sharply cut, which was found a few years since at Ellenborough. This inscription contains nothing more than the names of two of the divinities, "*Roma Æterna* and *Fortuna redux*" which occur in the large altar, (No. 63.) found at the same place.

No. 65 exhibits the figure of a tablet of stone 16½ inches by 9 inches, containing a Greek dedicatory inscription to Æsculapius, which may be read thus, "Ασκληπιω Α. Εγναλιος Παστορ εθηκεν." (*Æsculapio A. Egnatius Pastor posuit.*)

No. 66, which was published by Camden in the first edition of his Britannia, seems to have been inaccurately copied. Mr. Horsley observes upon it that "*Ceaiius*," if that be the true reading, must be the name of some local deity; and adds that Mr. Ward proposed the following reading of it, "*Deo Oceano Aurelius Martius et Martia* [or *Marsia*] *Euracio pro se et suis votum*," &c.

No. 67 contains the fac-simile of an altar, which has been preserved for more than fifty years at Nunnery. The inscription was first communicated

[h] Brit. Rom. 282.

[i] Ibid. Cumb. No. 63.

municated to the public in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1755, and in a subsequent magazine of the same year, it was explained by the late Mr. Pegge, who reads it thus, "*Deo Mapono et numini Augusti, Durio et Ramio et Trupo et Lurio germani votum solverunt lubentes merito.*" He supposes the four names to have been British, and that these persons were four brothers, ("*germani.*") It is uncertain where this altar was found, but probably at the neighbouring station of Plumpton-wall. From the form of the L.'s and M.'s it appears to be of a late date. The name of the local deity "*Maponus,*" does not occur in any other inscription found in this country.

No. 68. This inscription to the local goddess *Setlocenia* is on an altar 2 feet 4¾ inches in height, found at Ellenborough, first published by Gordon in his Itinerary, and afterwards more accurately by Mr. Horsley, who reads it thus, "*Deæ Setloceniæ Lucius Abareus Centurio votum*, &c."

No. 69 is inscribed on a large altar more than three feet high, found at Ellenborough, and in the collection of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. There is nothing in this inscription to indicate what Empress was intended by "*Augustæ,*" to whose virtue it is dedicated. The *æ* in the last line but one, was no doubt intended for *e*, of which numerous examples occur in ancient inscriptions; and the name of *Hermione* was not uncommon among the Romans.

No. 70. This inscription is on a tablet of stone found at Ellenborough. The two first lines of "*Victoriæ Augustorum*" appear above a *Corona*, within which the two others "*Dominorum Nostrorum,*" are included; this is supported by two victories sculptured in bas-relief. It was first published in 1600 by Camden, who adds a fifth line A.A. (*Augustorum,*) and conjectures that the Emperors might have been Arcadius and Honorius. Horsley who afterwards published a figure of this tablet in his Britannia Romana, thinks it more probable that they were Diocletian and Maximian, to whom the title of *Domini nostri* is more frequently given than to any others[i].

No. 71 shews the present appearance of a remarkable piece of antiquity discovered in the Roman station at Netherby, and preserved in the collection of Sir James Graham, Bart. very inaccurate figures of which have been published in the works of Gordon[k] and Horsley, from which they have been copied by others. The figure is within a niche, in the upper part of a stone seven feet three inches high, and two feet two inches wide; it is

[i] P. 283.

[k] Itin. Sept. pl. 37. where the figure which is that of a youth, is represented as bearded.

executed in pretty high relief, and is of better workmanship than most of the Roman sculptures, found in this island: it represents a Genius as frequently seen on the reverses of Roman coins, with the addition of a mural crown, which circumstance makes it probable that it was intended for the Genius of the Wall of Severus, the name of which occurs in the inscription No. 51. In the lower part of the stone is a long perpendicular groove with hollows and cramp-holes across it, from which it seems that some iron-work had been attached to the stone.

No. 72. A stone on which is the figure of a female sitting in a chair, sculptured in very low-relief, with fruit in her lap; a good deal resembling some of those on the altars dedicated to the local goddess *Nehalennia* discovered in Zealand in 1647, figures of which were soon afterwards published, with observations on them, by Vredius in an Appendix to his History of the Earls of Flanders, and a copious dissertation on the same subject is given by Keysler in his Antiquitates Septemtrionales, but the conjectures of these authors are by no means satisfactory[m]. In eight of the altars this goddess is represented with a dog by her side, in five without it; in all of them with a basket of fruit by her side or in her lap, or both. In one she holds the fruit in her lap without a basket, exactly as in the Netherby bas-relief; in three she is represented standing, in all the others in a sitting posture. On the sides of two of these altars were figures of Hercules, and of Neptune on four of them. Another altar with the same figure as No. 72, but without any inscription, was found at Castlesteads, and is now in the possession of Miss Carlyle, having been in the collection of her father, the late Professor Carlyle; on the opposite side is a female figure, holding a *patera* in her right hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her left. A third fragment with this figure was found at Carlisle, in 1787, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1790, by Hayman Rooke, Esq.[n]

The inscription No. 73 was on a tablet of stone found not long before it was published by Horsley in 1732, near the station of Old Penrith at

[m] Vredius supposes the Goddess *Nehalennia* to be no other than *Nova Luna* and the name to have been a corruption of those words, or of the synonimous Greek ones νία ιλήνη (for σιλήνη). Keysler conjectures that she was one of the Nymphs presiding over rivers and fountains. Antiq. Sept. p. 259.

[n] Mr. Rooke says, "The figure in a chair appears to be a woman holding something in her lap; and as there is a greater space on the right hand of the chair than the left, I should suppose when the stone was perfect, there must have been more figures, probably three." Archæol. Vol. x. p. 138. It is probable that the space here mentioned was occupied by the dog which commonly appears on the altars dedicated to Nehalennia.

Plumpton-

Plumpton-wall, and was then at Great Salkeld, in the Rector's garden; he reads it thus "*Deabus Matribus Tramarinis* (for *Transmarinis,*) *et Numini Imperatoris Alexandri Augusti et Juliæ Mammeæ Matris Augusti Nostri et Castrorum Totique domui divinæ Æternæque vexillatio. . . . . .*"

The *Deæ Matres* appear to have been local deities, presiding over different provinces and towns, and to have been particularly objects of devotion to the Gauls and Germans. Chorier in his "Recherches sur les Antiquites de Vienne," supposes the worship of them to have commenced about the time of Pertinax and Severus. [o]

No. 74. This inscription on an altar which Mr. Horsley saw at Scaleby-Castle, and supposed to have been found at Stanwix, on one side of which was the figure of a *patera*, and on the other of a *præfericulum*. It was dedicated to the *Matres domesticæ* by . . . . . *vis Messorius* a *signifer*.

No. 75 is inscribed on a stone found at Castlesteads, now in the Collection at Netherby. The inscription commemorates the restoration of a Temple dedicated to the *Deæ Matres* of all nations; it runs thus, "*Matribus omnium Gentium Templum olim vetustate conlabsum Gaius Julius Cupitianus ə propria pecunia restituit* [p]." Horsley who published this inscription, reads the third name *Pitianus*, and represents what appeared to us to be *Cu* at the end of the last line but one, as a flourish to fill it up. We do not find the name either of *Cupitianus* or *Pitianus* in the works of Gruter, Muratori, or Reynesius, but we have *Cupita*. Horsley also considers the monogram, (resembling the Lombardic capital E reversed) which follows the name, as intended only to fill up the space; but this seems very improbable, and we should rather suppose that it was designed to indicate *Centurio*, being so used in several inscriptions: having omitted this, he reads, *p.p. Provinciæ præses*, because otherwise there would be nothing more than the bare name, which was not usual in such an inscription, and rejects the obvious reading of *propriâ pecuniâ*, which he admits had been suggested by some excellent antiquaries.

No. 76. This inscription, "*Dis Deabusque P. Posthumius Acilianus Præfectus Cohortis primæ Delmatarum,*" is on an altar which was found at Ellenborough, having sculptured bas-reliefs on both sides, which appear to

[o] The substance of what has been written on the subject of the *Deæ Matres*, is collected by Mr. Gough in a paper communicated by him to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in the third volume of the Archæologia, p. 105.

[p] Mr. Ward read the first line of this inscription, *Victoribus omnium gentium*, and conjectured that it was erected after the many and great victories obtained by Diocletian and Maximian. What remains of the letters in the first line will not warrant this reading.

have been very rudely executed. Horsley says that "the figure on the right side is Hercules with his club in his right hand, but what he carries in his left, seems not to be a cup or *patera*, as it is represented by Mr. Gordon, but three Hesperian apples;" he adds that "he once imagined the figure on the left side might have been Hercules too, leaning upon his club or pillar; for it seems too clumsy for a spear." Mr. Gordon calls it a Roman centinel [o], leaning on a shield: no doubt it was intended for *Mars*.[p]

The imperfect inscription No. 77, is only to be found in Camden's Britannia, the original having been lost before Horsley's time. Various conjectures have been formed respecting the first line "*Gaduno*." Burton makes *Gadunus* a local deity. Horsley considers the inscription as sepulchral, and *Gadunus* to be the name of a person deceased, for whom *Ulpius Trajanus Martius*, an *emeritus* of the *Ala Petriana* took care to have this funeral monument executed [q]. Mr. Ward supposes *Emeritus* to have been the name of the deceased person, and reads the inscription "*Gaduno Ulpio Trajano Emerito alæ Petrianæ Martius frater ponendum curavit.*" So many errors are to be discovered in the inscriptions printed in Camden, where the originals can still be resorted to, that it is by no means improbable but the first line might contain part of the name, or some epithet of a deity very different from "*Gadunus*," which does not sound like a Roman name, according to Horsley's reading; or a *Prænomen* according to Mr. Ward's.

From the imperfect inscription, No. 78, found at Netherby, we learn that a ruinous temple ("*Templum nimia vetestate conlabsum*" for *conlapsum*), was restored to its former state in the time of the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian. The name of the person by whose orders, or at whose expence it was done, is too imperfect to be ascertained.

The fragment of an inscription, No. 79, on a stone found at Netherby, and preserved with No. 78 in the collection there, records the erection of some building from the ground, under the care of the *Proprætor Caius Julius . . . . Aug.* at the instance of *P. Maximus* the tribune. The cognomen of this *Proprætor* has probably been *Augustalis*, which was not an uncommon Roman name. He seems to have had a fourth name, as part of a letter apparently a G. appears at the broken edge of the stone, immediately preceding the *Aug.*

The imperfect inscription No. 80. was found at the bottom of a grave

[o] Itin. Sept. p. 99.
[p] See the figure in Horsley's Brit. Rom. Cumb. lxv.
[q] Brit. Rom. p. 273.

in Bewcastle church-yard, within the Roman station there. It was published by Horsley, who suggests the following reading; the latter part of which seems hardly warranted by what remains; "Imperatori *Cæsari Trajano* Hadriano Augusto *Legiones Secunda Augusta et vicessima valens* victrix sub. *Licinio Prisco* Legato Augustali *proprætore.*"

No. 81. This inscription to the Emperor Hadrian by the second legion, was published by Camden in 1607, who says that it was then in a wall of the house at Netherby.

No. 82. This inscription appears on the side of a rock over the river Irthing, between Lanercost and Burdoswald, whence no doubt stone was dug by the Romans, for the wall and other buildings in that neighbourhood. The name of *Severus* may have been intended for that of the Emperor *Septimius Severus*, the builder of the Roman wall, or of *Alexander Severus*, in whose reign considerable buildings and repairs appear to have been carried on at the northern stations.

No. 83. It has been doubted whether this inscription relates to the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*, or to one of the other Antonines, who first joined *felix* to *pius* in their titles. Mr. Horsley thinks the remains of two letters after *pii*, looked more like *p. p.* for *patris patriæ*, which would apply to *Antoninus Pius*; however he gives the reading of *pii felicis*, and reads the inscription thus, "*Pro salute . . . . . Antonini Augusti pii felicis Paulus Pauli filius Palatina* [tribu] *Postumius Acilianus præfectus cohortis primæ Delmatarum.*"

No. 84. Inscribed on a stone two feet eleven inches, by two feet eight inches, found at Netherby, in the year 1762, and preserved in Sir James Graham's collection there, commemorates the completion of a *Basilica equestris exercitatoria*, or riding house for the cavalry, by the first cohort of the *Hispani* in the reign of the Emperor *Alexander Severus*, under the care of *Marius Valerianus*, the Emperor's legate and *proprætor*, at the instance of *Marcus Aurelius Salvius*, tribune of the cohort, in the consulate of the same Emperor. The name of this tribune occurs in a former inscription, No. 62, found at the same place. The first consulate of Alexander Severus after he became Emperor, which fixes the date of this inscription, was in the year of our Lord 226.

No. 85 is inscribed on a tablet of stone three feet five inches, by two feet four inches, found at the same place as the last, and preserved in the same collection: part of the first line has been purposely obliterated, and nearly the whole of the last line is imperfect, but the most important part remains, and may

may be read thus: "*Imp. . . . . Antoninus Augustus bis Consul. Vexilationes*[p] *Legionis secundæ et vicissimæ valentis victricis item Cohortis primæ Æliæ Hispanorum milliariæ equitatæ sub curam Decimi Junii Legati Augustalis proprætoris instante. . . . .*" The names obliterated in the first line have most probably been *Cæs. M. Aur.*, it is uncertain to which of the Antonines this inscription refers; but the letters are so ill-formed, that it could not well be of an earlier date than *Elagabalus*, the last of them.

The inscription No. 86. "*Imperatori Cæsari Marco Julio Philippo pio felici Augusto & Marco Julio Philippo nobilissimo Cæsari tribunitia potestatate consule,*" was first published in the year 1600 by Camden, who says that it was found on the military way not far from Old-Carlisle. Mr. Horsley describes the pillar of rude stone, on which it was inscribed, as being in the garden of Naworth Castle; and observes that the letters are rude and unevenly cut[q], and that he takes it "to have been one of the military stones, that were erected at every mile's end upon the military ways; and to have been set up in the year 247 when Philip the father was Consul the second time, and his son the first."

No. 87. Another inscription in honour of the Emperor Philip and his son, found at Old-Carlisle, and published by Camden in the first edition of his Britannia.

No. 88 is inscribed on the upper part of a rough stone four feet four inches in height, and about one foot four inches wide near the top. This inscription may be read thus, "*Imperator Diocletianus pius felix Augustus semper senior.*" The epithet *senior* appears on some of the later coins of this emperor, and is applied both to him and Maximinian his partner in the empire, in several inscriptions which appear in Gruter's Corpus Inscriptionum.[r]

No. 89. The altar which contains this inscription is now in the possession of Henry Howard, Esquire, at Corby Castle, and is supposed to have been found at Burdoswald. On one side is the *securis* or sacrificing axe, and on the other the *patera* and *præfericulum*, sculptured in bas-relief. The inscription is now a good deal decayed. It appears to have been more perfect when it was seen by Horsley, who reads it thus, "*Pro Salute Domini Nostri Maximi ac fortissimi Imperatoris Cæsaris Marci Aurelii* [Maximiani] . . . . . *ædificavit.*" And suggests that the words which filled the hiatus, may have been "*templum exustum a solo.*"

[p] In this word O occurs for E.

[q] Brit. Rom. p. 277.

[r] P. 178. No. 7. 179. No. 1. &c.

No. 90. Horsley who first published this inscription says, that it was in Sir Robert Cotton's Collection at Connington, but he did not know where it was found: he reads it thus, "*Domino Nostro Flavio Julio Crispo nobilissimo Cæsari Valerii Constantini Maximi filio Divi Constantii Nepoti.*"

The curious inscription No. 91. is cut upon the face of a rock over-hanging the river Gelt, on the side of the river, about half a mile above Gelt-bridge. An imperfect copy of it was first published by Camden in the year 1607 in the enlarged edition of his Britannia; it was afterwards more correctly given in the Appendix to Gordon's Itinerary; and by Horsley, who appears to have taken great pains in the investigation of it. He reads it thus, "*Vexillatio legionis secundæ ob* [virtutem] *appellatæ sub Agricola optione —Apro et Maximo Consulibus —Mercatius* [filius] *Fermii.*"

The vexillation mentioned in this inscription had no doubt been employed in procuring stone from these rocks for the wall of Severus; *Aper* and *Maximus* were consuls, A.D. 207, in the reign of that Emperor, in which year the wall was begun; Mr. Horsley supposes that the numerals IX. and X. cut higher on the rock were intended to express the ninth and tenth cohorts of the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, who were employed in this quarry, and about the wall in these parts; and might have been employed by themselves, before or after the whole vexillation was engaged in the work. The words *officium Romanorum* in a more modern hand, which appear near this inscription in Camden's copy, were not to be traced in Horsley's time: and much of what seems to have been distinct when he copied it, is now either defaced or obscured. He says that he enquired after the inscriptions said to have been upon *Leuge Cragge*, near Naworth, but was told that they were entirely defaced: probably this was the same spot, where we saw the remains of an inscription, (No. 84.) on a rock, which we were told was called Comb-Crag.

No. 92. This fragment of the lower part of an inscription found at Plumpton-Wall is preserved in Mr. Hutton's Museum at Keswick.

No. 93 is the fragment of an inscription found near the Roman station of Old-Carlisle in the year 1755, and first published in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year[*]. The upper part of this fragment has been since broken off; what now remains is in the possession of the Reverend Richard Mathews of Wigton: a fac simile of it is shewn in the plate of Roman inscribed stones at p. clxiii.

No. 94 is inscribed on a stone nearly three feet high, two feet wide, and fourteen inches thick, discovered about the year 1800 at Kirksteads

[*] A better figure of it was published in the same Magazine for the year 1757. p. 360.

near

near Kirk-Andrews moor, about a mile south of the village of Kirk-Andrews upon Eden; a figure of it is given in the plate of inscribed stones at p. clxiii. with a fac-simile of the inscription, which runs thus, "*Lucius Junius Victorinus*[t] *et Lucius . . . . . Cælianus Legatus Augustalis Legionis sextæ victricis proprætor, Ob res trans vallum prospere gestas.*" From the excellent form of the letters it is most probable that the *vallum* of Hadrian is here alluded to, though the same term is sometimes applied by Roman writers to the wall of Severus. The successes beyond the wall in commemoration of which this memorial was erected, might have been those which took place in the reign of Antoninus Pius, previously to the raising of the *vallum* in Scotland between the Forth and Clyde.

No. 96. This inscription on a stone found in the remains of a hypocaust at Castlesteads or Cambeck fort, was sent by Lord William Howard to Camden, and published by him in 1607 in the enlarged edition of his Britannia. As the name of the *proprætor* is obliterated, this inscription merely shews that the first cohort of the Tungrians was at some time quartered here.

No. 97 was found in the Roman station at Burdoswald about the year 1802; we saw it at that place in the year 1808, and afterwards in 1813 in the possession of the Bishop of Chester, in the garden of his prebendal house at Carlisle. The inscription is rather slightly cut, and appears to have been somewhat injured by exposure in the open air. We have been favoured by Mr. John Norman of Kirk-Andrews on Eden, with a copy he took of it soon after it was discovered. It appears to have been intended to commemorate some operations of the first Ælian cohort of the Dacians so long quartered at this station; but we have not been so fortunate as to ascertain the true reading of the first part, which most probably alludes to certain portions of the wall, or of the station.

The fragment of an inscription found at Moresby, (No. 98.) and preserved by Camden, is quite unintelligible for want of the beginning.

No. 99. is an imperfect inscription on a fragment of stone found in the area of Cockermouth Castle about the year 1803[u], and now in the possession of the Earl of Egremont. It appears to have been executed in the same year as No. 23, (A.D. 241.) when the Emperor Gordian III. and Pompeianus were consuls.

[t] From a passage in Buchanan's History of the Kings of Scotland, lib. v. it appears that a legate of this name obtained great successes over the Picts in the reign of the Emperor Gratian, but the form of the letters in this inscription is too good to admit of the conjecture that he was one of the persons there mentioned.

[u] A fac-simile of it is shewn in the plate of inscribed stones, p. clxiii.

The inscription No. 100 is on a stone, in the wall of a house at Howgill near Walton. Several copies of it have been published, but very incorrectly, except that given by Horsley in his Britannia Romana, who reads it "[E] *Civitate Catuvellaunorum Titus Oisedio* [posuit]," and agrees with Dr. Jurin[x], that the *Catuvellani* here mentioned were the Καλετελλανοι of Dion Cassius and the Καλευχλανοι of Ptolemy. The latter part of the inscription is now in a much worse condition, than it appears to have been when Horsley copied it: the letter in the last line but one, which he reads I, seemed to us more like an S.

No. 101 is a very imperfect inscription, probably copied inaccurately, which we believe is only to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1749, where it is said to have been on a small portable altar at Burgh on the sands.

No. 102. This inscription which mentions a *signifer*, having been found at Burdoswald, the "*Æl. I.*" in the last line is supposed to relate to the *Cohors Dăcorum* above mentioned.[y]

No. 103, 104, 105, 106, 107. and 109. all relate to the *Legio secunda Augusta*, 108. 112, 113, and 114. to the *Legio sexta victrix*. In No. 108. 110. 115. and 117. cohorts only are mentioned, and in 116. 119, 120, 121, and 122. nothing more than the name of the centurion, preceded by the character which in this kind of inscription stands for *centuria*, being two straight strokes nearly at right angles, or a C reversed.[z]

Most of these inscriptions, bearing the name of the legion, the cohort, or the *centuria*, or all three of them, have been found near the wall of Severus; and though they do not particularly express as much, were unquestionably fixed up in the face of the wall, to shew what parts of that great work had been executed by each particular body of men.[a]

Horsley reads the inscription No. 111, "*Legio sexta victrix pia fidelis Genio Populi Romani fecit*," and 117, "*Cohortis quartæ Pretorianæ posuit centuria Julii Vitalis*," No. 118. "[Centurio] *Dada*."

The remaining twenty inscriptions are all sepulchral, for the most part consecrated to the *Dii Manes*. No. 124, 125. and 127. are only to be found in Camden's Britannia. The first was erected to the memory of *Ingenuus* by his father *Julius Simplex*; No. 125. to that of *Morus Rex* by

[x] Phil. Trans. Vol. xxx. p. 814.

[y] Gordon's Itin. Sept. p. 80. Horsley's Brit. Rom. p. 127.

[z] In sepulchral and other inscriptions it is used for *centurio*.

[a] Most of the inscriptions of this kind found upon the *vallum* of Antoninus in Scotland express the quantity of work performed by each cohort or *centuria*.

his sons and heirs. 126. The memorial of *Tancorix Mulier* was lately found near the station of Old-Carlisle, and is in the possession of the Reverend Richard Matthews of Wigton. In the two last lines it has the singular spelling of *vigsit* and *segsaginta* for *vixit* and *sexaginta*. No. 128 was first published by Camden in 1600, and afterwards by Gordon and Horsley. The letters are very rude; over the inscription is a female bust very rudely sculptured in bas-relief; on the head is a cap, like those of Castor and Pollux, with rays issuing from it.

Nos. 129, 130, and 131, are only to be found in Camden's Britannia, where they were first published in the edition of 1600. No. 132. we saw at Burdoswald, where it was found a few years since. No. 133. to the memory of *Rianorix* was found at a ford where the Roman road between Maryfort and Papcastle crosses the river Ellen; the rough stone on which it is inscribed is in the collection of H. Senhouse, Esquire, at Netherhall: its dimensions are two feet five and a half inches by two feet three inches. No. 135 is given by Gordon in his Itinerary, and was not seen by Horsley: much of its obscurity probably arises from its having been inaccurately copied.

No. 136 was found at Netherby in the year 1788 and is preserved in the collection of Sir James Graham; the stone on which it is inscribed is four feet high and two feet two inches wide: at the top of it is a pediment within which is a crescent rudely sculptured. Hayman Rooke, Esquire, by whom this inscription was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1789, supposes that as *Pussitta* does not sound like a Roman name it may have been intended for *posita*: it seems much more probable that the workman may have committed an error in cutting the name; and that it may have been intended for *Pusilla*, a name which occurs in Gruter. The fifth line "*vixsit*," shews that the orthography was not much attended to in this inscription.

No. 137 is inscribed on a stone which, at the time it was first published by Camden in 1600, was in the possession of Thomas Aglionby, Esquire, at Carlisle, from whence it was removed to the seat of the Aglionby family at Drawdikes, and built up in the back wall of the house at the time it was copied by Horsley, who reads it thus, "*Dis Manibus Marci Trojani Augustinii tumulum faciendum curavit Ælia Ammilla Lusima conjux Karissima.*" Within the pediment at the top of the stone is a man's head sculptured in bas-relief, and on each side of the pediment is the figure of a lion holding a man's head between his fore legs.

No. 138,

No. 138, a memorial for "*Mablinius Secundus eques alæ Augustæ*," was first published by Camden in the year 1600; a less accurate copy of it was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1748, when the stone on which it was inscribed was built up in a wall near Old-Carlisle, where it was discovered. Horsley supposes that the name of the person mentioned in No. 139 was "*Smerius Tomacius.*"

The inscription No. 140 is on a tablet of stone, 16 inches by one foot, preserved in Mr. Crossthwaite's Museum at Keswick; we were informed that it had been found in this county, but could not learn at what place.

No. 141 is inscribed on a tablet on the upper part of a sepulchral monument found at Castlesteads, and now in the possession of William Johnson, Esq. on which the effigy of the deceased appears to have been sculptured in pretty high relief: the stone has been broken off just below the head. This inscription was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Browne Willis in 1747. It was read thus by Mr. Ward, "*D. M. Gemelli Caius Aurelius Flavius Hilario sepulchrum hoc fieri curavit.*" It may be observed, that *Gemellus* and *Hilario* were common Roman names.

The inscription No. 142 is only to be found in Camden's Britannia.

The following inscription was published in the year 1637, in the second edition of Dr. Holland's translation of Camden's Britannia, where it is said to have been inscribed on an altar found a short time before in the neighbourhood of Lanercost:

DEÆ NVMPHÆ BRIG.
QVOD VOVERAT PRO
SALVTE PLAVTILLÆ CO. INVICTÆ
DOM NOSTRI INVICTI
IMP. M. AVREL SEVERI
ANTONINI PII. FEL CÆS
AVG TOTIVSQUE DO
MVS DIVINÆ EIVS
M. COCC EIVS NIGRINUS
Q. AVG. N. DEVOTVS
LIBENS SVSCEPTVM. S.
LÆTO II.....

Horsley has reprinted this inscription, but says that he did not know where it was found, nor where it then was, nor would he vouch for its being genuine, and that he believed the title *Dominus noster* was not used on inscriptions so soon as the time of *Caracalla*[a] for the health of whose wife *Plautilla* the altar was dedicated to the Nymph of the *Brigantes*.

[a] Brit. Rom. p. 269, 270.

From

From the vague account of the discovery of this altar, we cannot be sure that it belongs to Cumberland, but we see no reason to doubt its being genuine, for the title *Dominus noster* occurs on an altar found at Lyons, dedicated "*Matronis et Matribus Pannoniorum et Delmatarum*, for the health of the Emperor Septimius Severus[b]; another altar has been found in England, dedicated "*Deæ Nymphæ Brigantum*[c]:" and there is nothing in the inscription itself, to occasion any suspicion of its having been a forgery, which is very improbable. *Lætus*, whose name occurs in the last line, was a second time consul A.D. 215.

The late Bishop Lyttelton communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1767, a Roman inscription on a rock at Shawk quarries, from which much of the stone for the wall of Severus appears to have been procured; his Lordship reads the inscription thus, "*Legionis secundæ Augustæ milites posuerunt—Cohors tertia—Cohors quarta*[d]." There were besides two lines of perpendicular strokes, probably denoting the quantity of work which had been done.

Mr. Horsley has preserved the imperfect fragments of a few other inscriptions[e], and the figures of some altars which do not appear ever to have been inscribed. One of these, (No. xli.) found at Carlisle, has sculptures in bas-relief of the *patera* and *præfericulum*. A small portable altar, found at Netherby, only three inches high and two inches and a half wide, without inscription or sculpture, was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1790[f]. Professor Carlyle communicated to the same Society in 1792 an altar without any inscription, found at Castlesteads, on one side of which was the figure of a bird, not unlike an *Ibis*, on the other, the axe and sacrificing knife: and another, having a rude bas-relief of Hercules on one side, and of some animal on the other.[g]

*Miscellaneous Roman Antiquities.*—A great number of stones rudely sculptured, mostly in bas-relief, have been discovered on the sites of the Roman stations in this county, besides those already noticed. An account of several discovered at Old-Carlisle in the year 1748, were communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine by Mr. G. Smith: the most

[b] Spon. Antiq. de la Ville de Lyon. p. 17. Gruter, xc. 11.

[c] Gale's Antonini Itin. p. 53. [d] Archæologia, vol. i. p. 228.

[e] Brit. Rom. Cumb. No. xii. of which he could only discover "... *votum soluit lubens merito*," No. xiv. "....*Ammianus Victor Tribunus*," and No. xv. "*Soli invicto.*"

[f] It is figured in the Archæologia, vol. x. p. 138. pl. xiv.

[g] Archæologia, vol. xi. p. 66. pl. iv. fig. 6 and 10.

remarkable of them were, a stone two feet six inches long, and sixteen inches wide, with the figure of a triton in bas-relief; and another in the form of a pine-cone, twenty inches high, on a square base. The Reverend Richard Matthews of Wigton, who is the present proprietor of the site of this station, has a collection of the Roman antiquities lately found there, in which we saw a small *patera* of the red Samian ware, not quite three inches in diameter; and what seems to have been a whetstone, about four inches and a half long, with a hole at one end, for hanging it by: a smaller one of the same kind, found on the Eskmeals near Ravenglass, is in the possession of E. L. Irton, Esq. A small rude female image of pipe-clay, and the sole of a sandal of leather, have lately been found at the bottom of a well about six feet deep near this station.

The Roman station of Ellenborough has produced a great abundance of Roman antiquities, (besides the altars already noticed) most of which are preserved in Mr. Senhouse's collection at Netherhall. In Horsley's Britannia Romana are figures of three rude sculptures in bas-relief found at this station; one of them is of a female standing in a niche, holding an urn[h]; another, of a building with arches, under one of which is a naked figure, which, he observes, is not much unlike *Venus pudica*[i]; the third has the figure of a man on horseback.[k]

In the year 1790, H. Rooke, Esq. communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of the discovery of Roman antiquities at this station, figures of several of which are engraved in the tenth volume of the Archæologia: the most curious of them is a stone one foot four inches square, on one side of which is represented the figure of a woman in bas-relief on horseback without a bridle; on the top of the stone is a projection seven inches high with a square hole in it[l]. The remains of the gateway of the station, and of a bath, were also discovered about the same time[m]. In the collection at Netherhall are a very great number and variety of fragments of rude sculptures and pottery, glass vessels, *fibulæ*, and other Roman remains. One of the most remarkable of them is a copper vessel, 11¼ inches high, standing on three legs, with a handle and spout, a good deal resembling a coffee-pot; another, found at Netherby, is preserved in Sir James Graham's collection.

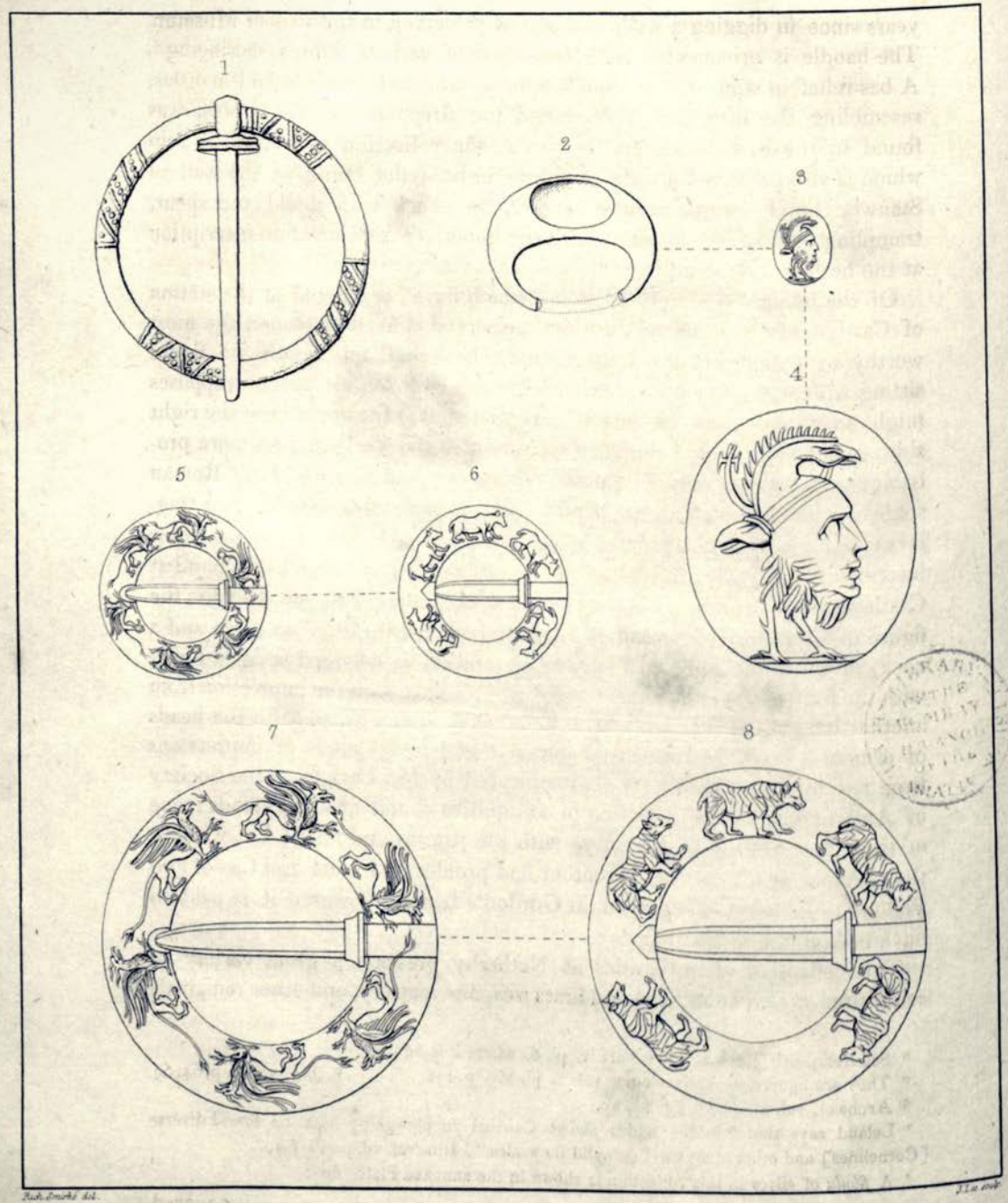
The city of Carlisle has produced several curious Roman antiquities, one of these, a *præfericulum* of bronze 10¼ inches in height, was found a few

[h] Horsley Cumb. No. 72. [i] No. 73. [k] No. 74.

[l] At the same time was found a stone with three disproportioned figures in rude sculpture, probably intended for the *Deæ matres*. Archæol, vol. x. pl. xv. p. 140.

[m] Perspective views of these are given in the Archæologia, ibid.

years




ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED IN CUMBERLAND.

years since in digging a well, and is now preserved in the British Museum. The handle is ornamented with bas-reliefs of various figures sacrificing[n]. A bas-relief in stone of two small figures, wrapped in hoods and mantles, resembling the little god *Telesphorus*, the attendant on Æsculapius, was found in the castle-yard, and is now in the collection at Netherhall; in which is also preserved a rude sculpture in bas-relief found in the wall of Stanwix church, representing a man on horseback with shield and spear, trampling upon a fallen enemy, with the imperfect remains of an inscription at the bottom.[o]

Of the numerous sculptured stones which have been found at the station of Castlesteads or Cambeck-fort, and preserved at Walton House, the most worthy of notice are, the fragment of a bas-relief, representing a figure sitting with a *cornucopia* in the left hand, which Professor Carlyle supposes might have been meant for some local *Genius;* but as the symbols on the right side seem to have been designed for a rudder and a wheel, it is more probable that it was intended to represent Fortune: and a bas-relief of a Roman soldier, with an *arcula* in his hand[p]. In the same collection are two fragments of a glass vessel on one of which a dog's head is figured; the other is inscribed "ακλαιων." Several intaglios cut in cornelians have been found at Castlesteads; one of these, in the possession of William Johnson, Esq. has the figure of a *chimera*, composed of a human head, the head of an eagle and a cock, shewn in the annexed Plate, fig. 3, and on an enlarged scale in fig. 4, with the form of the gold setting at fig. 2. We have seen the impression from another intaglio, said to have been found at the same place, with the heads of a man, a cock, and an eagle joined together. Figures of impressions from two other intaglios were communicated by Mr. Carlyle to the Society of Antiquaries, with a collection of antiquities found at Castlesteads: one of them had a figure of Mercury, with the *petasus* and purse, but without the *caduceus* or the *talaria;* the other had profiles of Jupiter and Castor and Pollux[q]; the latter is engraved in Gordon's Itinerary, where it is said to have been found at Stanwix.[r]

The collection of antiquities at Netherby presents a great variety of sculptured stones, coins, iron and brass weapons, pottery, and other remains[s];

[n] See Reliq. Brit. Roman. vol. i. part iv. pl. 6. where it is figured.

[o] They are figured in Archæologia, vol. x. pl. xiv. p. 138.

[p] Ibid. vol. ii. p. 64. 69.

[q] Archæol. vol. xi. pl. vi. fig. 24, 25.

[r] Leland says that "in the feldes abowt Cairluel yn plowghing hath be fownd diverse [Cornelines] and other stonys wel entaylid for seales." Itin. vol. vii. part i. f. 70.

[s] A *fibula* of silver in this collection is shewn in the annexed Plate, fig. 1.

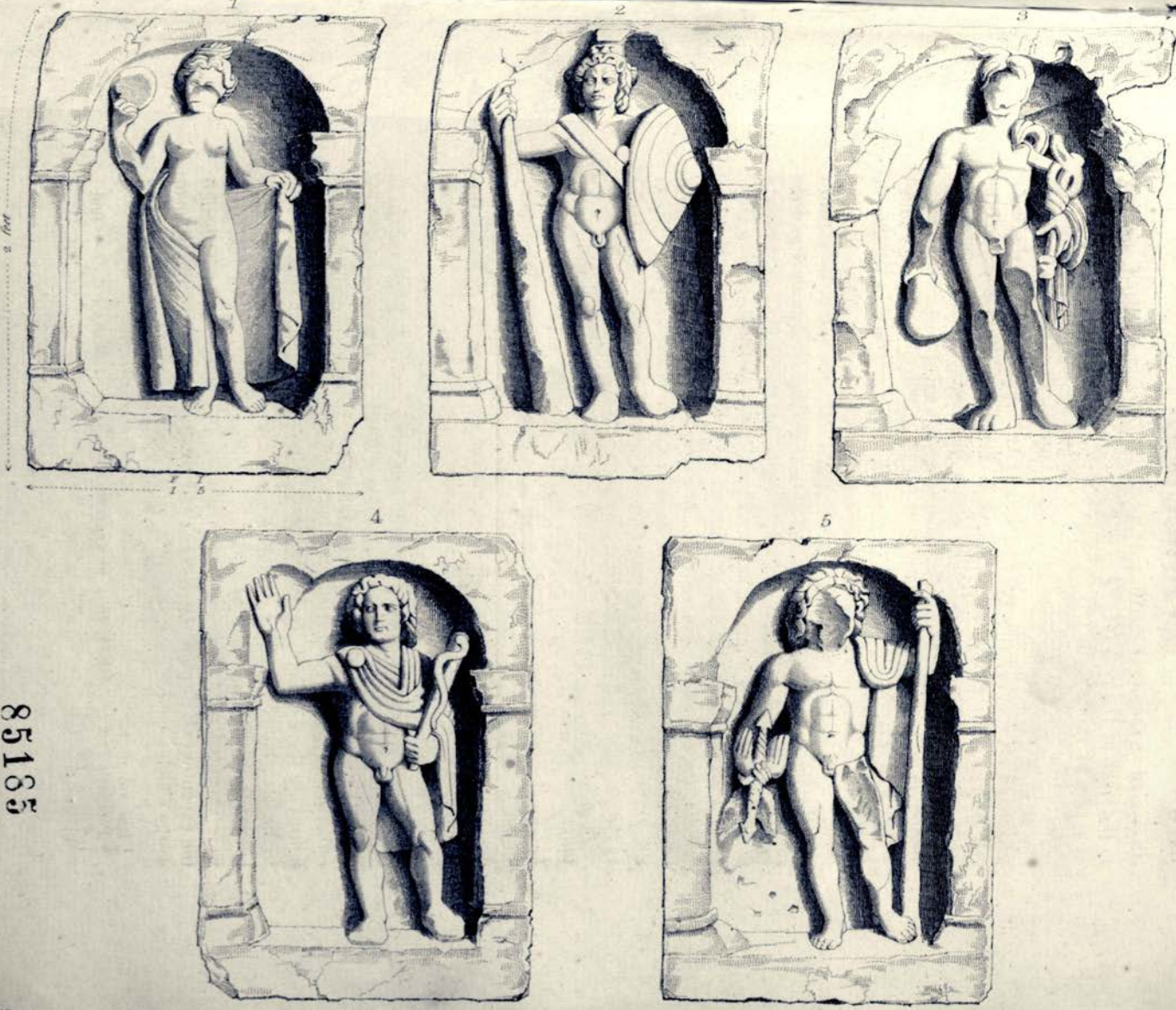
discovered on the site of the Roman station there, of which Leland, speaking in the reign of Henry VIII. says, "Ther hath bene mervelus buyldinges, as appere by ruinus walls [t]." Several of the rude sculptures found here are engraved in the first and second volumes of Pennant's Tour in Scotland; one of these, representing a figure in a dress with close sleeves, having a wheel and altar on one side, and a boar and club on the other, seems to be the same which is described by Horsley as "Hercules in an Armenian habit, with a *cornucopia* in his left hand and a *patera* in his right, over an altar:" another figure, the drapery of which is somewhat different, has the wheel and altar on the right side and a *cornucopia* in the left hand [u]. A fragment of another bas-relief exhibits three figures habited in the loose *sagum*, the middle one holding a vessel of fruit or corn [w]. Mr. Pennant conjectures that these are the *Deæ matres* of some barbarous nation, but from the dress they seem rather to have been designed for males. A stone containing a group of three very singular figures, each with a pointed hood, a sort of breast-plate hanging loosely, and their feet and legs cloathed, each holding a stone in his hand [x]. A plan of several hypocausts and other rooms, probably part of the baths for the use of the station, discovered at Netherby in the years 1732 and 1745, was published in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1750, and afterwards in the Philosophical Transactions. [y]

A *fibula* of gold was found at the station called Old-Penrith, near Plumpton-Wall, which we saw in the year 1801 in the possession of Mr. Sanderson of that place; it weighs 14 pennyweights and 18 grains; on one side are figures of gryphons, on the other of bears, which are indented, and appear to have been filled up with enamel: both sides of this *fibula* are shewn in the annexed Plate, fig. 5 and 6, and on an enlarged scale in fig. 7 and 8.

In the autumn of 1813, five altars were found in the same place, each of which was two feet in height and seventeen inches in width, without any inscriptions, each of them containing the image of a deity within a niche in rather high relief, several parts of which were evidently unfinished. The figures are those of Jupiter, Apollo, Mars, Mercury, and Venus, all clearly to be ascertained by their respective symbols. They appear to have been left in an unfinished state, whence it might be supposed that they were executed near the time of the Romans quitting this island, though the execution of them is superior to what we see in most of the Roman works which have been discovered in the northern counties. The feet of

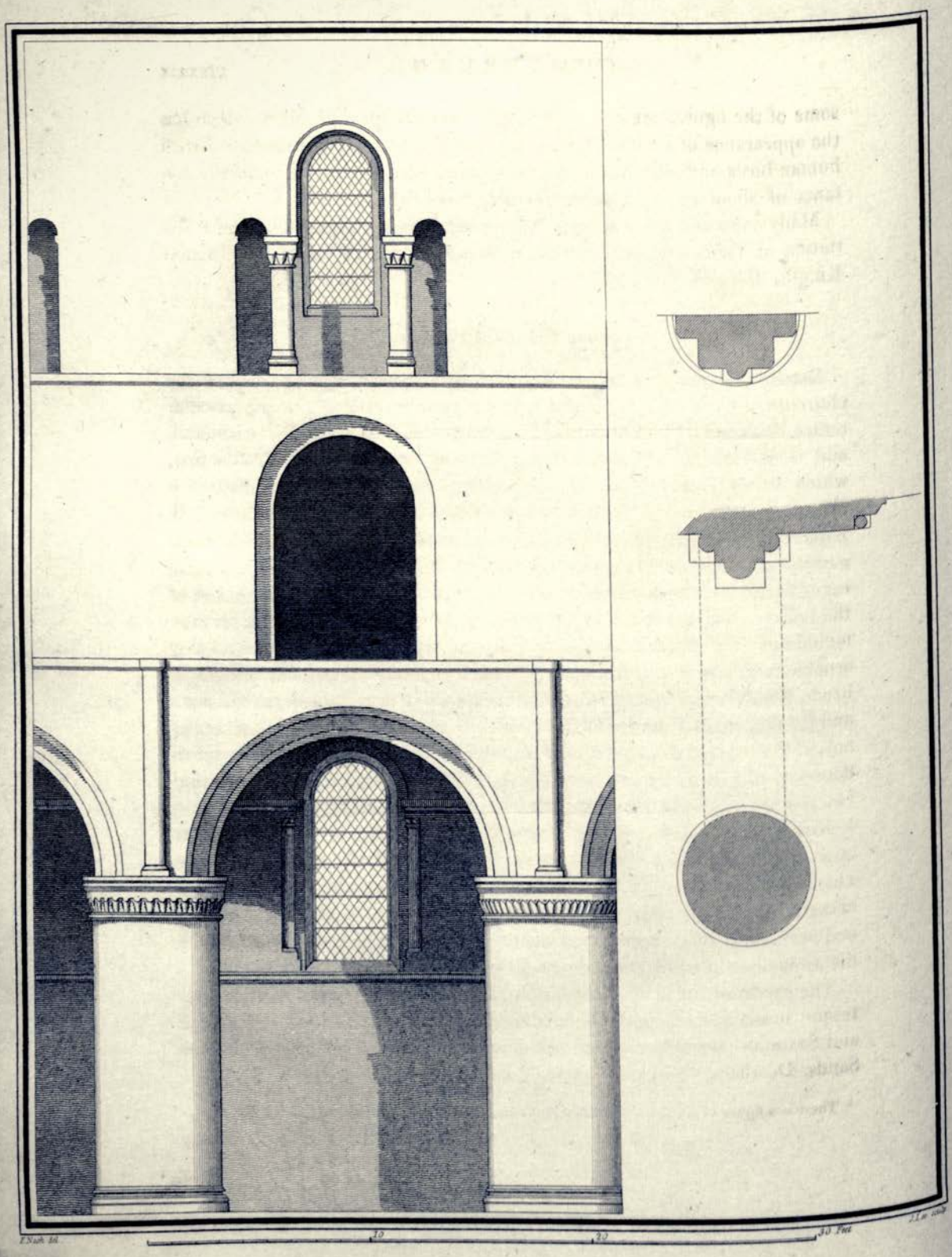
[t] Itin. vol. vii. pl. 1. fig. 69.
[u] Pennant's Tour in Scotland, vol. i. pl. xxxv. fig. 1, 2. [w] Ibid. fig. 4. [x] Ibid.
[y] Vol. 53. for 1763.

some




Roman Sculptures found at Plumpton Wall

85165




PART OF THE NAVE OF CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

some of the figures are not at all shaped, nor the spear of Mars, which has the appearance of a club. A singular capital of a column, ornamented with human busts and acanthus leaves, was found several years ago, at the distance of about 100 yards from the eastern wall of the station.

Many coins and other Roman Antiquities have been lately found near the station at Papcastle, in digging the foundations of a house for Thomas Knight, Esquire.

### *Ancient Church Architecture.*

*Saxon.* — Remains of Saxon architecture are to be seen in many of the churches of Cumberland, though few of them are entitled to any particular notice, except those in the nave and south transept of Carlisle cathedral, and in the churches of Aspatria and Torpenhow. The style of the first, which is most probably part of the building erected by William Rufus, is plain and massy; a specimen of this is exhibited in the annexed Plate. In Aspatria church, the great arch and the south door-way are richly ornamented with braids and chevron mouldings; and some of the original small round-headed windows are to be seen in the north wall of the nave and of the belfry. The great arch in Torpenhow church is enriched with chevron mouldings; the capitals of the half pillars on each side are remarkably ornamented, one of the sides being formed by an assemblage of grotesque heads, the other by human figures with interlaced arms. The great arches and the door-ways of Bridekirk, Irthington, Isell, and Kirkbampton churches are in the same style, but less ornamented; within the arch of the north door-way of the last, there is a rudely-sculptured bas-relief, representing two animals and what seems to have been designed for an abbot.

Kirklinton is a very complete Saxon church, having undergone no alteration. The nave is a parallelogram of 30 feet by 18 feet 6 inches; the chancel, of 32 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. The great arch is ornamented with chevron mouldings. Warwick Church is in the plain Saxon style: the east end terminates in a semicircle, where are thirteen narrow round-headed niches in some of which are very small windows.[z]

The great west door of the church of St. Bees is ornamented with grotesque heads and chevron mouldings; and door-ways with circular arches and Saxon ornaments remain in the churches of Bromefield, Burgh on the Sands, Dearham, Edenhall, Grinsdale, and Great-Salkeld.

[z] There is a figure of this Church in Pennant's tour in Scotland, vol. i. pl. iv. p. 60. Ed. 1760.

*Early Gothic.* — The remains of Holme-Cultram Abbey and of Lanercost Priory churches, exhibit specimens of the earliest Gothic architecture, of the middle and latter part of the twelfth century, having the pointed arch united to the massy pillars of the preceding style. Of Holme-Cultram abbey, which was founded in the year 1150, great part of the nave remains, now used as the parish church; the great west door has four small pillars on each side, and the arch is inriched with numerous plain mouldings. Lanercost Priory was founded in the year 1169; and there is every reason to conclude that the whole of the choir and transepts, now in ruins, and the lower part of the nave, at present used as the parish church, are parts of the original edifice. Specimens of these are shewn in the annexed Plates.

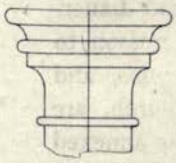
*Thirteenth Century.* — The west end of Lanercost Priory church, the east end of that of St. Bees, now in ruins, and the aisles of the choir of Carlisle cathedral, are in the style of the early Gothic, with lancet-shaped windows and slender shafts between them: the east end of Egremont church, and what remains of that of Seton Priory, are in this style. The large clustered pillars in the choir of Carlisle cathedral, the capitals of which are much enriched with sculptured foliage, and the pointed arches with a great variety of mouldings, are in the style of the latter part of this century.

*Fourteenth Century.* — There are few remains of the ecclesiastical architecture of this century in Cumberland, except the upper part of the choir of Carlisle cathedral and the east end, the elevation of which is shewn in the annexed Plate. This part of the church having been destroyed by fire, at the close of the preceding century, is said to have been rebuilt in the reign of King Edward III. The destruction does not appear to have extended to any great part of the building except the roof, for nearly the whole of the choir and north transept still existing are of an earlier age, as already noticed. At the east end of the south aisle of Brigham church is a handsome window in the style of this century.

*Sixteenth Century.* — The only specimen of the latest Gothic architecture which we observed in this county, occurs at the west end of Holme-Abbey church, where there are two niches, the arches and pinnacles of which are much enriched with crockets, &c. with inscriptions in text hand[z], from which it appears that the image of the Virgin Mary formerly stood in one of them, and that the work was executed in the year 1507, when Robert

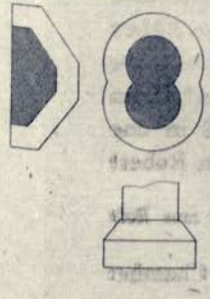
[z] "*Robertus Chamber fecit fieri hoc opus A° Dom. M° vij°.*" — "*Lady deyr save Robt. Chamber,*"

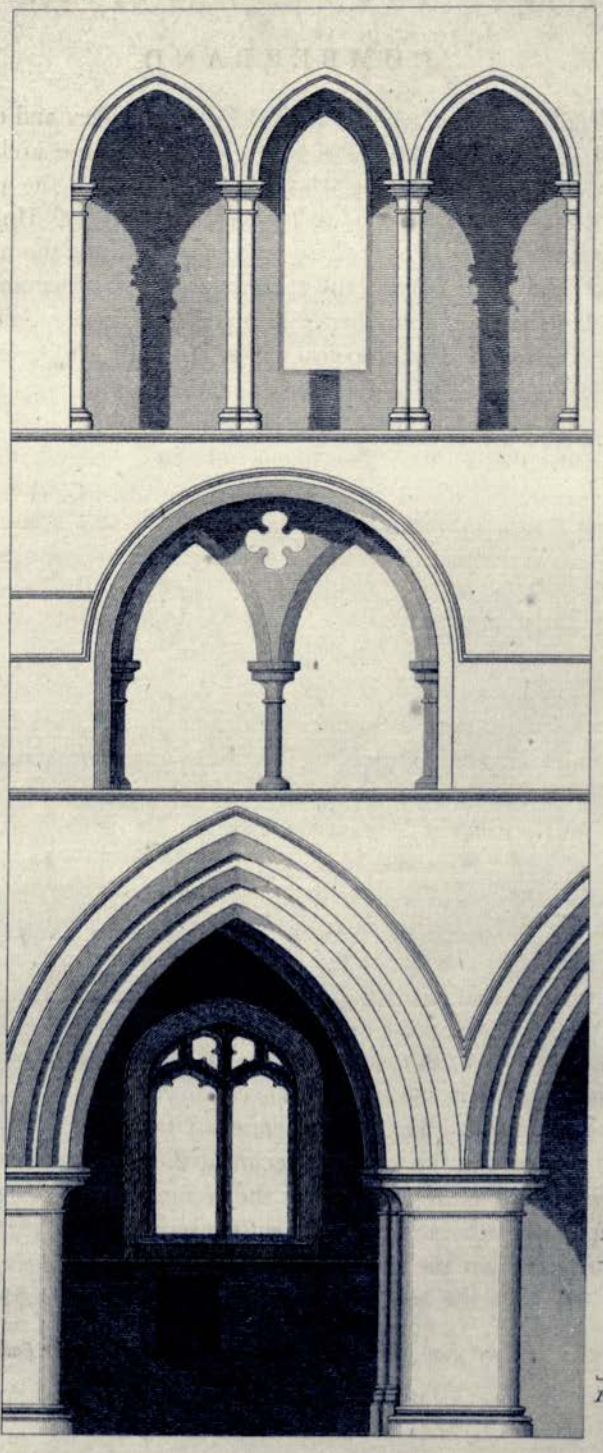
Chamber

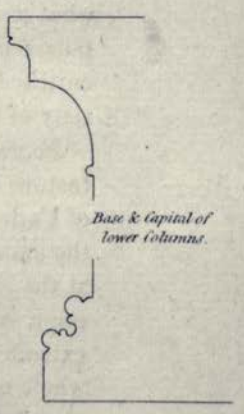


Upper tier of Columns.

Plan & Elevation of middle tier of Columns.







Base & Capital of lower Columns.

Plan of one half the lower Column.

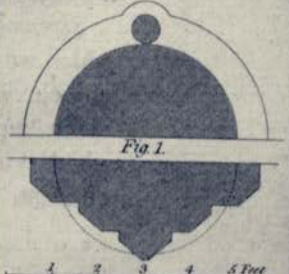


Fig. 1.

1 2 3 4 5 Feet

Plan of Mouldings of the lower Arches.

1 2 3 4 Feet

Scale of the Parts except Fig. 1.

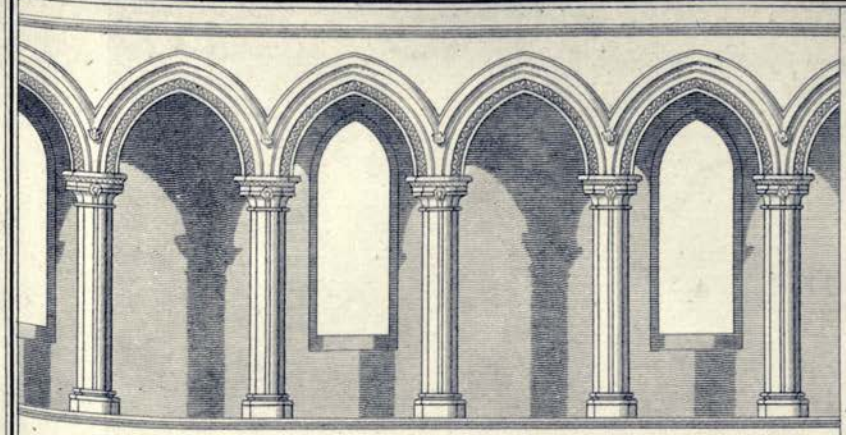
Scale

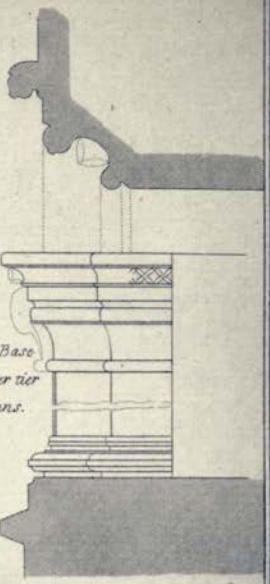
T. Nash. del.

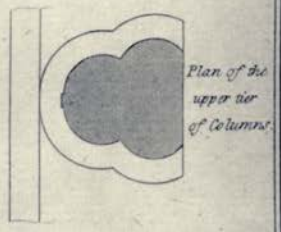
J. Lee sculp.

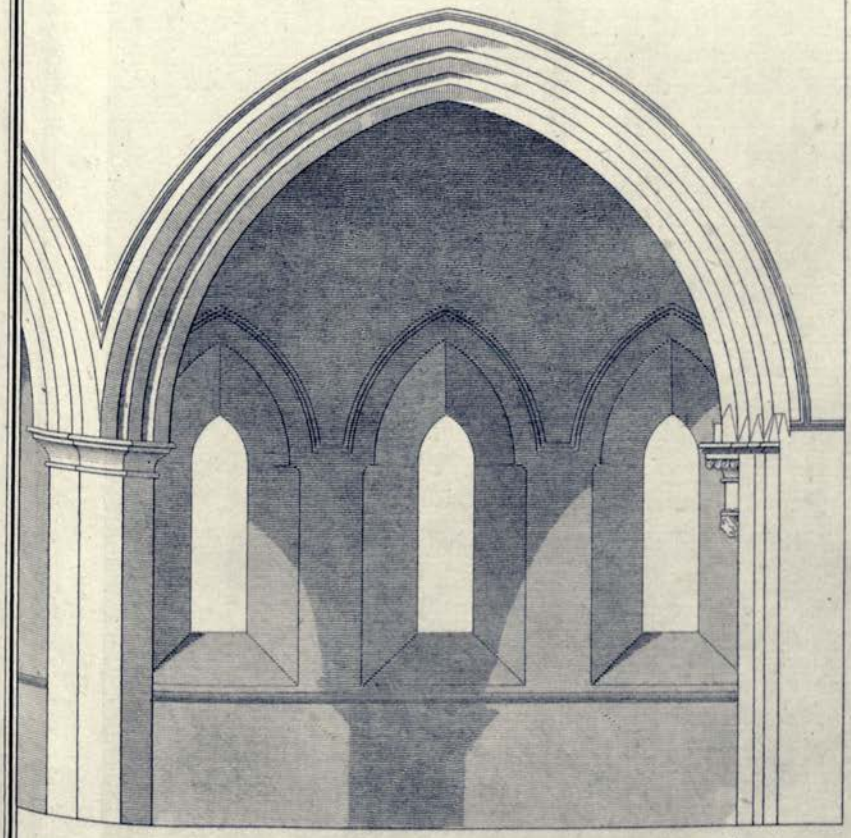
# PART OF THE CHOIR OF LANERCOST PRIORY CHURCH, CUMBERLAND.

Published 1 Jan. 1811 by J. Taylor, 59 High Holborn.

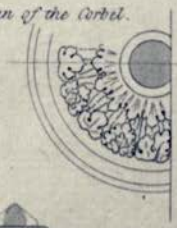




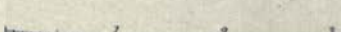



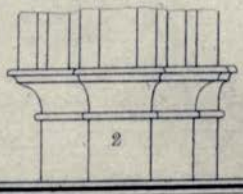
Plan of the Corbel.

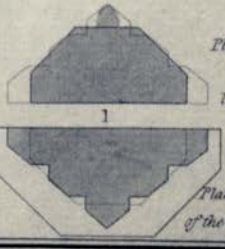


Scale to Fig 1 & 2

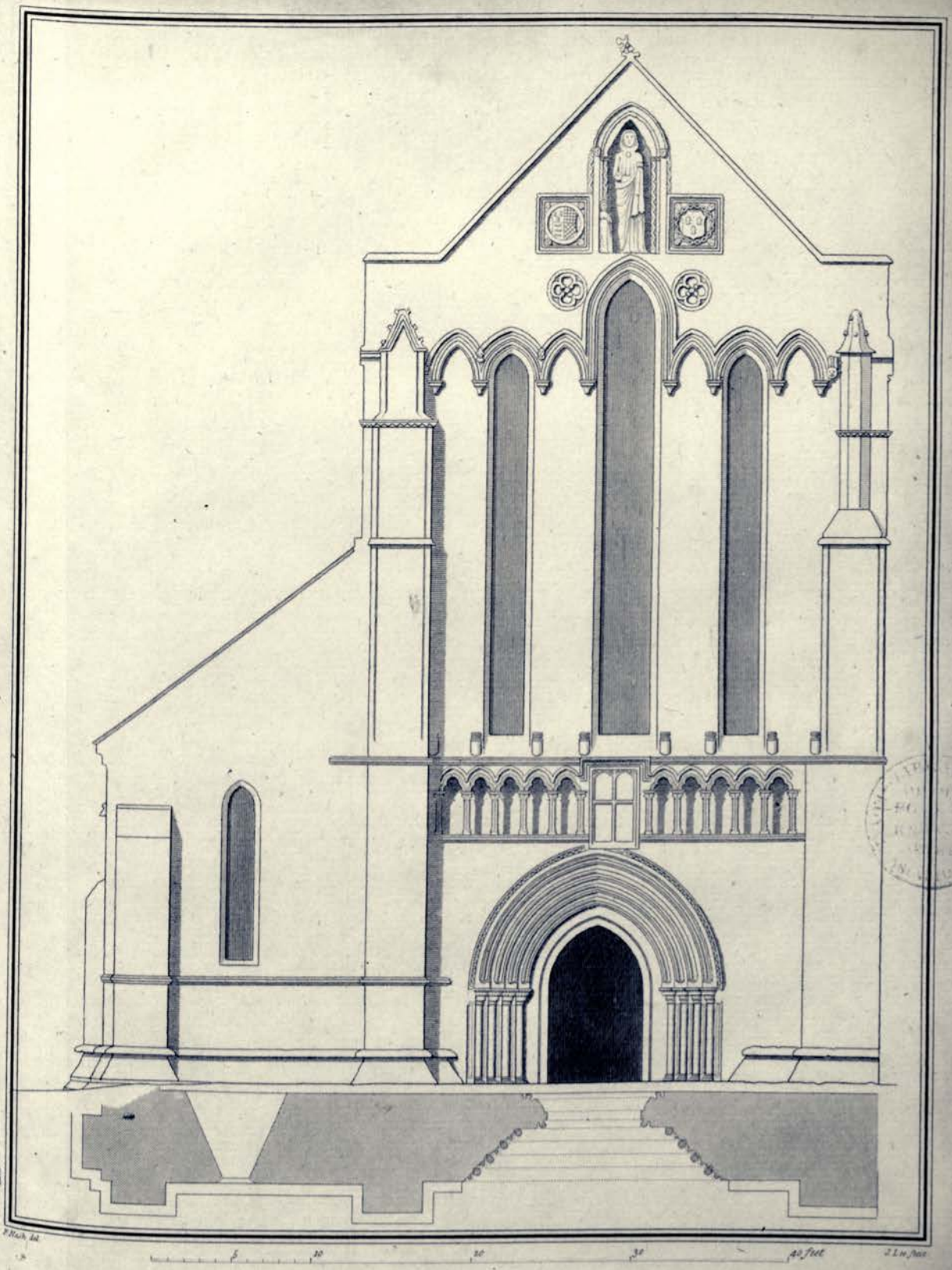



Scale to the parts except Fig 1 & 2.

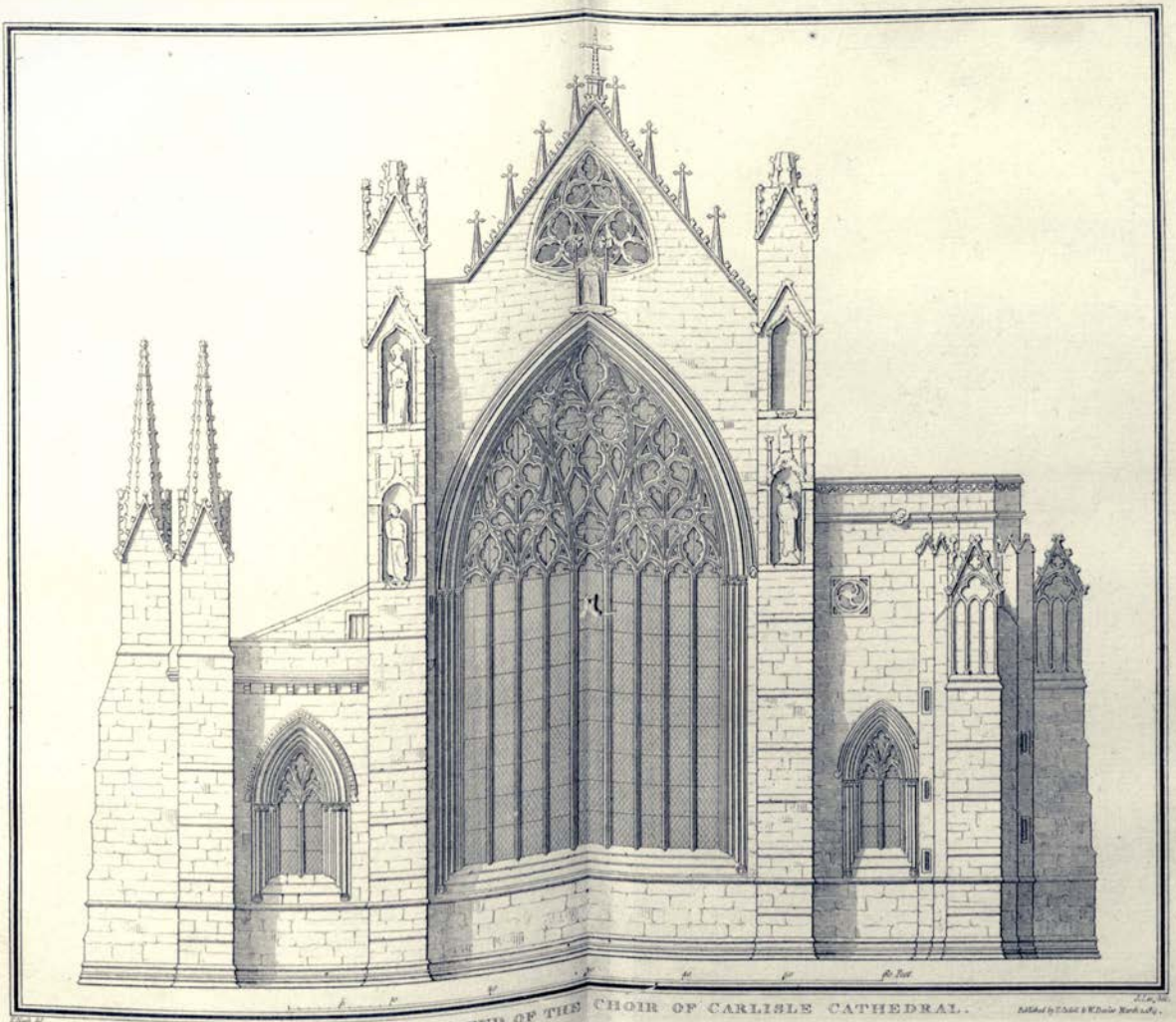


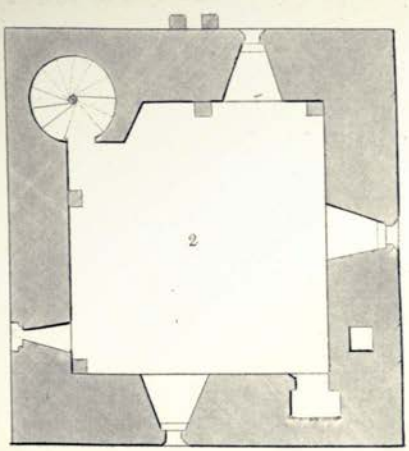

# PART OF THE NAVE OF LANERCOST PRIORY CHURCH.

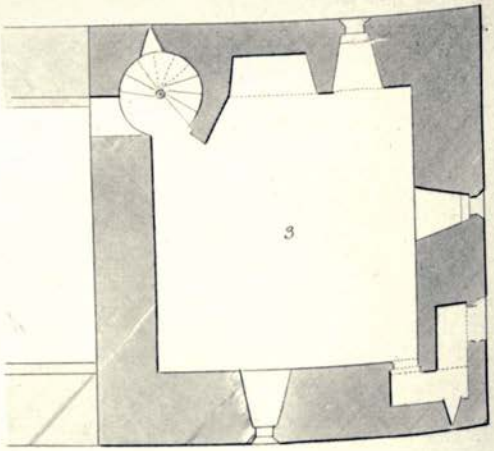


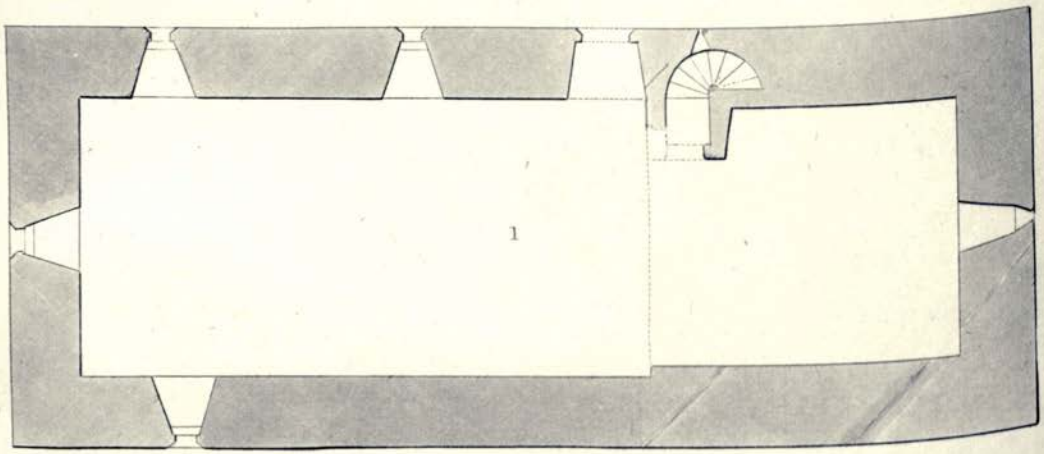

ELEVATION OF THE WEST END OF LANERCOST PRIORY CHURCH.

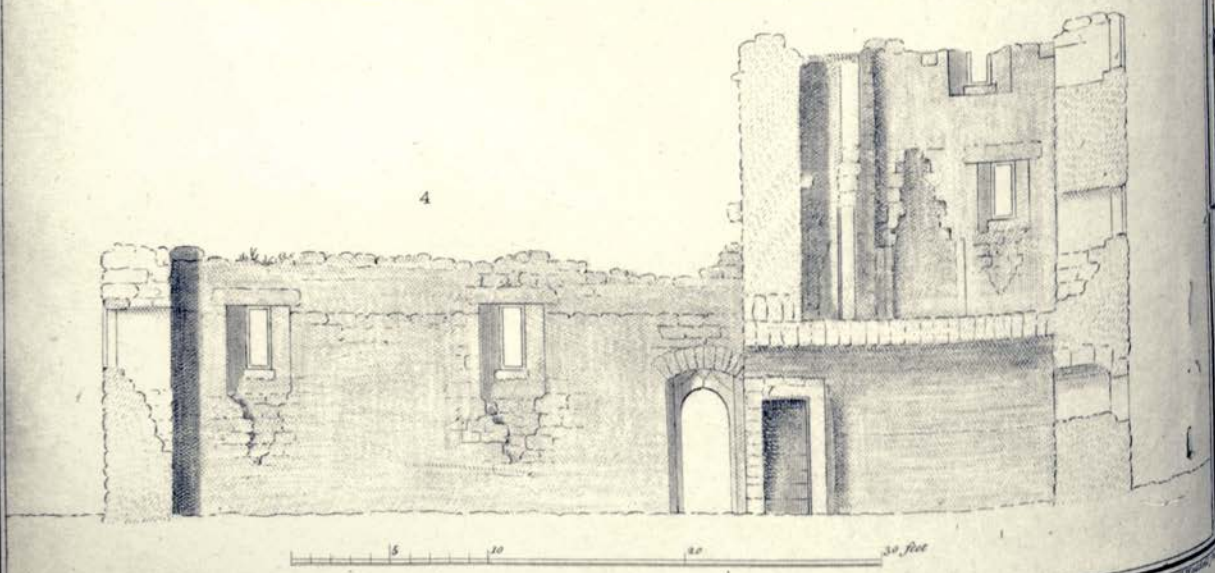


ELEVATION OF THE EAST END OF THE CHOIR OF CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.



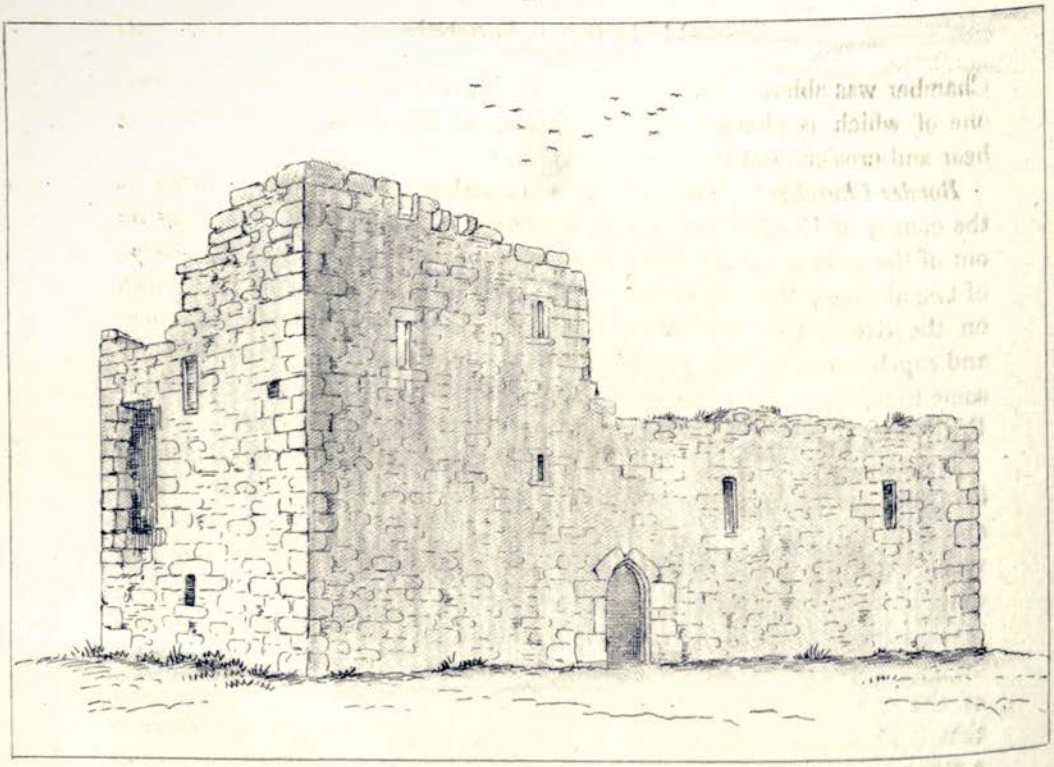



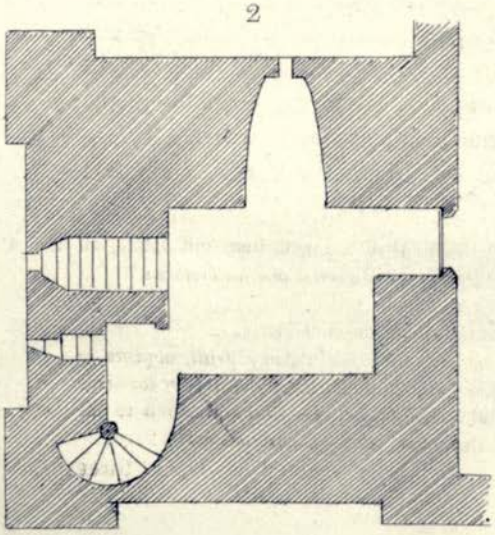

1. Plan of Newton Arlosh Church. 2. Plan of the second Story of the Tower. 3. Plan of the third Story of D:
4. Section of the Church from East to West.

1



*South-West View of Newton-Arlosh Church.*

2



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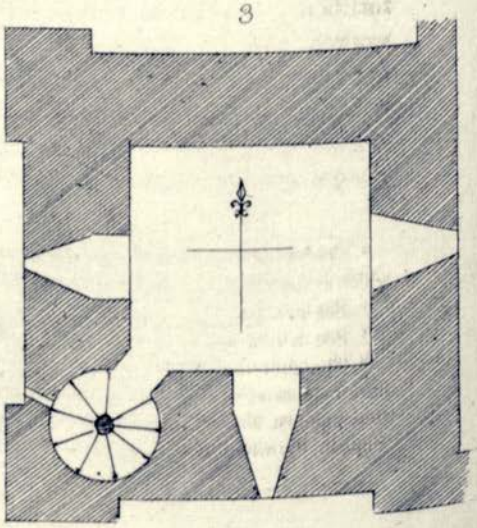


*2. Plan of the Ground Floor. 3. Plan of the upper Chamber. in the Tower of Burgh on the Sands Church.*

Published & Mgr. ... by Tindall & W. Burton ...

Chamber was abbot. There are two shields on the sides of the door-way, one of which is charged with a lion rampant and cross, the other with a bear and crosier, and the initials R. C.[a]

*Border Churches.* — There are some remarkable ecclesiastical edifices in the county of Cumberland on the borders of Scotland, which, as they lie out of the ordinary route of travellers, have been little noticed. The towers of two of these, Newton-Arlosh church, near the western coast, and Burgh on the Sands, near the Solway Frith, appear to have been very strong, and capable of affording protection to the inhabitants of the villages, for some time, upon any sudden invasion from the opposite coast across the Frith; the cattle were probably secured in the body of the church.

Newton-Arlosh church was built soon after 1303.[b] On the ground floor in the tower is a vaulted chamber 13 feet square, with a small aperture, 18 inches high and 9 inches wide, on the west side; over this was a chamber nearly of the same dimensions, with three narrow windows or rather arrow-slits on the north, south, and west sides: it had a fire-place on the south side; and a passage through the wall at the north-west corner, leading to a larger opening. The chamber on the upper story is of the same dimensions, nearly resembling that on the first floor, except that it has a fourth window, on the east side, and no fire-place[c]. There is a stone staircase in the south-east angle of the tower, leading to the upper chambers. So great has been the attention paid to security, in the construction of this edifice, that the principal window at the east end, over the altar, is only eleven inches in width.

The tower of the church of Burgh on the Sands is still more strongly fortified[d], the walls on three sides being from six to seven feet thick: the vaulted chamber on the ground-floor is only ten feet by eight, and the entrance to it from the church is secured by a ponderous iron door, six feet eight inches in height, with two large bolts, exactly resembling one remaining at Naworth Castle. On the north side of the chamber is a very narrow opening or arrow-slit, at the end of a recess in the wall six feet

[a] The same device appears on an ancient bench at Netherhall brought from this abbey, on which is inscribed, in raised letters in text hand, "*Of Robert Chambers and his brethren.*"

[b] See p. 115.

[c] See a view and plans and a section of this church in the annexed Plates.

[d] The church of Annan in Scotland, on the opposite side of the Solway Frith, appears to have been as strongly fortified; the town was defended by the Scots in the year 1547 for some time against the Earl of Lennox and the Lord Wharton, but at length surrendered to the English, by whom it was destroyed. Holinshed's Chronicle, vol. i. p. 470. 1st edit.

three inches deep; and on the west side are two such openings, (one of them only three inches wide) with steps leading up to them. At the south-west angle is a stone staircase, leading to the upper chamber, the dimensions of which are 10 feet 9½ inches by 11 feet 7½ inches: on the east side of the room is an opening into the upper part of the nave of the church, and on the south and west sides are small narrow windows. This tower was probably built in the reign of King Edward I. Many hewn stones appear in different parts of the building with the exterior surface hatched, evidently taken from the wall of Severus, or the station of *Alexolodunum*, which was at this place, about 200 yards east of the church.

The tower of Great-Salkeld church was also strongly fortified[c]; at the entrance from the nave is a massy grated iron door, lined with oak; the chamber on the ground-floor is vaulted like those of Burgh on the Sands and Newton-Arlosh. In the chamber on the first floor there is a fire-place; over this chamber have been two others, with floors of timber.

*Painted Glass.* — Very few remains of ancient painted glass are to be seen in any of the Cumberland churches: when we visited this county in the year 1808, we observed in a north window of the chancel of Edenhall church, figures of the Virgin and Child, and of a Saint in the habit of a Bishop, holding a King's head in his left hand, an outline of which is introduced in the margin. This is supposed to have been intended for St. Aidan, Bishop of Lindisfarn, carrying the head of Oswald, King of Northumberland. We learn that this figure has been since taken away from the church. Under the figure of the Virgin were portraits of a lady kneeling, with four others behind her. In a north window of Crosthwaite church we observed the upper part of a figure of St. Anthony, holding a book in his right hand, and a bell in his left.

The east window of Greystock church appears to have been richly ornamented with historical subjects, relating to St. Andrew, in eight compartments, now

[c] It is probable that this church was fortified about the same time that Penrith castle was fortified by the Nevils; the village being frequently exposed to the invasion of the Scots, on account of the King of Scotland's claim to the manor. See p. 144.

much

South Side.

West Side.

C. H. Stothard del.

J. Lee fecit.

BRIDEKIRK FONT.

North Side.

East Side.

C.H.Stothard delin.

J.Lee fecit.

BRIDEKIRK FONT.

much mutilated, accompanied with inscriptions on scrolls. Here is also the portrait of an ecclesiastic, with this inscription in text hand, "*Orate pro aīa dn̄i Thoma. Beaucha .....istius Eccl̄ie;*" and many other fragments of portraits, and figures of Saints.

*Stone Stalls, &c.* — At Brigham, in the south wall of the south aisle, are three stone stalls, and a *piscina* enriched with crockets; and the same number of stalls in Greystoke and Ousby churches, the former with plain pointed arches and detached pillars, in the style of the early Gothic; the latter with trefoil arches.

*Fonts.* — The font best entitled to notice in this county, and probably the most curious one in the kingdom, is that in Bridekirk church, the four sides of which are exhibited in the annexed Plates. They are all enriched with sculptures in bas-relief, the style of which would clearly indicate it to be the work of an earlier age than that of the Norman conquest, if it had not the Dano-Saxon inscription on the south side, in Runic characters; which was first satisfactorily explained by Bishop Nicolson, in a letter to Sir William Dugdale, published in the fifteenth volume of the Philosophical Transactions. He reads it thus, "*Er Ekard hat̄ men egrocten. and to dis men red wer Taner men brogton;*" i. e. "Here *Ekard* was converted, and to this man's example were the *Danes* brought." The scroll on which this inscription is cut rests on two pillars, one of which is evidently clustered, and of a lighter style than that which prevailed a short time before the Conquest.

On the south side of the font, immediately over the inscription, is a scroll of vine-branches, proceeding from a grotesque head; with the figure of a man at the opposite end, eating one of the bunches of grapes: beneath it is introduced the figure of a sculptor, with his mallet and chisel, executing a scroll. In the upper part of this and the north and east sides, are introduced various grotesque animals and foliage, with a sort of cross florée on the west side. The east side has a representation of the baptism of our Saviour by John the Baptist, with the dove descending. On the west side is a circular ornament, supported by two grotesque animals, within a border of foliage, which frequently occurs on the Saxon fonts.

The sculpture on the lower part of the north side has been supposed to represent the Angel driving Adam and Eve out of Paradise; but though this subject is to be seen in the sculptured decorations of some ancient fonts, it is difficult to imagine that it was intended to be represented here,

as the costume of the three figures, by no means accords with that subject, as we see it expressed in ancient works of art.

Camden says that this font was found in the Roman station at Papcastle, but this is doubted by Bishop Lyttelton [f], as there had never been a church or chapel there; his Lordship supposes the font to have been of higher antiquity, and that the inscription was added about the beginning of the eleventh century, under the Danish government. But this is very improbable, as the scroll which contains the inscription, is evidently part of the original design. If the font was really found at Papcastle, according to the tradition, it must have been in the chapel of the castle belonging to the Saxon lords of Allerdale, which is not very probable: it is much more likely that it should have been a donation to the church, where it remains, by Ekard, who had embraced Christianity, and who no doubt was a person of consequence.

There are several other fonts in the churches of Cumberland which may be referred to the Saxon times; the most remarkable of these, which are all of a square form, are, the old one at Bowness [g], and those in the churches of Aspatria and Cross-Canonby, and of Dearham, the four sides of which are represented in the annexed Plate.

The font in Bootle church is octagonal, with two shields on each side; one of them contains a bugle horn and the initials J. H. in text hand: an inscription in text hand, "*In nomine patris & filii,*" &c. is continued through several others.

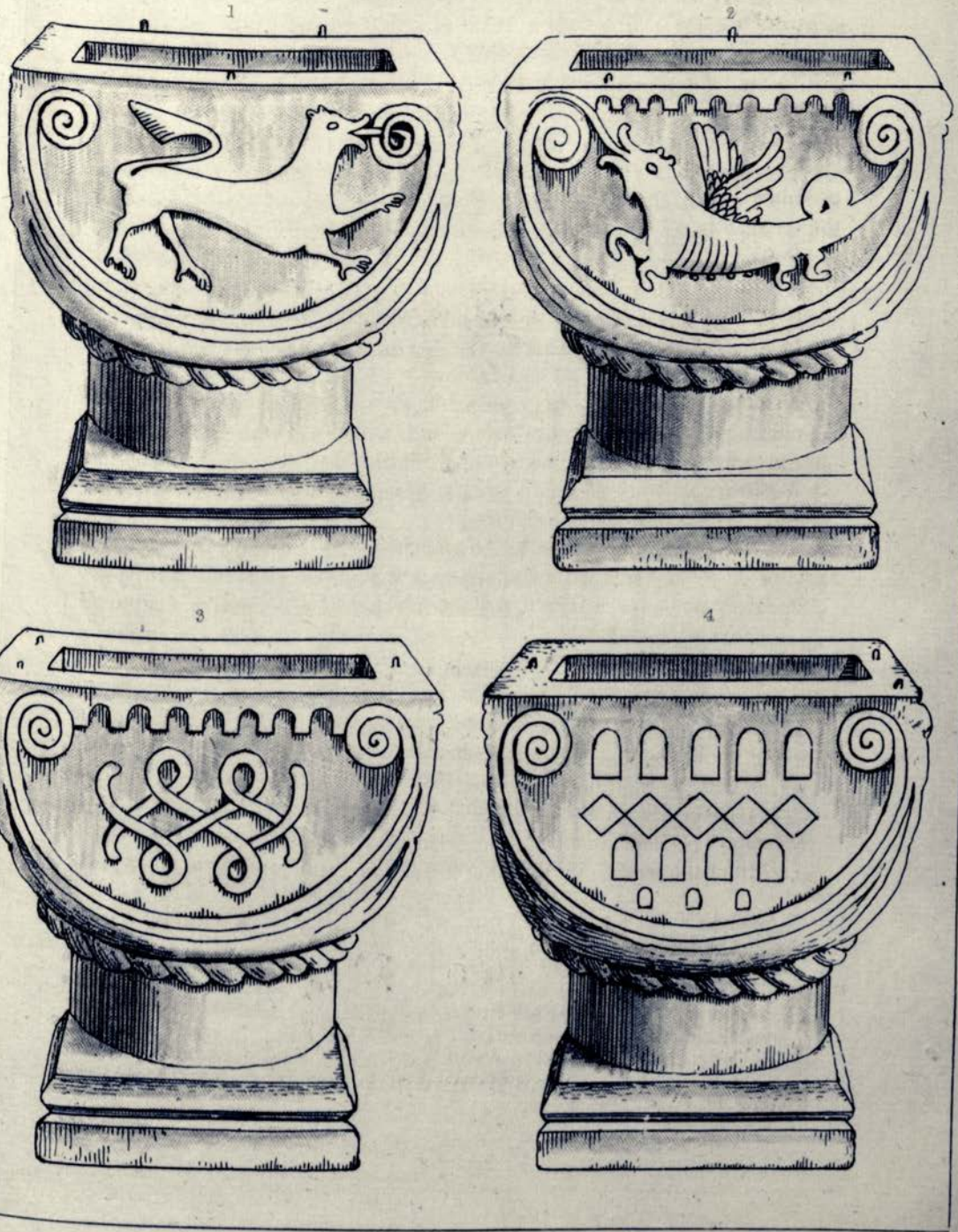
*Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.*—The churches and church-yards in Cumberland abound with ancient grave-stones, some of which, from the form of the letters inscribed on them, may be referred to a very early period. Over one of the windows on the south side of the nave of Dearham church, is a grave-stone, with a cross-florée and sword, having the words "*Kestula Radulp..*" (*Cestula Radulphi*, the coffin of Radulphus,) cut on it, in very uncouth characters [h]. In the church-yard of Irthington is a grave-stone

[f] Archæologia, vol. ii. p. 131.

[g] When we saw it in 1808, it was lying in a garden near the church.

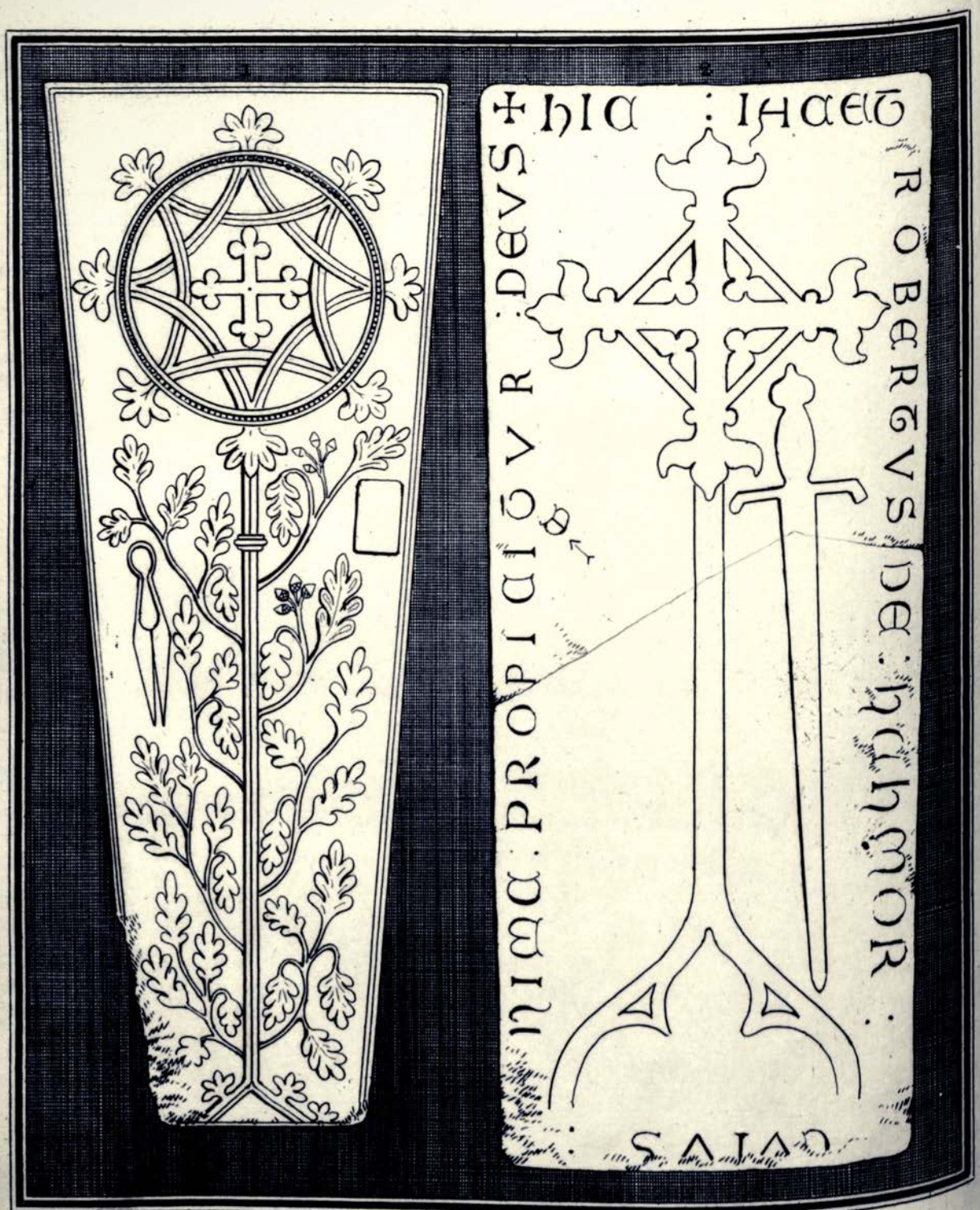
[h] See the annexed Plate, fig. 3. This inscription was communicated by the vicar of Dearham to Mr. G. Smith, as being in *the window* of his church, and was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1751, p. 112. The late Mr. Pegge, under his usual signature of Paul Gemsege, afterwards communicated his conjectures on it to the same Magazine, (p. 254). Supposing it to have been on the glass, and to have related to some repairs of the church-windows, with no small degree of ingenuity, he conjectured that it should be read "*Has fenestras Galfridus Gudng reparavit Añ Domini* MCL."

with




*The four Sides of the Font in Dearham Church.*

1. *In Aspatria Church Yard.* 2. *In Irthington Church Yard.* 3. *In Dereham Church.*




ANCIENT GRAVE-STONES IN CUMBERLAND. PL. II.

*Fig. 1. In Dearham Church. 2. In Bassenthwaite Church.*

OHANN AS DE DNTOUN : DOMINVS DE
INSPEXIT

with the cross florée and sword, and this inscription, "*Hic jacet Radulfus:*" this, from the form of the letters, (particularly the H and T, which are Roman,) is probably of as early a date as the reign of King Henry II.[i] A grave-stone in Aspatria church-yard, with a cross-florée, is thus inscribed in Lombardic capitals, "*Hic jacet Bartholomeus de Uchtersat*[k]," i. e. *Outer-side*, one of the hamlets of that parish. Another, in Bassenthwaite church, has a cross-florée and sword, with this inscription in Lombardic characters, "*Hic jacet Robertus de Hehmor* [i. e. *Highmore*]: .....*nime propicietur Deus*[l]." A grave-stone in Dearham church, without any inscription, has a very rich cross-florée, from the staff of which proceed branches of oak; on one side is a book, on the other a pair of shears[m]. In the tower of Great-Salkeld church, over the fire-place, is a grave-stone with a cross-florée, on one side of which is a sword and girdle, on the other a bugle horn: the inscription in Lombardic characters is too much obliterated to shew for whom this memorial was intended; but enough remains of it to indicate that he was an officer of the forest of Englewood[n], "....*e Ingelwod.*" A slab in Melmerby church has a cross-florée with a sword on one side, and a shield on the other, charged with a maunch, the arms of Threlkeld, which family possessed the manor as early as the reign of King Edward I.

In the church-yards of St. John's and Corney, and in the porch of Dearham church, are grave-stones with the cross and sword, but without any inscription; and under an obtuse arch in the north wall of the north aisle of Bromfield church is a slab, with a cross-florée and a shield charged with a saltier and three cross crosslets in chief; over the arch, in a modern hand, appears this inscription:

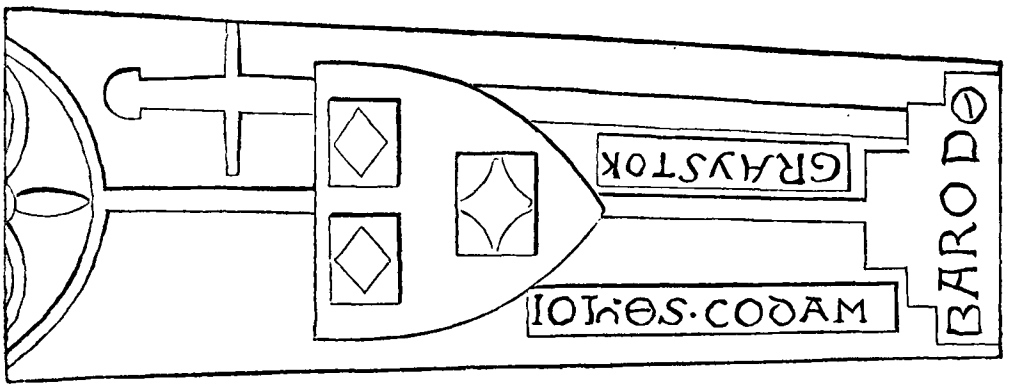
"Here lieth entombed I dare undertake
The worthy warriour Adam Crookdake, knight 1514."

Under an obtuse arch, much enriched with crockets, in the south wall of the south aisle of Brigham church, is a slab with a cross-florée. A slab in the ruins of Calder Abbey has this inscription in Lombardic capitals, "*Hic jacet dompnus Robertus de Wilughby Abbas de Caldra, cujus animæ propicietur Deus.*" On another is this fragment of an inscription, .... *Ricardus Gra.....de Kendale.....*"

In the chancel of Greystoke church is a grave-stone with a cross-florée, with a shield charged with three cushions, the arms of the first

[i] See the annexed Plate, fig. 2.
[k] Ibid. fig. 1.
[l] See the annexed Plate II. fig. 2.
[m] Ibid. fig. 1.
[n] Ibid.

family of De Greystoke, a long sword, and the following inscription, "*Johes codam* [*quondam*] *Baro de Graystok*;" a fac-simile of which is shewn in the following cut.




This must have been John Baron of Greystoke who died without issue male, having settled the barony of Greystoke upon his kinsman Ralph Lord of Grimesthorp. In the same place is a brass plate with the epitaph of William Baron of Greystoke, who died in 1359. In Hutton church is a grave-stone with a cross-florée, on one side of which is a bugle-horn, on the other a shield, charged with a crescent on a canton.

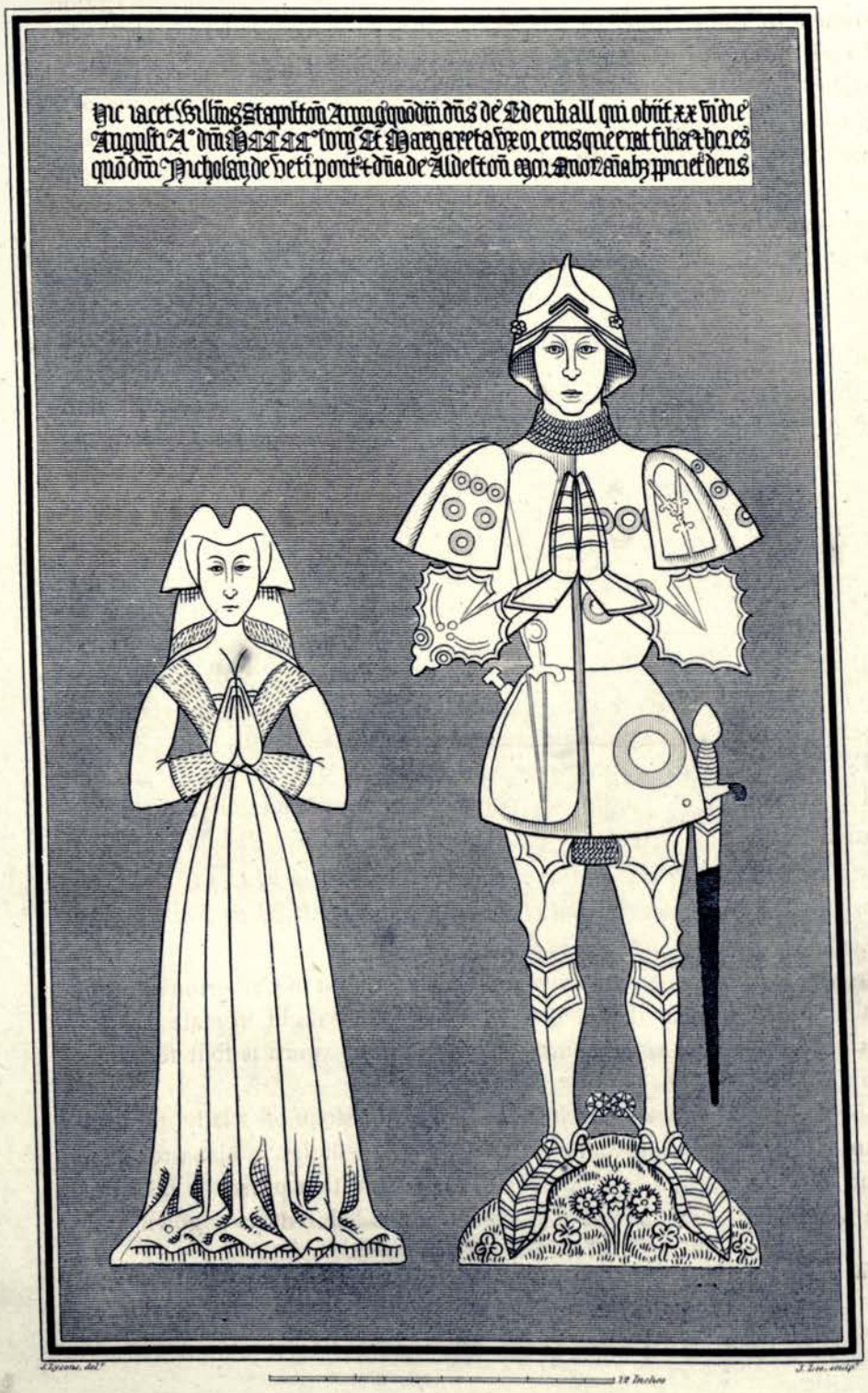
In the chancel of Ainstable church is a grave-stone with a cross-florée, and a sword; and four coats of the arms of Denton*, two of them with empalements. The lower coat is placed diagonally under the helmet and crest, a fashion which prevailed in the latter end of the fourteenth, and the beginning of the following century. Round the verge of the stone is the following inscription, "*Hic jacet Johannes de D . . ntown Dominus de . . . . nstapli.*"

On the north side of the chancel in Dacre church is the effigies of a crusader, carved in stone, on the floor, a good deal mutilated; which seems to have been of the time of King Henry III.: and one of oak in a recess on the south side of the nave in Ousby church.

In the ruins of the north transept of Calder Abbey church, lie three mutilated effigies of knights, in mail armour and surcoats; two of them having shields, one charged with six lions rampant, and a label of five points, the other fretty. In the south aisle of Millom church, the ancient burial-place of the Hudleston family, is the mutilated effigy of a knight carved in wood, with a lion at his feet, apparently of the fourteenth century.

* This family became possessed of the manor in the reign of King Edward II.

In


hic iacet Willms Stapleton Armig quondm dns de Edenhall qui obiit xx viº die Augusti A dñi MCCCC lxxvij Et Margareta vxor ejus que erat filia thome Dacres quondm Nicholai de Vetipont & dña de Aldecton ego[rum] Amor[e] ame[n] hz ppicietur deus

GRAVESTONE OF WILLIAM STAPLETON ESQ. AND MARGARET HIS WIFE.

*in Edenhall Church, Cumberland.*

In the chancel of Greystoke church is a brass plate, with an inscription in French to the memory of "*William le Bone Baron de Graystok*," who died 10th July 1359; and a large altar-tomb of alabaster, with the effigies of a knight in plate-armour without a helmet: by his side another effigies of a knight under a canopy, in plate-armour, pointed helmet, and mail gorget, having a lion at his feet. On the side of the monument are figures of angels holding shields charged with the arms of Greystoke.

Nicolson and Burn mention [p] an effigy in wood, of Anthony the last Lord Lucy of Egremont, as being on the south side of the church of St. Bees; we are not sure whether it remains there, not having observed it: we saw in the church-yard two mutilated effigies of knights lying on part of the site of the choir of the Priory church.

In the north aisle of the choir of Carlisle cathedral is a monument with the effigies of a bishop under a canopy: the sides of the slab containing the effigies are ornamented with foliage like that of Bishop Kilkenny in Ely cathedral. This is said to be the monument of William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1419 [q], but it is evidently much more ancient, and from the style of it, was probably designed for some bishop who died before the middle of the thirteenth century.

In the same cathedral, under an arch between the choir and the vestry, formerly the chapel of St. Katherine, is the monument of William Barrow, Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1429; being an altar-tomb with the effigies of the bishop, having a rich Gothic canopy over his head.

In Edenhall church is a grave-stone with brass plates, on which are engraved the effigies of a knight, in plate armour, and his lady, with this inscription over them in text hand [r], "*Hic jacet Willm̄s Stapilton Armig' quōdam dn̄s de Edenhall qui obiit xxvi die Augusti A° dn̄i M.CCCC°lviii. Et Margareta uxor ejus que erat filia et heres quōdam Nicholai de Vet'ipont' & dn̄a de Aldeston̄ Mor Quor' aiab3 p̄piciet' Deus.*"

Under the arch, between the nave and south transept of Camerton church, is a low altar-tomb, with the effigies in stone of a knight in plate armour without his helmet, and some animal at his feet: his sword is four feet four inches in length.

On the floor of Cumrew church is the effigies in stone of a lady in gown and mantle; and in Crossthwaite church are two effigies in alabaster of a man and his wife; he is in a gown and mantle, with a purse by his side, and the remains of some animal at his feet: she is habited in a gown and

[p] Vol. ii. p. 41. [q] Willis's Cathedrals. [r] See the annexed Plate.

mantle.

mantle. In a building, in the walks at Nunnery, are the mutilated effigies, in stone, of a gentleman and lady in dresses of the fifteenth century; said to be of the Aglionby family, and to have been removed from St. Cuthbert's church in Carlisle.

In the choir of Carlisle cathedral is the grave-stone of Richard Bell, Bishop of Carlisle, who died in the year 1596, having his effigies engraved on brass under a rich Gothic canopy [s], with a book in his right hand, inscribed "*Hec spes mea in sinu meo,*" and a scroll over his head, inscribed "*Credo quod redemptor meus vivit,*" &c. Under his feet a tablet with four Latin hexameters, beginning

"*Hic marmor fossa Bell presulis en tenet ossa.*"

Round the verge of the stone is an imperfect inscription, beginning "*Hic jacet Reverendus Pater Ricardus Bell quondam Episcopus Karleolensis.*"

In the south aisle of Millom church is a monument of the Hudleston family, being an altar-tomb, with the effigies of a knight and his lady in marble, much mutilated; he is in plate armour, with his helmet under his head, and having a collar of S.S. She is dressed in a long gown and mantle, with a veil: the sides of the tomb are ornamented with Gothic tracery and shields of arms.

In Wetherall church, between the chancel and north aisle, is a large altar-tomb, ornamented on the sides with quatrefoils, having the effigies of a knight and his lady in alabaster: he is in plate armour, without a helmet; the lady in a close-bodied gown and mantle, having angels supporting her pillow. This was the monument of Sir Richard Salkeld, who died 17 Hen. VII. and his lady. Nicolson and Burn give the following inscription as being inscribed on it [t], no part of which is now to be seen.

"Here lies Sir Richard Salkeld that knight,
Who in this land was mickle of might,
The captain and keeper of Carlisle was he
And also the lord of Corkbye.
And now he lies under this stane,
He and his lady dame Jane.
The eighteenth day of Februere,
This gentle knight was buried here.
I pray you all that this do see,
Pray for their souls for charitie,
For as they are now, so must we all be."

[s] This is engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. ii. pl. cxvi.

[t] Hist. vol. ii. p. 336, where it is said to have been "in old characters, then almost obliterated."

*Remains*

North Side
South Side
East Side
West Side

*Remains of Monastic Buildings.*

Of the priory of St. Bees little remains but the church, already noticed; the choir of which is in ruins, and the nave used as the parish church. The ruins of the church of Calder Abbey, consisting of great part of the tower, and of the pillars and pointed arches of the nave and transepts, is all which exists of this monastery[u]. Besides the church of the priory of Carlisle, which is the present cathedral church, a considerable part of the monastery remains, now converted into the Deanery, adjoining the city-wall; besides a large building called the Fratry, formerly the refectory of the convent, now used as the Chapter-house; and the gate-house. Part of the nave of Holme-Cultram Abbey church, has been converted into the parish church, as before mentioned; nothing more of the monastery at present remains. When Buck's view was published in 1739[w], some of the pillars and arches of the choir were standing, which appear to have been in the same style as those of the nave. The whole of the church of Lanercost Priory has been preserved, except the roof; the different parts of it have been already noticed, under the head of "Ancient Church Architecture." The nave appears to have been converted into the parish church since the publication of Buck's View, in 1739. The east end of the church of the nunnery of Seton, and the gate-house of the priory of Wetherall, are all the remains of those monasteries.

*Ancient Crosses and Pillars.*

A great number of ancient crosses and stone pillars, enriched with various figures and ornaments, remain in the church-yards of this county. The most curious and perfect of these is the obelisk at Bewcastle, which was first noticed by Camden, has been frequently described; and several very inaccurate figures of it have been published. It is of one stone, 14 feet 6 inches high, 20½ inches in width at the bottom, and 14½ inches at the top on the north and south sides; and 22 inches at the bottom, and 16 at the top, on the east and west sides. At the top is a socket 8½ by 7½ inches, in which no doubt a cross has formerly been fixed. At the bottom on the

[u] The remains of both these monasteries seem to be in nearly the same state as they were in 1739. See Buck's Views, vol. i. pl. 35 and 36. [w] Ibid. pl. 42.

west side is sculptured, in bas-relief, the figure of a man bareheaded, habited in a gown, which reaches to the middle of his legs, holding a bird (most probably a hawk) on his hand, just above its perch. Immediately over this figure are the remains of an inscription in Runic characters, of which an accurate fac-simile was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby [x]: this was so much decayed, more than a century ago, that Bishop Nicolson declined attempting to make out any part of it [y]. Over this is another figure sculptured in bas-relief, which, from the *nimbus* round the head, has been supposed to represent some saint; but as he holds a roll (the sacred *volumen*) in his left hand, and the right hand is elevated in the act of benediction, we should rather suppose it was intended for our Saviour, who is frequently so represented in ancient works of art. Immediately above this figure are some faint traces of another inscription of two lines; and over this, a third sculpture in bas-relief, which is described by Bishop Nicolson as "the effigies of the B. V. with the Babe in her arms, and both their heads encircled with glories." This description, which several succeeding writers appear to have copied, without inspecting the original, is very erroneous. The female figure is so defaced that nothing more than the general outline can be distinguished; what she holds in her left arm is much better preserved, and is evidently the holy lamb. The east side is filled with an elegant scroll ornamented with foliage, fruit, flowers, and animals, sculptured in bas-relief, as are five compartments, of flowers and Runic knots, placed alternately, on the south side: in the uppermost but one is a sun-dial. On the north side are also five compartments; two of flowers, two of knots, and the fifth filled with chequer-work, which led some of our early antiquaries into the extraordinary supposition that it was erected by one of the family of Vaux, which bore chequy for their arms [z]. Immediately above the lowest compartment on this side, is a pretty perfect inscription in Runic characters, in one line; which Bishop Nicolson reads "*Rynburn*," and supposes that it signifies "the final extirpation and burial of the magical *Runæ* in these parts, upon the conversion of the Danes to the Christian faith; or *Ryeeburn*, which he took to signify in the old Danish language, *cæmiterium*, or *cadaverum sepulchrum*. Imme-

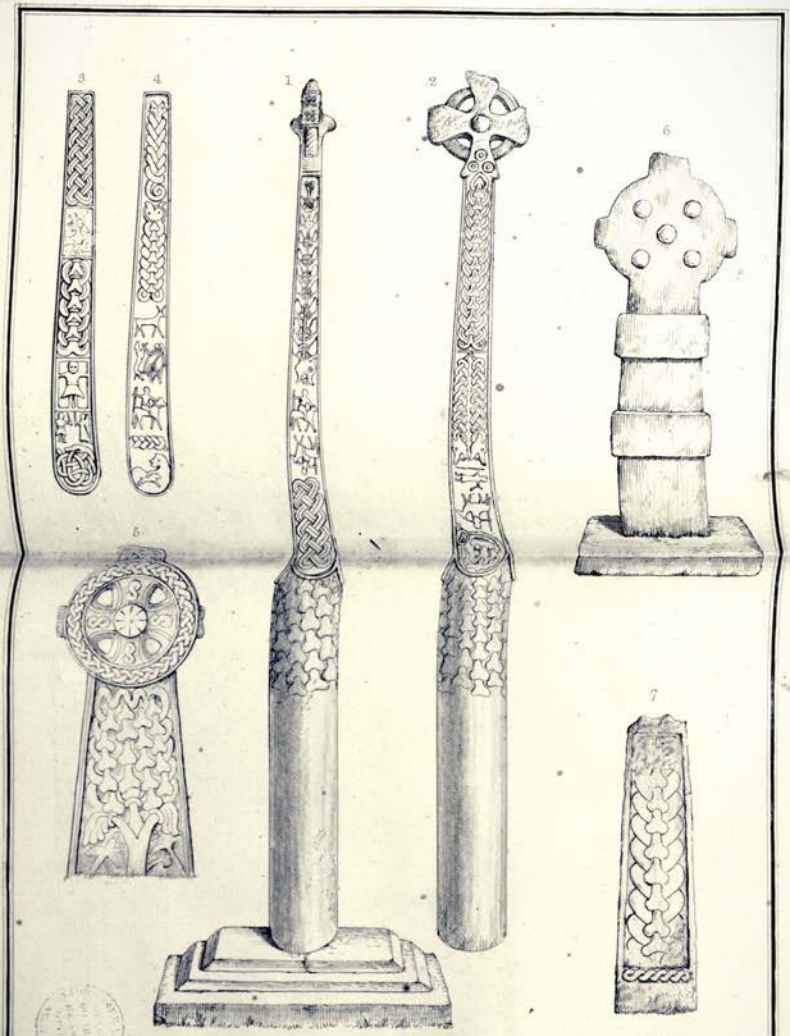
[x] See Archaeol. vol. xiv. p. 118.

[y] A Letter from him to Mr. Walker on this subject is printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 53. p. 1287.

[z] It is surprising that the learned Camden should have adopted this idea, as the family of Vaux was not possessed of Bewcastle till the reign of Henry II.

diately

Cross in Iona Church Yard




1. *North Side of Gosforth Crofs.* 2. *West Side of D°.* 3. *East Side of D°.* 4. *South Side of D°.*
5. *Dearham Crofs.* 6. *Rockliffe Crofs.* 7 *West Side of Crofs in Muncaster Church Yard.*

1. An ancient inscribed Pillar in the Church Yard of Bechermet St Bridget's. 2. Sculptured Stone in Dearham Church.

3. Fragment of an ancient Stone Cross at Lanercost Priory.

diately above the lowest knot on the south side was a Runic inscription of one line, now so nearly obliterated, that except in a very favourable light, hardly a stroke can be distinctly made out[a]. From what remained of this in Bishop Nicolson's time, he conjectured "that it might possibly be, *Gag Ubbo erlat,* i. e. Latrones Ubbo vicit."[b]

Part of the inscription on the west side, was communicated by Lord William Howard to Sir Henry Spelman; and by him in a letter to Olaus Wormius, who has published it, with his answer, in his work on the Danish Monuments[c]. Of the inscription he says, "*Vere Gothica seu Runica est,*" but so inaccurately copied, that he did not pretend to give a satisfactory explanation.

In Irton church-yard is an ancient cross, nine feet eight inches in height, the four sides of which (represented in the annexed Plate) are ornamented with the most elegant scrolls, knots, and frets, very much in the style of the decorations of the celebrated manuscript called the *Textus Sancti Cuthberti* in the British Museum, which was written about the close of the seventh century. The cross in Gosforth church-yard is fourteen feet in height; the lower part is nearly round, and the upper part nearly square. The four sides, which are represented in the annexed Plate, are enriched with various guilloches, and other ornaments, besides several figures of men and animals in bas-relief; it is remarkable that the figure of a man on horseback on the north side is repeated upside down, and another is represented in the same manner, on the west side. The cross in Dearham church-yard, five feet four inches in height, and that at Muncaster, four feet nine inches high, ornamented with guilloches, are figured in the annexed plate, as is also Rockliffe cross, which is very plain.

In the church-yard of St. Bride's are two stone pillars, each fixed in a large flat stone; the lower part of each is round, the upper part square: one of them, five feet eight inches high, is ornamented with the double guilloche, so common among the Roman architectural ornaments; the other with an elegant double scroll, enriched with foliage on the east side: and on the west, which is represented in the annexed Plate, are the remains of an inscription, apparently Saxon, but in too decayed a state to afford any satisfactory conjecture as to its import: it is probably only a fragment, as the upper part of each of these pillars is broken

[a] A fac-simile of what could be traced by Mr. Howard is shewn in Archæol. vol. xiv. pl. xxxiv. fig. 1.

[b] Phil. Trans. vol. 15. p. 1290.

[c] P. 159.

off. A stone three feet six inches in length, which appears to have been part of an ancient cross, is now used as the transom-stone of a window, in the north aisle of Dearham church: it is covered with rude sculptures in bas-relief[d]. In Arthuret church-yard is a plain obelisk of stone, with a cross like that of the Knights-Templars, cut on the upper part of it in bas-relief.

In the church-yard at Penrith are two pillars, one of which is ten feet eight inches high, the other about six inches higher, standing about fifteen feet asunder; the upper part of each is ornamented with various knots and braids, now nearly effaced: each of them is mortised into a flat round stone. Between them are four large stones, which appear to have been originally semicircular, two of which are plain; on the others are several ornaments, and evident remains of some figures rudely sculptured in bas-relief: in a favourable light we could clearly distinguish that of a large serpent and two human figures, one of them apparently a child: and we observe that Sir William Dugdale has expressed them thus, in a drawing of this subject, which he has inserted in his Visitation of Cumberland, preserved in the Heralds' College. This curious monument is commonly called the *Giant's Grave*, and there is great reason to suppose that it was sepulchral: at no great distance from it is another stone, called *The Giant's thumb*, which appears to have been a cross, (like those in Cornwall with four holes) from which the upper part has been broken off.

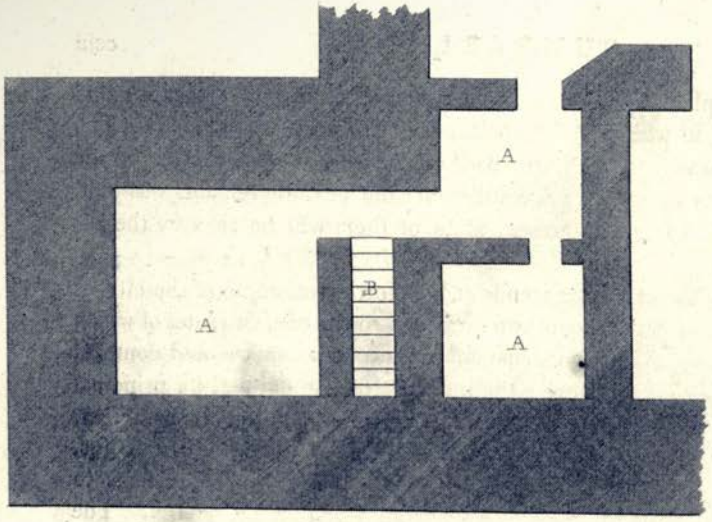
The fragment of a cross, four feet seven inches in length, was dug up a few years since in the church-yard at Lanercost, and is now fixed up on one side of a barn: from the fragment of an inscription which remains on it, we learn that it was made in the reign of King John. It appears, from an entry in the hand-writing of Lord William Howard, in the chartulary of Lanercost Priory[e], that this cross was dug up in his time in the green before the church; and that the inscription, then entire, was as follows, "*Anno ab incaratione MCCXIIII et VII anno interdict. optimente sedem Apōcam Innocent III. Imperante in Alemania Othon. Regnante in Franc. Philippo. Johe in Anglia. Willmo in Scotia facta h. crux.*"

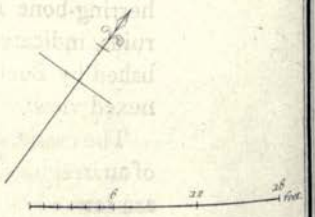
In Aspatria church-yard is a stone pillar ornamented with scrolls and braids, much defaced; and in Croglin church-yard a stone cross raised on steps, on one side of which is a braid, on the other a cross-florée.

*Ancient Castles.*]—Of Egremont-Castle, which was built by Willam de Meschines, soon after the Conquest, little at present remains, except the gateway,

[d] See the annexed Plate, fig. 2.

[e] In the possession of the Earl of Carlisle.

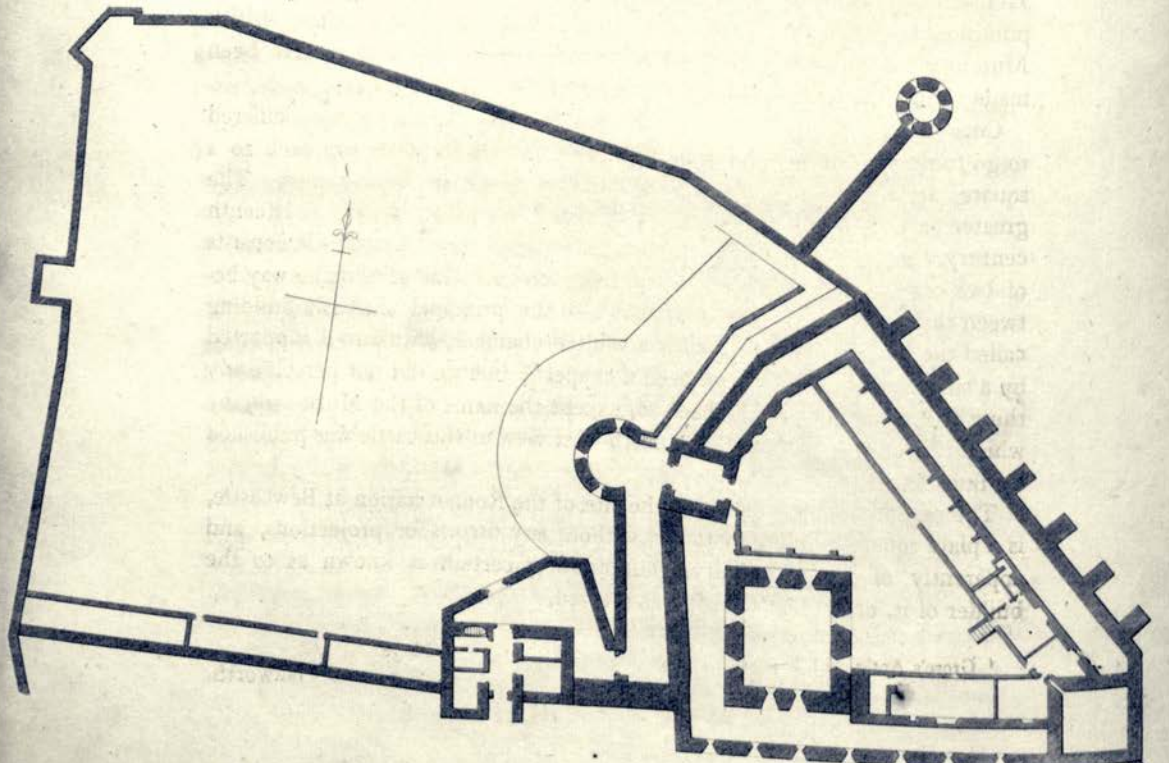



AAA *Dungeons arched with stone.*

B. *Stairs leading to the upper Dungeon.*

*Plan of the Dungeons in Naworth Castle.*



*Plan of Carlisle Castle from a drawing in the British Museum.*

London, Published April 14, 1816, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

gateway, with a plain semicircular arch, having a square tower over it: and a piece of wall, in which are two pointed windows of a later date. The herring-bone masonry in the lower part of the wall on the outside of the ruins, indicates its antiquity. A south-west view of these remains was published by Buck in 1739, the present state of them will be seen by the annexed view.

The castle of Carlisle, which stands at the North-west angle of the city, is of an irregular form; consisting of two wards; the outer one, two sides of which are formed by the city wall, in shape approaches to a square, and contains no building of any consequence: the inner ward is triangular, its principal building is the keep or dungeon tower, which is square and very ancient, being apparently part of the original edifice erected by King William Rufus. The lower part of the tower at the north-east angle of the castle, seems to be of the same age, having on the north-side, a semicircular arch. The other parts of the castle are of much more recent date, considerable additions and repairs having been made in the reigns of King Richard III, Henry VIII, and Queen Elizabeth. A north-west view of this castle was published by Buck in 1739; it is probable that the drawing in the British Museum, from which the annexed plan was engraved, might have been made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Cockermouth-Castle was probably dismantled in the civil war or suffered to go to decay soon afterwards. The walls, which in form approach to a square, are flanked by one round tower and several square ones. The greater part of the building does not appear to be older than the fourteenth century, though it has been referred to a much earlier period. It consists of two courts, the first a very small one; on each side of the gateway between them is a deep vaulted dungeon: in the principal court is a building called the kitchen, under which is a vaulted chamber, with a roof supported by a single pillar, said to have been a chapel[f]; but we did not perceive any thing to indicate that it had been so, except the name of the Murk-kirk, by which it is at present called. A north-west view of this castle was published by Buck[g] in 1739.

The castle which stands within the site of the Roman station at Bewcastle, is a plain square building or tower, without any turrets or projections, and apparently of great antiquity; but nothing certain is known as to the builder of it, or at what time it was erected.

[f] Grose's Antiq. Vol. I. p. 50.

[g] Pl. 38.

Naworth-Castle, which is in a very perfect state, and occasionally inhabited by its owner, the Earl of Carlisle, appears to have been erected soon after the ninth year of King Edward III, when Ralph Lord Dacre obtained the King's licence to castellate his mansion of Naworth. Much of the building is in the style of the early part of the sixteenth century; and it underwent considerable repairs, when it was fitted up for the residence of Lord William Howard at the close of that century. It is built round a court of an irregular form, approaching to a square [h], adapted to the precipitous banks of the river Irthing, on which it stands: the apartments are not large, except the hall on the east side, which was originally 100 feet in length, and 24 in width; it is now only 70 feet long, a part having been taken off to make a dining-room. The ceiling of the hall is ornamented with heads of the Kings of England, from the Saxon times to the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, coarsely painted on pannels, which are said to have been brought from Kirk-Oswald Castle, at the time of its demolition [i]. The chapel, which is on the south side of the court, is forty-four feet, three inches long, and twenty-four feet, nine inches wide, the ceiling and east end are ornamented with paintings in pannels, in the same style as those in the hall, and apparently by the same hand: on the ceiling is the root of Jesse, represented as we frequently see it in painted glass, by the recumbent figure of an old man, from whom proceeds a branch, bearing the heads of Kings and Patriarchs, his descendants: under the figure is the name of the painter, which we could not clearly distinguish, and the date of 1512.

At the south-east angle of the castle, is a tower, evidently part of the original edifice, the upper part of which contains the private apartment of Lord William Howard, who resided here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First; consisting of a library, a chapel, and a bed-chamber, all of very small dimensions; the entrance to which is by a very strong door, well secured with iron grating and bolts; the approach to it is through a gallery at the top of the castle, on the south side, one hundred and six feet six inches in length, and nine feet two inches wide. The chapel or oratory was originally fitted up with plain wainscot, painted of a red colour and ornamented with the armorial devices of the Dacre family; besides which, a great abundance of fragments of ornaments sculptured in wood, painted and gilt; including the arms of Dacre and Greystock apparently the ruins of a rich screen, (probably that of the Roodloft from the adjacent priory church of Lanercost,) are fixed up round the

[h] See the plan in the annexed plate.

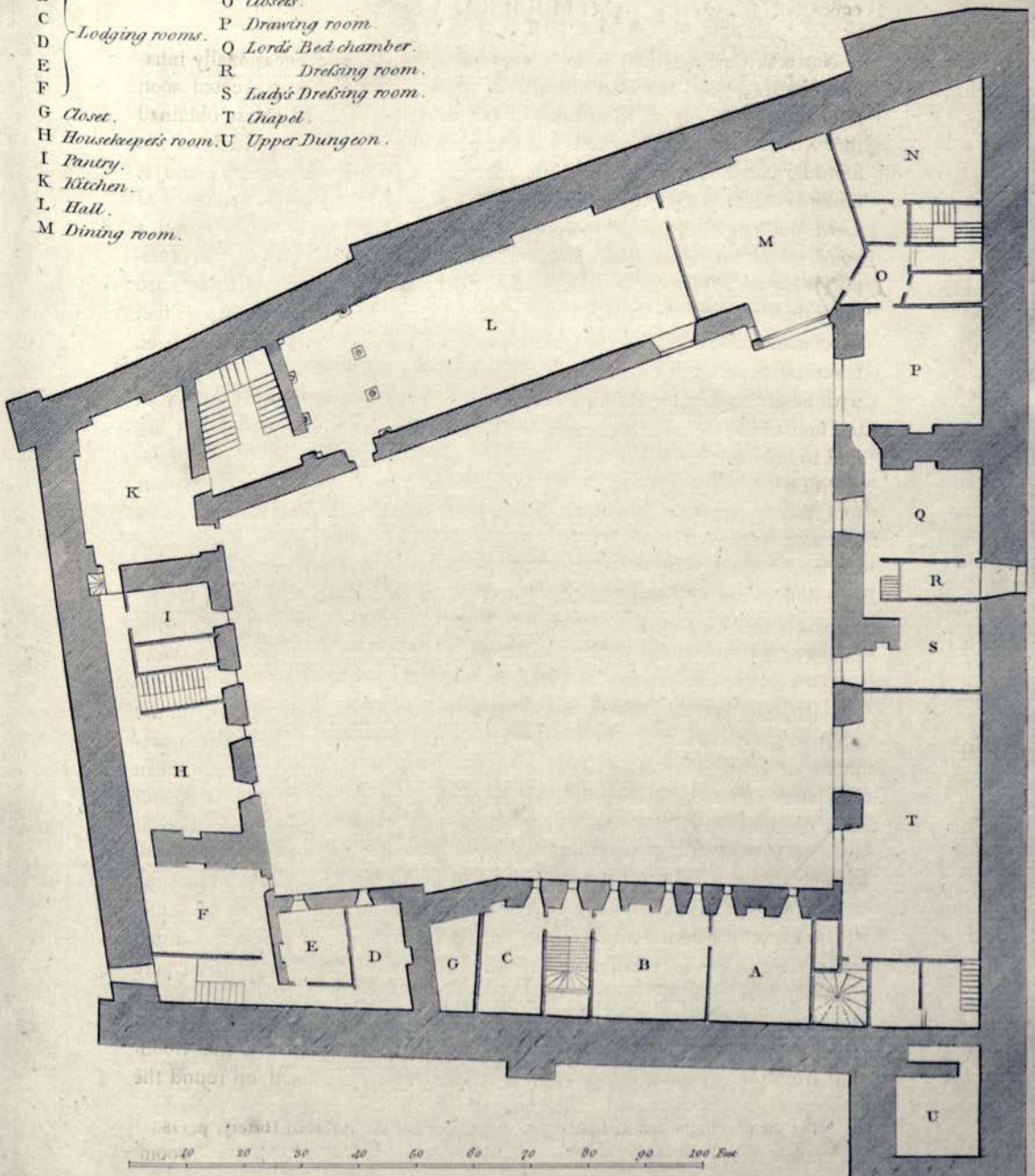
[i] See the Parochial History, p. 128.

room.

A B C D E F *Lodging rooms.*

G *Closet.*
H *Housekeeper's room.*
I *Pantry.*
K *Kitchen.*
L *Hall.*
M *Dining room.*

N *Lodging room.*
O *Closets.*
P *Drawing room.*
Q *Lord's Bed chamber.*
R *Dreſsing room.*
S *Lady's Dreſsing room.*
T *Chapel.*
U *Upper Dungeon.*




PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR OF NAWORTH CASTLE, CUMBERLAND.

room. At the altar is a picture on board, twelve feet by three feet eight inches and a half, representing the passion and ascension of our Saviour, with inscriptions on scrolls in text hand; and the arms of Dacre, quartering those of Vaux, Morvil, and Greystock. On the chimney-piece of the bed-chamber are three shields with the arms of Dacre quartering Vaux, Multon, and Morvil; Greystock (ancient) empaling Greystock (modern), and Howard empaling Warren. Under the tower at the south-west angle of the castle are the dungeons, consisting of four very small chambers, three below, and one above; a plan of the lower floor is shewn in the annexed plate.

Of Kirk-Oswald Castle, nothing now remains, except a ruined tower, and some fragments of walls, on a hill above the church; little more existed, except as a heap of ruins in 1739, when Buck's view was published[k]. Great part of Millom castle, which was fortified and embattled by Sir John Hudleston, in the year 1335, in pursuance of the King's licence, still remains; and is converted into a farm house, but does not exhibit any thing worthy of particular notice: there is a view of this castle in Buck's Antiquities, Vol. I. pl. 46. which shews the state of it in 1739.

Of Rose-Castle, the residence of the bishops of Carlisle, which appears to have been first castellated in 1336, little of the ancient building now exists, except a gateway and a large square tower, called Strickland's Tower, from having been built by Bishop Strickland, who became Bishop of Carlisle in the year 1400. A good deal of the walls and turrets of the outer court remained when Buck's view was published.[l]

Scaleby-Castle appears to have been built about the year 1307, when Robert de Tilliol had the King's licence for castellating his mansion: there are considerable remains of the north side of this building, consisting of a gateway, with a pointed arch, and the lower part of an octangular tower, with several vaults now used as offices to the dwellings erected within the walls of the castle: and a small square chamber with walls eight feet thick.[m]

The ruins of Penrith-Castle do not present any thing very interesting in respect of their antiquity, or their present appearance. This building which is nearly square, is supposed to have been erected by the Nevill family

[k] Pl. 43.

[l] Pl. 49. A particular account of the ancient state of this castle, will be found in the parochial history, p. 91, 92.

[m] This castle appears to have been much in the same state as at present, when Buck's view (pl. 50.) was taken.

in

in the reign of King Richard II.; and to have been repaired and enlarged by Richard III, when Duke of Gloucester. [n]

Of High-head Castle, which stands on the rocky precipitous bank of a small stream, called Ive-beck, little remains but the embattled gate-house, forming an entrance to the more modern mansion. This is probably part of the building erected by William L'Angleys, who in 1342, obtained the King's licence to fortify his mansion at Heghaved. [o]

Dacre-Castle is a plain square building with four square turrets at the corners, now occupied as a farm house [p]. Askerton-Castle, a small building erected as a protection against the inroads of the borderers, contains nothing remarkable; it is now occupied as a farm house: the stables are vaulted. Greystoke-castle was probably built soon after the year 1353, when William de Greystoke had the King's licence for castellating his manor-house. Only one large square tower of the ancient edifice now remains, which is connected with the modern mansion house, erected on its site. [q]

*Ancient Mansion Houses.*]—There are few ancient mansion houses in this county independently of the castles, which contain any thing remarkable, or worthy of particular notice, except the large square tower, of three or four stories, which was attached to most of them, with walls of great thickness; intended for the retreat and defence of the family, upon any sudden predatory incursion of the Scots. The chamber on the ground-floor was vaulted, and the entrance secured by a strong grated iron door. These towers are to be seen at Muncaster, Irton-hall, Netherby, Nether-hall, and several other mansion houses, at present occupied by the gentry of the county, though frequently almost hidden by modern alterations. One of them stands detached from any other building, at Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eske: this, which is quite entire, has a projecting parapet resting on brackets, and indented gable ends, in the style of the ancient buildings in the neighbouring part of Scotland: at one corner is a stone stair-case; the dimensions of this tower are twenty-eight feet by thirty-seven feet six inches.

Dalston-hall, Hewthwaite-hall[r], Lamplugh-hall, Drumburgh-castle, Harby-brow and Hardrigg-hall, are ancient mansion-houses, still retaining altoge-

[n] Views of this Castle are inserted in Buck's Antiq. Vol. I. pl. 48. And in Grose's Antiq. Vol. I. pl. 30.

[o] See Parochial History, p. 93. There is a view of this castle in Buck's Antiq. Vol. I. pl. 41.

[p] Ibid. pl. 39.

[q] There is a view of Greystoke-castle in the first volume of Hearne and Byrne's Antiquities.

[r] See Parochial History, p. 44.

ther,

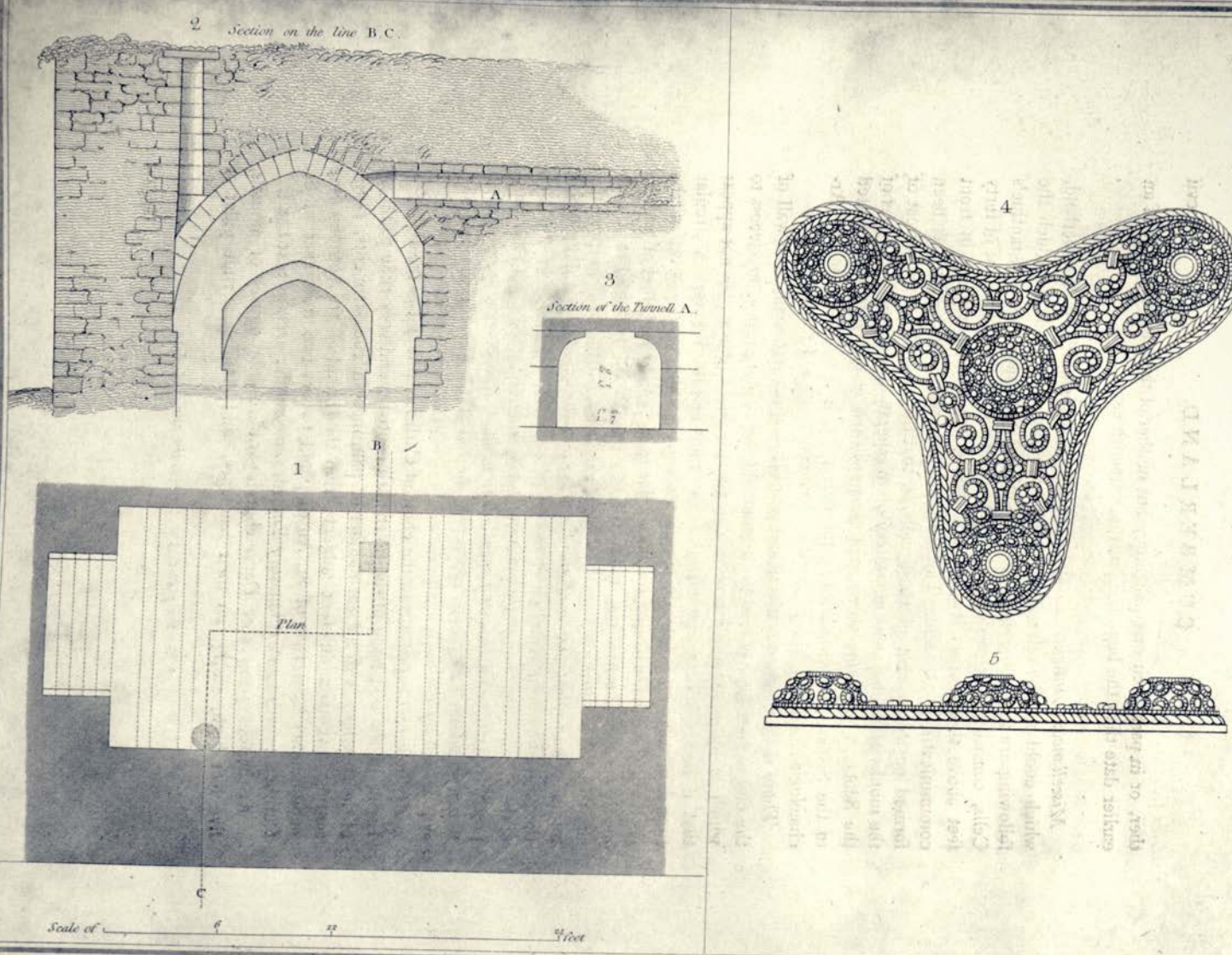



Fig. 1. 2. 3. Plan and Sections of a Vaulted Chamber attached to the Wall of Carlisle. ____ 4. Saxon Ornament of Silver, found at Kirk Oswald of the same size as the original. ____ 5. Profile of it.

ther, or in part, their original form; but neither of them appear to be of an earlier date than the beginning of the sixteenth century.

*Miscellaneous Antiquities.*]—There are several antiquities in Cumberland, which could not be referred to any of the foregoing heads, of which the following are the most remarkable. Wetheral Safeguard, or Constantine's Cells, consisting of three chambers cut out of a rock, at the height of forty feet above the summer level of the river Eden, with a gallery in front communicating with each. The most probable conjecture which has been formed on the subject of these cells, is, that they served for the retreat of the monks of the adjacent monastery of Wetheral, during the incursions of the Scots: a particular account of them, with a plan, was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1755, and published in the Archæologia.

There is a singular vaulted chamber, attached to and within the wall of the city of Carlisle, between the citadel and the deanery; the only access to which is by an opening broken through the wall: and it does not appear that it had originally any entrance: at each end is a recess. A circular funnel of neatly wrought stone-work rises on one side to the level of the ground, where it is covered by a large flat stone; another funnel of a form nearly square, extends from the middle of the arch horizontally to a considerable length inwards[s]. It is difficult to conceive for what purpose this building was designed, unless it was intended for holding water; which the position and construction of the funnels seem to indicate. If the arch of the vault, which is slightly pointed, had been circular, we should have supposed that this was the "*fontem miro quondam Romanorum opere exstructum;*" which the citizens of Carlisle shewed St. Cuthbert in the year 685, as recorded by Bede.

At the back of the stalls in the choir of Carlisle cathedral is the Belief in Latin, in the text hand of the fourteenth century, and very rude paintings of the apostles; with a great number of paintings in compartments, representing seventeen different subjects from the legend of St. Anthony, the same number from that of St. Austin; and twenty-two from that of St. Cuthbert: with two explanatory English verses under each in text-hand.

At the four corners of Dacre church-yard are rude figures of animals, five feet high, sitting on their haunches, and clasping a rude pillar or

[s] See the plan and sections in the annexed plate.

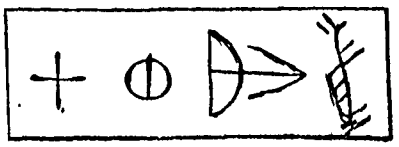
ragged

ragged staff; they seem to have been designed for bears, though they do not much resemble them, or indeed any other animals. It has been supposed that they refer to some armorial device of the Dacre family, as the ragged staff appears connected with the escallop shell, in several of the ornaments of Naworth castle; though we do not find it any where recorded among the arms or cognizances of that family.

A Saxon ornament of silver, enriched with red paste, a representation of which is exhibited in the annexed plate, was found a few years since at Kirk-Oswald[t], with more than 700 of the small Saxon copper coins called sticas; among which were one of Archbishop Eanbald, fifty-eight of Archbishop Vigmund, and five of Archbishop Vulfhere[u]: ninety-nine of King Eanred, three hundred and fifty of King Ethelred, fourteen of King Redulf, and fifteen of King Osbercht.

A very remarkable silver broach of extraordinary size, the ring being about seven inches in diameter, and the tongue twenty-two inches in length; weighing twenty-five ounces, was found in the year 1785 in a field near Fluskew-pike, in the parish of Dacre. The most probable conjecture respecting it, is, that it was used for fastening a tent[x]. A *fibula* of silver was found in the mud of a fish-pond in Brayton park, and a silver hook weighing two ounces.[y]

A small brass kettle, with two handles, standing on three legs, in form exactly resembling the iron ones still in use, was found, a few years since, at the Roman station on Eskmeals, in the parish of Ravenglass, and is now in the possession of E. L. Irton, Esq. It has these devices raised on it.



This vessel does not exhibit any thing the least like Roman workmanship, but it has the appearance of great antiquity; having undergone frequent repairs, apparently long after it was manufactured. Several small holes have been stopped, by bits of copper cut out and rivetted on: and one of the legs which has been broken is spliced in a very clumsy manner by a piece of metal soldered on. Another of the same form, but without any device on it, has been found at the same place, and is also in the possession of Mr. Irton.

[t] Now preserved in the British Museum.

[u] Those of Eanbald and Vulfhere are very rare.

[x] There is a pretty accurate figure of it, in Clarke's Survey of the Lakes.

[y] Figured in Pennant's Tour in Scotland, Vol. II. Pl. 1. fig. 3.

1. Ancient Glass Vessel called the Luck of Eden Hall. 2. Its leathern Case. 3. Inscription on the top of the Case.

Fig. 1. and 2. are of the same size as the originals. Fig. 3. of half the size.

The curious ancient glass vessel called the *Luck of Edenhall*, on the preservation of which, according to popular superstition, the prosperity of that house depends, is well known from the Duke of Wharton's ballad, which begins,

> " God prosper long from being broke,
> The *Luck* of *Edenhall*."

It is of a green coloured glass ornamented with foliage, and of different colours in enamel[a]: the case of leather, in which it is kept, is ornamented with scrolls of vine leaves, and on the top are the letters *Ihc:* from which it seems probable that this vessel was originally designed for sacred uses. From the style of the ornaments, it seems to be of as early an age as the beginning of the fifteenth century, probably earlier.

At Muncaster Castle is also preserved an ancient glass vessel of the basin kind, about seven inches in diameter, ornamented with some white enamelled mouldings; which, according to family tradition, was presented to Sir John Pennington by King Henry VI.

### *Customs.*

Several remarkable customs formerly prevailed in this county, some of which still continue. In the parish of Muncaster it is said that the children go from house to house on New Year's Eve, singing a ditty, which craves the bounty " they were wont to have in old King Edward's days[a]." And on New Year's Day, in many places of this and the adjoining county of Westmorland, the common people assemble together, carrying *stangs* (polls) and baskets, and hoist up any man who refuses to join them, on the poll; or woman on the basket; carrying them to the next public house, where the payment of a small fine liberates the prisoner[b]. On Easter Eve, in some parts of the county, the boys and beggars ask for eggs[c]. In Cumwhitton they hold the wake on St. John's Eve, with lighting fires (the *bel-tien*) dancing &c.[d] Mr. Pennant says, that the *bel-tien* superstition was kept up till of late years, in the neighbourhood of Keswick, and that in this rural sacrifice, it was customary for the performers to bring with them boughs of the mountain ash[e]. In the parish of Whitbeck, newly married peasants beg corn to

[a] It is represented in the annexed plate.
[b] Gents. Mag. for 1791, p. 1169.
[c] Brand's Popular Antiquities, Vol. I. p. 466.
[d] Hutchinson, Vol. I. p. 177.
[e] Tour in Scotland, Vol. II. p. 49. 5th edit.
[a] Hutchinson's Cumb. Vol. I. p. 570.

sow for their first crop, and are called *Cornlaiters*, and here as well as in several other places in the county, people keep *Wake* with the dead [f]. The *Bride-ale* here called a *Bride-wain*, prevails in several parts of the county. [g]

[f] Hutchinson, Vol. I. p. 553.

[g] This custom, Mr. Brand observes, will be best explained by the following extract from the Glossary to Douglas's Virgil: "There was a custom in the Highlands and north of Scotland, "where new married persons who had no peat stock, or others low in their fortune, brought "carts and horses with them, to the houses of their relations and friends; and received from "them corn, meal, or whatever else they could get." Popular Antiq. Vol. II. p. 73.

# PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

A HISTORY of this county and of Westmorland, was published in 1777, in two volumes quarto, by Joseph Nicolson, Esq. of Hawksdale, and Richard Burn, LL. D. chancellor of the diocese, and author of those well known and useful works, "The Justice of Peace," and "Ecclesiastical Laws." The chief sources from which these writers compiled their work, were the collections of Mr. Nicolson's uncle, Dr. William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle, the learned author of "The Historical Library," a MS. sketch of a history of Cumberland, by Mr. John Denton of Cardew; a MS. history of Cumberland, by Mr. Sandford; Bishop Gastrell's Notitia Cestriensis; and the collections of the Rev. Thomas Machell, which had been digested by Bishop Nicolson, and are now in the dean and chapter's library at Carlisle. Dr. Burn, from his situation, was peculiarly well qualified to give an accurate account of the ecclesiastical history of the county.

In the year 1794 Mr. William Hutchinson, F. S. A. in conjunction with his printer, Mr. Fr. Jollie, published a new history of the county of Cumberland, in two volumes in quarto. The additions bring it down to the month of July 1797. In this work the parishes of Bromfield, Sebergham, and Caldbeck, were written by the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, a native of Blencogo, in the first mentioned parish, who communicated also the biographical notices.

The accounts of the several manors, drawn up by Denton, with the additions of William Gilpin, Esq. of Scaleby, and William Milbourne, Esq. of Armathwaite, are given as quotations, instead of being incorporated as in Nicolson and Burn's history, in their text. One of the chief features of Hutchinson's history, is the insertion of statistical notes to each parish, from Houseman's collections, and the communications of the clergy.

The account of the descent of property in Nicolson and Burn's history, which appears to be in general very satisfactory, is not given solely from the MS. of Mr. John Denton, which seems to be a mere sketch, containing the descent of about 130 manors, not methodized into any order, or arranged under parishes. Mr. Machell, from whose MSS. they derived a great part of their materials, had made large collections from the records in the tower, the rolls-chapel, and other public depositories.

In our own brief accounts of the descent of property, we have chiefly relied on Nicolson and Burn; some additional information, as occasionally quoted, has been derived from the tower records, and from a MS. history of the county, by Thomas Denton, Esq. obligingly lent us by the Earl of Lonsdale, to whose assistance, in various particulars, we have been much indebted during our inquiries relating to this county. In all instances the descent of property has been brought down to the present time. Neither Nicolson and Burn, nor Hutchinson, seem to have been aware of the existence of a MS. history of Cumberland by Mr. T. Denton; the former probably had seen some extracts from this MS., a few passages being occasionally quoted from it, but it cannot be supposed that they had seen the whole, as several manors are described by him, which they have left unnoticed, and there are many other particulars which no writer of a history of Cumberland having seen, could be supposed to have purposely omitted. Hutchinson speaking of John Denton's MS. says, "the original we are informed is in the possession of the Earl of Lonsdale." This information no doubt alluded to Mr. T. Denton's MS. The other MS. is attributed by Nicolson and Burn, to John Denton, Esq. of Cardew, who lived in the reign of James the First, and we suppose they had good authority for so doing; but we have in our possession two copies of this MS. (of which it is said there are several) one lent us by the Earl of Lonsdale, the other by William Browne, Esq. of Tallentire Hall, in neither of which is there any thing to denote the author. It appears to have been written while Henry Robinson was Bishop of Carlisle, and the writer has afterwards added the name of Robert Snowden, who became his successor in 1616. The MS. consists of a very brief description of the county, and the descent of the baronies and nearly 130 manors, not arranged in any order[a]. The other MS. was written in the years 1687 and 1688, by Thomas Denton, Esq. barrister at law, recorder of Carlisle, and lord of the manor of Warnell Hall in Sebergham[b]. It is drawn up methodically as for publication, with a dedication to Sir John Lowther, Bart. but it is expressed in the dedication, that it was intended only for his patron's "private satisfaction." It contains a description of the county; its division and jurisdiction; a list of the parishes and townships; the franchises; forests; principal hills; rivers; bridges; markets; fairs; boroughs; religious houses; castles; noblemen's seats; houses of baronets; free-schools; hospitals; and

[a] The account of John Denton's MS. in Mr. Gough's British Topography, would better apply to Mr. T. Denton's MS. History of Cumberland; we are assured by the chapter clerk, that there is no copy of either of them now in the dean and chapter's library at Carlisle.

[b] In the account of that manor he states himself to be the owner.

 beacons;

beacons; an account of the bishop's see and the diocese. All this is introductory to a parochial history of the county, arranged by wards; with the history and extent of the several baronies; the boundaries of each parish, the number of inhabitants, the descent of manors and other principal estates; the tenures and value of each; notes relating to families; an account of the benefices, &c. &c. It is evident that the writer had seen the MS. attributed to John Denton, from which he has copied much of the ancient account of such manors as are there treated of, but he makes no mention of it, or, of his relation John Denton of Cardew, having been a collector. The account of all the estates is brought down to 1688, and the description of the then state of Cumberland, appears to have been the result chiefly of personal observation, and shows a thorough acquaintance with almost every part of the county.

The Rev. Hugh Todd, one of the prebendaries of Carlisle, who had collected materials also towards a county history, drew up an historical account of the city of Carlisle, a copy of which in MS. has been lent us by Mr. Browne of Tallentire. It is considerably more enlarged than the copy spoken of by Mr. Gough, in his British topography. The historical events (though by no means a full detail) are brought down to the time of the civil wars, and a copy of the articles of surrender in 1645, are given; there is also an account, though a very imperfect one, of the charters and of the religious foundations, and a brief description of the then existing state of the city.

The sources from which we have derived the descent of property in the ensuing parochial history, have been already mentioned. The church notes and other materials were obtained during a personal visit to each parish, in the year 1808. For an account of the present state of the schools and other public endowments; the present possessors of manors, and other modern local information, we have been indebted to the clergy of the several parishes, who have very obligingly attended to and answered our queries upon those subjects.

THE parish of ADDINGHAM, or Addenham, in Leathward, is divided into four townships; Gamblesby, which formerly gave name to the parish; Glassonby; Hunsonby and Winskill, or Winscale; and Little-Salkeld. There is no village of Addingham: the church is in the township of Glassonby; the vicarage-house in the township of Little-Salkeld, which is a mile and three quarters from the church. The whole parish, in 1811, contained 118 inhabited houses, and 550 inhabitants.

The lordship of Glassonby and Gamelsby was given by King Henry I. to Hildred, to be holden by the annual payment of 2*s.* cornage. The heiress of Odard, great-grand-daughter of the said Hildred, brought it to William de Ireby, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Lascelles and Seaton. Christopher Seaton having attached himself to the party of Robert Bruce, his estates were forfeited, and the lordship of Glassonby, with other estates in Cumberland and elsewhere, given by King Edward I. to William Latimer. From the Latimers it passed by a female heir to the Nevilles. From the coheiresses of Neville it appears to have passed to the Dacres of Kirkoswald. It is now the property of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., having been purchased by his ancestor, Sir Christopher, of the two daughters of Thomas Lennard, Earl of Sussex, representative of the Dacres. Mr. Denton says, that Gamblesby manor, with the hamlet of Unthank annexed, continued in the Crown in 1688. They now belong to the Duke of Devonshire, having been included in the grant to the Earl of Portland.[c]

The manor of Little-Salkeld was confirmed by King Edward I., about the year 1292, to the prior and convent of Carlisle, having been long before given to that monastery by Walter the Norman [d]. Upon the reformation it was given, with other estates, to the dean and chapter, who are impropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage. In this township is the site of an ancient castle, of the possessors of which, we find no record or memorial. Mr. Denton says that this place gave name to the ancient family of Salkeld, and that Mr. George Salkeld was obliged to part with the seat of his ancestors here for a trifling consideration, in the time of the civil war, to Colonel Cholmley, who built a large new house on the site. This house, after several alienations, became, (before the year 1688,) the property of Mr. Charles Smallwood; it was purchased of his descendant Timothy Smallwood, Esq., by Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy, the present proprietor. Colonel

[c] See the account of Penrith.

[d] Nicolson and Burn.

Lacy,

Lacy rebuilt the house about the year 1790, and has much improved the estate with plantations, &c.

The church of Addingham is in the diocese of Carlisle, and deanery of Allerdale. There was, in antient times, a chapel at Little-Salkeld. Dr. Paley, the celebrated theologian, was vicar of this parish from 1792 to 1795. At Maughanby in this parish is a free school, founded in 1634, by the Rev. Edward Mayplett, prebendary of Carlisle and vicar of Addingham. It was endowed with a house and 68 acres of land, now let at 80*l.* per annum. This estate is customary land, holden under the manor of Melmerby, and subject to a fine on the death of the lord or tenant. The schoolmaster has been for many years appointed by the bishop, the trust not having been renewed. This school is free for the whole parish. About the year 1726, Joseph Hutchinson devised the reversion of an estate at Gawtree for the support of a school for the benefit of the township of Hunsonby and Winscale. It is now let for 52*l.* per annum. The same Joseph Hutchinson gave an estate at Winscale, now let at 66*l.* per annum, for the benefit of the poor of that township.

Aikton, in Cumberland ward, lies five miles from Wigton and nine from Carlisle. It has four townships — Aikton; Biglands and Gamelsby; Wathinpool, or Wampool; and Wiggonby. The whole parish, in 1811, contained 129 inhabited houses, and 614 inhabitants.

The manor of Aikton having been anciently parcel of the barony of Burgh, was brought in marriage by one of the coheiresses of Sir Hugh Morville, lord of that barony, to Sir Richard Gernon, who had his seat within this manor, at a place called Downhall. Having passed by female heirs to the families of Baliol, Colvill, Daniel, and Ratcliffe, it was purchased by the Dacres, in the reign of Henry VI. and again united to the barony of Burgh. It is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. Downhall, near which is a moated site, is now the property of Mr. Joseph Hodgson, whose family have possessed it many years.

The manor of Biglands and Gamelsby was in ancient times held under the barony of Burgh by William Brewer, and afterwards by the Crookdakes; the coheiresses of the latter married Raughton and Boyvill. Raughton's moiety having passed successively by marriage or purchase to the families of Aspilon, Warcop, Crakenthorp, and Denton, was sold by the latter to the several tenants. Boyvill's moiety having passed by marriage to Highmore, and by sale to Dacre, became again parcel of the barony of Burgh, now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale.

The

The manor of Wathinpool belonged to a family of that name, afterwards to the Warwicks, by whom it was sold to the several tenants. The hamlet of Leathes gave name to a family who possessed the manor till the reign of King James I., when Adam de Leathes sold it to the tenants. This family of Leathes have been long settled at Dalehead, near Keswick.

The church of Aikton is a rectory in the diocese and deanery of Carlisle. The rectory was formerly in moieties, occasioned, as is supposed, by the division of the Morville estate between the coheiresses of Sir Hugh. These moieties were afterwards united, and the advowson having continued attached to the barony of Burgh, is now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale.

There is a school at Aikton endowed with the interest of 30*l.* bequeathed by Joseph Watson, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in 1764; and another at Wiggonby, built and endowed with 40*l.* per annum, by Margaret Hodgson, about the year 1794. This school is free for all children of the name of Hodgson, and for the children of the parishes of Aikton, Burgh on Sands, and Beaumont, whose parents are not possessed of property to the amount of 20*l.* per annum. There is a fund also for providing books, and for clothing some of the more indigent.

AINSTABLE, in Leath ward, lies twelve miles from Penrith. The manor of Ainstaple was given by Hubert de Vallibus, or Vaux, lord of the barony of Gilsland, to his kinsman, Eustace de Vaux: the heiress of this branch brought it to the Burdons, and the heiress of Burdon to the Dentons, who sold it to William Lord Dacre[e]. Having since descended with the barony of Gilsland, it is now the property of Frederick Earl of Carlisle.

In this parish, at a place formerly called Armathwaite, now Nunnery, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by King William Rufus, in the second year of his reign. King Edward III. remitted to the prioress and nuns their yearly rent of 10*l.* in consideration of the losses they had suffered by the war with Scotland. In the reign of Edward IV. the monastery was almost destroyed by Scottish invaders, who took away their jewels, reliques, books, evidences, &c.; the King, in consequence, granted them a confirmation of all their possessions[f].

At the time of the dissolution, there were only three nuns in this house, besides the prioress. King Edward VI. granted the priory of Armathwaite, with the manor and various lands thereto belonging, to William Greyme,

[e] This is the account given by Mr. T. Denton in his MS. which seems more correct than that quoted from the other MS. by Nicolson and Burn.

[f] Dugdale's Monast. i. 324, 325.

*alias*

*alias* Carleil, Gentleman. This was William Greyme, or Graham, of Rose-trees and Netherby, in the parish of Arthuret, who settled the priory estate on his younger son, Fergus. The site of the priory having acquired the name of Nunnery, continued to be the seat of this branch of the Grahams till about the year 1690, when George Graham, Esq. sold it to Sir John Lowther, Bart.; Sir John exchanged it with John Aglionby, Esq. for Drumburgh castle: it is now the property and residence of Mrs. Eliz. Bamber, widow, elder sister of the late Christopher Aglionby, Esq. the last heir male of that ancient family, who died in 1785. The pleasure grounds, which are laid out on the banks of the little river Croglin, exhibit a great variety of picturesque scenery. Nunnery is much resorted to by strangers, but the grounds are allowed to be shewn only on Fridays.

Crossfield house, built by Henry Aglionby, Esq. who died in 1759, is at present untenanted.

The church, which lies in the diocese of Carlisle, and deanery of Allerdale, was appropriated to the nunnery. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage, were granted by King Edward VI. to Sir John Peryent and Thomas Reve, Gentleman. In 1688 the advowson of the vicarage was in the coheirs of Mr. Leonard Barrow. Mr. George Lowthian of Staffold, who had married one of the coheiresses, became by purchase possessed of the whole of the tithes[g], which now, together with the advowson, belong to his representative, Richard Lowthian Ross, Esq.

There is a small school at Ainstable, endowed with land[h] now let at 7*l.* 10*s.* and the interest of 15*l.*

This parish was the birth-place of Dr. John Leake, a physician of considerable reputation, author of several practical treatises on midwifery, &c. and founder of the Westminster Lying-in-hospital. Dr. Leake was born the 8th of June 1729, being son of the Rev. William Leake, who was then curate of Ainstable; he died in 1792.

Aldstone or Alston, commonly called Alston-moor, is a small market town in Leath ward, on the confines of Northumberland, 20 miles from Penrith, and 304 from London. The market, which is held on Saturdays, chiefly for butchers meat, oatmeal, and potatoes, is by prescription.

There are three fairs; on the last Thursday in May, the Friday preceding the 27th of September, and the first Thursday in November. The first

[g] T. Denton's MS.

[h] Purchased with the sum of 40*l.* given by William Elan, a shoemaker, and sundry smaller sums subscribed by the inhabitants.

mentioned is for black cattle, horses, and pigs; the second for black cattle, horses, and sheep; the third for black cattle and horses only.

The manor of Aldstone, then called Aldeneston, was restored in 1281 to Nicholas de Veteriponte or Vipont: it seems to have been originally granted to this family in the reign of King John.[i]

The only daughter and heir of another Nicholas, brought the lordship of Aldstone to Walter Stapleton, who died in 1457, leaving two daughters, the elder of whom married Sir William Hilton, and afterwards Richard Musgrave. The posterity of her first husband inherited this manor, which they possessed till the reign of James I. when it was conveyed to the Radcliffes. Upon the attainder of Francis Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, it fell to the crown, and was soon afterwards settled by act of parliament on Greenwich Hospital.

The valuable lead-mines in this parish have been elsewhere spoken of. The number of workmen employed in the mines, occasions the parish to be very populous. The returns under the population act in 1811, state the number of houses at 461, occupied by 1013 families, and containing 5079 inhabitants.

The church of Aldstone was appropriated to the monastery of Hexham, to whom it had been given by the Vipont family. It had been claimed in the reign of Edward I. by that monastery, as given to them by Ivo de Veteriponte, and confirmed by King Henry III. but the claim was disallowed, and the church said to be in the crown[k]. It is probable that they soon afterwards obtained a grant or confirmation of it. After the reformation, the rectory and advowson, as having been parcel of the possessions of that monastery, were granted to Sir John Peryent and Thomas Reve, Gentleman. There appears to have been a subsequent grant to Arthur Lee and Thomas Archer; who having conveyed a third portion to Sir Thomas Hilton, the estate was for a long time thus divided. The trustees of Greenwich Hospital are now possessed of the whole of the impropriation and patronage, having purchased a third of the advowson of the present vicar, on condition and consideration that they would build him a good new vicarage-house, which condition they have performed.

The parish of Aldstone is in the diocese of Durham and deanery of Corbridge.

[i] The Quo Warranto Roll of the 20th of Edward I. states the advowson of the church to have been given to William de Veteriponte, by King John, and it is most probable the manor was given at the same time.

[k] Quo Warranto Roll, 20 Edward I.

There is a chapel of ease at Garragill, called in old records Gerardegill, at which service is performed every third Sunday.

The original endowment of the charity school at Aldstone, was the sum of 106*l.* 5*s.* which having been laid out in the purchase of land, now produces about 27*l.* per annum: nothing further is known relative to the foundation. The sum above mentioned was probably raised by a contribution of the inhabitants. The commons in this parish, and the hamlet of Garragill, (except those in Priorsdale and Gildersdale,) have been inclosed under an act of parliament, passed in 1803, by which allotments of land were given in lieu of tithes to the impropriators.

ALLHALLOWS, in the ward of Allerdale, below Derwent, lies five miles from Wigton, which is the post-office town.

The manor of Whitehall appears to have been restored in the reign of Henry IV. to Sir Henry Percy. It was afterwards the property and seat of a younger branch of the Salkelds of Corby, After the death of Henry Salkeld, the last heir male, this estate became the subject of a long suit in chancery, by which it was at length adjudged to the Charltons of Northumberland, descended from Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Salkeld, and is now the property of William John Charlton, Esq.; the mansion has been long in ruins.

The manor of Ukmanby or Upmanby, was given by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, to Ranulph de Lyndsey, from whose family it passed by marriage to the Tilliols. A moiety of this manor was sold by the representative of one of the co-heiresses of the last mentioned family to the Salkelds, the other passed to the Highmores. The Blencows purchased of the latter, and Mr. T. Denton describes the manor of Upmanby as being in 1688, the jointure of Mrs. Mary Blencow, mother of Christopher Blencow, Esq. Mr. John Thompson is the present proprietor of the Upmanby estate.

Harby, or Harby-brow, anciently called Leesgill, was for many generations the property and seat of the Highmore family. Nicholas Highmore sold it to the Blencows, who possessed it for several descents. This estate was purchased of the latter about the year 1745, by —— Steel. It is now the property of William John Charlton, Esq.

A square tower, which was part of the old mansion of the Highmores at Harby brow, still remains.

The parish of Allhallows, which was formerly a chapelry to Aspatria, and called Ukmanby, is in the diocese of Carlisle and deanery of Allerdale.

This parish has been inclosed under an act of parliament, passed in 1812, by which lands were given in lieu of tithes to the Bishop of Carlisle, as appropriator, or his lessee[1]. The bishop is patron of the curacy, which is of small value, but has been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

ARLECDEN or ARLOCHDEN, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about 6½ miles from Whitehaven. There are three cattle fairs at this place, April 24th, the first Friday in June, and September 17th. The first is the most considerable. The manor of Arlochden belongs to Sir Roger Fleming of Rydal, in the county of Westmorland, Bart. to whose ancestor it was given soon after the conquest, by William de Meschines, Lord of Egremont, together with Frisington, another manor in this parish. The latter was held under the Flemings at an early period, by a family who took their name from the place of their residence. The co-heiresses of Frisington, in the reign of Henry IV. married Sackfield, Lawson, and Atkinson. This manor was then sold, and passed by successive conveyances to the families of Leigh, Patrickson, and Williamson. It now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale, having been purchased of the Williamsons by Sir James Lowther, father of the late earl. Lands in this manor were inclosed by an act of parliament, passed in 1805. The parks (parcel of the demesne of this manor) are the joint property of Edward Wolley Copley, Esq. and John Lamplugh Raper, Esq. as heirs of the Lamplugh family. This estate was some time since in the Fletchers of Hutton, one of whose ancestors purchased it of the Patricksons.

The church of Arlochden is in the diocese of Chester, the archdeaconry of Richmond, and the deanery of Copeland. It was given to Calder abbey by the Flemings, in the year 1241, but was not long afterwards appropriated to the archdeaconry of Richmond. The Bishop of Chester is now appropriator and patron. The present lessee of the tithes is John Bradshaw, Esq. of Brookes House, near Sodbury in Gloucestershire. The benefice, which is a perpetual curacy, was augmented by Lady Gower's benefaction, in conjunction with Queen Anne's bounty (600*l.* jointly) in or about 1764, and again in 1810, with the sum of 200*l.* being part of the parliamentary grant of that year.

ARTHURET, in the ward of Eskdale, lies about 3¼ miles north of Carlisle. It includes the townships of Brackenhill, Lineside, Longtown, and Netherby.

[1] The lease, which was vested in the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. has passed with his other estates, to Wilfrid, fifth son of Thomas Wybergh, Esq. who has taken the name of Lawson.

The

The barony of Lyddal or Liddell, extending over this parish and Kirk-Andrews, was given in the reign of Henry I. by Ranulph de Meschines, to Turgent Brundey[m], or Turgis Brundas, a Fleming. In the reign of King John it was in the baronial family of Stuteville or Estoteville, whose daughter and eventually sole heiress, Joan, brought it to the baronial family of Wake. John, Lord Wake, died without issue in 1343, his only sister married Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, whose daughter Joan became the wife of Edward the Black Prince. The barony of Liddell, in consequence became vested in the crown, and appears to have continued to be crown and as parcel of the honor of Dustanburgh, (which honor was parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster,) till the year 1604, when King James granted the forest of Nichol, and the manors of Arthuret, Liddell, and Randilington, with Netherby Hall[n], &c. to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, subject to a fee farm rent of 100*l.* Francis, the succeeding earl, sold these estates to Richard Grahme or Graham, Esq. to whom, in 1629, King Charles remitted a moiety of the above mentioned rent. This Richard was master of the horse to the Duke of Buckingham, and accompanied Prince Charles into Spain: he was created a baronet in 1629. During the civil war he attached himself to the king's party, was in the battle of Edghill, and left for dead on the field; he recovered, however, from his wounds, and after the affairs of his royal master became desperate, led a retired life till his death, which happened in 1653. Richard, his grandson, the third baronet, was in 1680 created Viscount Preston of the kingdom of Scotland. He was several years ambassador at the court of France[o], and on his return was made master of the great wardrobe, and afterwards secretary of state to King James II.

Some time after the Revolution, this nobleman having been taken in a boat on the Thames as he was on the point of leaving the kingdom to join the abdicated monarch, he was tried for high treason and found guilty, but pardoned: his son and grandson succeeded to the title; the latter dying without issue in 1739, Catherine, one of the sisters of the first viscount, who had married William Lord Widdrington, became eventually possessed of the whole of the before mentioned estates, and died in 1757, having bequeathed them to the Rev. Robert Graham, second son of her uncle William Graham, dean of Carlisle, (which William was fourth son of Sir George Graham, the second baronet): the present baronet is Sir Robert Graham, resident in

[m] Called in some records Turgis de Russedale. See Inq. ad q. d. 2 Edward III.

[n] This had belonged for several generations to the ancestors of Walter Grame, who was banished by King James I. in 1606.

[o] A large collection of this nobleman's letters, chiefly written whilst he was resident at Paris, are in the possession of Sir James Graham, Bart. at Netherby.

London. The present possessor of the Arthuret estates is James, son of the Rev. Robert Graham above mentioned, who succeeded to his father's estates in 1782, and was the same year created a baronet.

Netherby, the seat of Sir James Graham, Bart., is pleasantly situated a small distance from the banks of the Eske. The greater part of it was built by the late Dr. Graham, on the site of an ancient mansion, the tower of which remains, although it does not retain its original appearance. The grounds are extensive, and have beautiful walks and rides on the banks of the Eske and Liddell. Not far from the house was the Roman station already spoken of. Leland speaks of some of the ruins of the Roman buildings as still remaining in 1539[p]. The most remarkable of the antiquities there discovered, together with others collected by the late Dr. Graham, are carefully preserved by Sir James, in a room lately fitted up for that purpose.

About two miles from Netherby, in the parish of Kirk-Andrews, on the steep banks of the Lid or Liddell, is a moated site called Liddell's Strength, with a deep double ditch, most probably the site of a castle anciently belonging to the Stotevilles, and afterwards to the Lords Wake of Liddell. This castle was taken by William King of Scotland, in the year 1174[q]; David Bruce took it by assault in 1346, and is said to have beheaded its governor, Sir Walter Selby, without allowing him time for confession[r]. Leland speaks of Liddell castle as having been at that time destroyed. Its site acquired afterwards the name of the Moat, and was occupied by a mansion, which in 1630 was the residence of Sir John Scot, and in 1657 was a seat of the Grahams. It is now the property of Sir James Graham, Bart. A tower which formed part of the old mansion, remained within the memory of man.

The manor of Breconhill or Brakenhill, in this parish, held under the manor of Arthuret, was in 1688 the property of Mr. Richard Graham, a distant relation of Lord Preston's. It now belongs to Edward Stephenson, Esq., whose relation, Rowland Stephenson, Esq., purchased it in 1752.

The present parish church of Arthuret was built in 1609. It contains some monuments of the Graham family, particularly that of Sir George Graham, Bart. 1607, (son of Sir Robert Graham, the first baronet), he married Lady Mary Johnston (daughter of James Earl of Hartfell); and that of the late Robert Graham, D.D., who died in 1782. In the churchyard is the tomb of Lieutenant William Graham, of the Moat, who died in 1657, aged 97. The advowson of the rectory, which in ancient times belonged to the

[p] Itin. vol. vii. [q] See p. ix. [r] See p. xviii.

abbot

abbot and convent of Jedburgh, in Scotland[t], has long been attached to the manor: it is in the deanery of Carlisle.

Archibald Armstrong, commonly known by the name of Archy, who was fool, or more properly jester, to King James and King Charles, is said to have been a native of this place, whither he retired after his disgrace at court, and where he died, at an advanced age, in 1672. The cause of his dismissal was the latitude of speech in which he indulged himself on occasion of the commotions in Scotland in 1638, which ensued on the attempt of introducing the English liturgy into that kingdom[u]. Mr. Garrard, Lord Strafford's correspondent, after relating the story of Archy's disgrace, adds, "There is a new fool in his place, Muckle John, but he will ne'er be so rich, for he cannot abide money[w]." This Muckle John was the last person who filled the situation of fool or jester to the British court. That Archy had made his fortune before his disgrace is confirmed by the verses annexed to the engraved portrait which is prefixed to his book of jests.

"Archee, by kings and princes graced of late,
"Jested himself into a fair estate."

The following notices respecting this well known character appear in the parish register at Arthuret:—

"Francis, the base son of Archibald Armstrong, baptized Dec. 17, 1643."
"Archibald Armstrong and Sybella Bell married June 4, 1646."
"Archibald Armstrong buried April 1, 1672."

[t] It was given in the reign of Henry I. by Turgis de Russedale, lord of the manor of Liddell. See Inq. ad q. d. 2 Edw. III.

[u] It so happened, says Rushworth, that on the 11th of the said March 1637-8, Archibald the King's fool said to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as he was going to the council-table, "*Wha's feule now?* Doth not your Grace hear the news from Strivelin about the liturgy?" with other words of reflection. This was presently complained of to the Council, which produced this ensuing order:

"At Whitehall, the 11th of March 1637,
PRESENT,
The King's most Excellent Majesty,
Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord Keeper, &c. &c.

"It is this day ordered by his Majesty, with the advice of the Board, that Archibald Armstrong, the King's fool, for certain scandalous words of a high nature spoken by him against the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, and proved to be uttered by him by two witnesses, shall have his coat pulled over his head, and be discharged of the King's service, and banished the Court: for which the Lord Chamberlain of the King's household is prayed and required to give order to be executed, and immediately the same was put in execution."

[w] Strafford Letters, vol. ii. 154.

He

He was interred in the churchyard at Arthuret; but there is no memorial of him to be found there.

The population of the parish of Arthuret has considerably increased within the last sixty years[x]: in 1750, it contained 366 houses; in 1781, 406 houses, and 2,100 inhabitants. In the enumeration of late years there has been probably some difference as to deeming tenements under the same roof separate houses; the number of inhabitants being stated at 2,418 in 1801, and 2,693 in 1811; yet the houses are stated to have been only 371 in 1801, and 364 in 1811. The principal population is at Longtown, a considerable thoroughfare[y] on the great road from Carlisle to Edinburgh. There is a market at this town on Thursdays for butcher's meat, &c. &c. The right of holding a market within the manor or barony of Liddell is of great antiquity. John Lord Wake claimed in the reign of Edward I., under a charter of 51 Hen. III.[z], the right of holding such a market on Tuesday, and a fair for eight days at the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (commonly called Holyrood day). There is now a horse-fair on the Thursday before Whitsunday, and a fair for hiring of servants on the Thursday after Whitsunday, and the Thursday after Martinmas. Cranberries are sold in the season in great quantities at Longtown market, to be sent to London and elsewhere.

The sum of 200*l.* given to the poor of Arthuret and Kirk-Andrews by Reginald Graham, Esq. in 1683, has been applied to the use of the charity schools to which Lady Widdrington, by deed in 1754, gave a rent-charge of 40*l.* per annum. This is divided among eight schools, four in the parish of Arthuret, and four in Kirk-Andrews.

The ancient parish of Eston, now no longer known, is merged in those of Arthuret and Kirk-Andrews; the last mention of it in ecclesiastical records is in 1384, when John de Morton was presented to the rectory by the bishop.

There are extensive salmon-fisheries belonging to the Netherby estate in the river Eske, which runs through the parish, and in front of Netherby-House. There is a bridge of five arches over it at Longtown. The fisheries were much damaged in the month of January 1809 by a flood which swept away the wear across the river near Netherby.

[x] In 1688 it contained only 600 inhabitants.

[y] In 1688 there were only twelve houses in Longtown, built of turf or mud. The townhall was of freestone. There was then a considerable market, being the only one, as Mr. T. Denton observes, in all that country.

[z] The grant was to John de Stuteville by Cart. 51 Hen. III.

Aspatria, in the ward of Allerdale, below Derwent, lies about nine miles from Cockermouth, which is the post-office town. It contains three townships; viz. Aspatria and Brayton; Hayton and Melay; and Outerby or Outerside, and Allerby; containing altogether, in 1811, 195 inhabited houses and 919 inhabitants.

The manor of Aspatria, as parcel of the barony of Allerdale below Derwent, was given by Ranulph de Meschines to Waldieve, son of Gospatric Earl of Dunbar, and having passed with the barony, belongs now to the Earl of Egremont.

The manor of Brayton gave name to a family, who were succeeded in its possession by a younger branch of the Salkelds. It was purchased of the coheiresses of the latter, in the early part of the last century, by Sir Wilfred Lawson, great-great-grandfather of the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., who died without issue in 1806. The title in consequence became extinct; and this estate, since the death of his widow (which happened in 1811), has passed under his will to Thomas, and on his death, in 1812, to Wilfred, younger sons of Thomas Wybergh, Esq. of Clifton Hall, in Westmorland, who married a sister of Lady Lawson's; Wilfred, who is as yet under age, has taken the name of Lawson. Brayton-house was much improved by the late baronet, by whom also the grounds were laid out, and extensive plantations made. The library, collected at a great expence, was particularly rich in works on natural history. Among the pictures are many of the best works of living English masters, particularly Northcote, and Reinagle. Until of late years Isel had been the chief residence of the Lawson family. It is now occupied by Thomas Wybergh, Esq. as guardian to his son Wilfred. The deer-park at Brayton was disparked in 1798.

The manor of Hayton was granted by Alan Lord of Allerdale to his huntsman Seliff, whose posterity took the name of De Hayton. From the Haytons this manor passed by a succession of female heirs to the families of Mulcaster, Tilliol, Colvill, and Musgrave. Nicholas Musgrave, who married the heiress of Colvill, was a younger son of Thomas Musgrave of Edenhall, and died in 1500. His descendant, Sir Edward Musgrave, was in 1638 made a baronet of Nova Scotia. Sir Richard, the fifth baronet, took the name of Hylton, pursuant to the will of his uncle, John Hylton, Esq. of Hilton Castle, and dying without issue, the title went to his brother, the late Sir William Musgrave, commissioner of the customs; after his death to his younger brother Thomas, a general in the army, who was succeeded by a distant cousin, James Musgrave, Esq. of Barnsley Park, in Gloucestershire. Sir James Musgrave died in 1814, and was succeeded by his son, now Sir James

Musgrave, Bart. The manor of Hayton did not accompany the title, but is now the property of Mrs. Jolliffe (relict of William Jolliffe, Esq. M. P. for Petersfield, who died in 1802), the younger daughter, and eventually sole heiress of Sir Richard Musgrave Bart. The ancient mansion of Hayton Castle is now occupied by the Rev. Isaac Robinson. It is said to have stood a long siege by the Parliamentarians, and to have been rebuilt by Sir Richard Musgrave, after the restoration. [a]

It appears that the Mulcaster family had in ancient times a market at Hayton on Tuesdays, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen. [b]

The manor of Outerby or Ughthredby, took its name from Ughtred, to whom it was given by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale. It was for several generations in the family of Orfeur, by whom it was conveyed to Sir Wilfred Lawson, great-great-grandfather of the late baronet.

The manor of Allerby or Alwardby, so called from Alward, the first proprietor on record, gave name to the family of Allerby, whose heiress brought this manor to the Eglesfields [c]. It was purchased of their descendant in the latter part of the 17th century, by Richard Lamplugh, Esq. of Dovenby, and is now the property of J. D. Ballantine Dykes, Esq. in right of his wife, the daughter of the late Frecheville Dykes, Esq. as representative of the Lamplughs.

In the parish church is a chapel belonging to the Hayton estate, in which are several monuments of the Musgrave family, particularly Sir Richard Musgrave, who accompanied Sir Joseph Williamson at the treaty of Ryswick, and was one of the knights of the shire (ob. 1710.) Sir Richard Musgrave Hylton; his grandson, (ob. 1755.) and the late Sir William Musgrave, for whom there is the following memorial.

"This monument was erected in memory of Sir William Musgrave, the sixth baronet of his family, and son of Sir Richard Musgrave, by Anne Hylton: the truest encomium of him will be found in the following synopsis of his well spent life. He was born at Hayton castle in this parish, 8th October 1735: after the usual time spent in scholastic education, chiefly at Houghton le Spring, in the county of Durham: he was entered of the

[a] Kimber's Baronetage. It is very likely that it was besieged in 1648, when several of the Cumberland castles were garrisoned for the king; but we find no mention of this in any of the histories. Scaleby Castle, which belonged also to Sir Edward Musgrave in 1648, was then garrisoned and taken. The account of the Musgraves, and their early possession of Scaleby, given by Kimber, on the authority, as it appears, of family tradition, is very erroneous.

[b] See Cart. 6 Edw. I.

[c] T. Denton's MS.

Middle Temple 7th April 1753, succeeded to the title of baronet on the death of his elder brother Sir Richard Musgrave, June 1755, was called to be a barrister of the law 5th May 1758, was married to Isabella, daughter of William Lord Byron, and relict of Henry Earl of Carlisle, 10th December 1759; was appointed one of the commissioners for managing the revenue of customs, 15th March 1763; was elected one of the fellows of the R. S. of London, 14th March 1775; was elected one of the fellows of the society of A. of London, 12th November 1778; was appointed one of the V. P. of the R. S. of London 1780; was elected one of the trustees of the British Museum, to which he was also a benefactor, 1783; was appointed one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts, July 1785; was appointed one of the V. P. of the S. of A. 1786; was called to be a bencher of the Middle Temple, 25th May 1789; was appointed reader of the Middle Temple 1795, and afterwards elected treasurer of the same. Having filled all the above mentioned employments with ability and integrity, he died without issue, 3d January 1800, ætatis sue 65, and is deposited in St. James's Church London."

Sir William Musgrave had made a very valuable collection of biographical tracts, which he bequeathed to the British Museum; his fine collection of engraved portraits was sold by auction.

A monument has been lately put up in memory of the late General Sir Thomas Musgrave, Baronet, who died in the month of December 1811. He left 10*l.* per annum for the purpose of keeping the chapel in repair, and the monuments of himself and his ancestors clean, the surplus to be given in some sort of food to the poor.

A monument for Sir Richard Musgrave, Baronet, who died in 1739, is fixed on the outside of the church. In the church and church-yard are memorials for Wilfred Lawson, 1710. Sir Gilfred Lawson, Baronet, 1794, and the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, Baronet, 1806. In the church yard also are memorials for the Rev. Francis Palmer, vicar, "A patron of loyalty to the martyr King Charles I. and of dutiful obedience to the church of England," who died in 1686, and Thomas Scott, "many years a favorite domestic of the great Duke of Somerset," who died in 1797, aged 90.

The church of Aspatria, which is in the diocese of Carlisle and deanery of Wigton, was given by Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to the priory of Carlisle. The advowson of the vicarage has always belonged to the Bishop of Carlisle, to whom the great tithes were appropriated till the year 1812, when under the inclosure act, allotments of land were given in lieu of them to the appropriator and to the vicar.

The total number of houses in this parish in 1811, was 195, that of inhabitants 919.

BASSENTHWAITE, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies by the side of the lake of that name, about four miles from Keswick, and about nine from Cockermouth.

The manor of Bassenthwaite was given by Alan, the second Lord of Allerdale, to his bastard brother Gospatric, whose posterity took the name of De Bassenthwaite. The last heir male of this family, was Sir Adam de Bassenthwaite, who died in the reign of Edward II. and left two daughters, co-heiresses, the elder having married two husbands, Irton and Lawson, settled her moiety of the manor upon her second husband, in whose posterity it continued till the death of the late Sir Wilfred Lawson. It is now under his will the property of Wilfred, the fifth son of Thomas Wybergh, Esq. a minor, who has taken the name of Lawson. This estate, called the manor of Low Bassenthwaite, is situated at Hawes. There was formerly a capital mansion here and a park, the seat probably of the Bassenthwaites. The other co-heiress married Martindale, whose descendant having been attainted of treason, it was granted to the Earl of Derby. In 1714 this estate, called the manor of High Bassenthwaite, passed in marriage with Lady Henrietta Stanley to John Lord Ashburnham, who the next year sold it in parcels to the several tenants. The whole is held under the Earl of Egremont, who as Lord Paramount, is proprietor of the fine lake called Bassenthwaite Water, has the sole right of navigation and the whole fishery, except three draughts, called Ewes Bridge, Stone Wall, and Elers Stile, where John Spedding, Esq. has a right of fishery, as adjudged at the assizes at Carlisle in 1772. This lake is said to be about four miles and a half in length, and at the broadest part a mile and a half in breadth. Armathwaite, at the head of the lake, was a seat of the Highmores, of whom it was purchased by the great-grandfather of John Spedding, Esq. It is now the seat of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Baronet, who purchased it in 1796, after the death of the late James Spedding, Esq.

Mire-house, now the seat of John Spedding, Esq., became his property in 1802, by the devise of Thomas Story, Esq., whose father acquired it by marriage with the heiress of Gregg. This place was formerly the demesne of the manor of High Bassenthwaite, and was purchased of the Earl of Derby by Roger Gregg, grandfather of Joseph Gregg, who possessed it in 1688 [d].

[d] T. Denton's MS.

Mr.

Mr. Spedding has made extensive plantations in the neighbourhood of Mire House, extending over great part of the adjoining mountains.

In the parish church is an ancient grave-stone of the Highmore family, and memorial for Joseph Ware, aged 90, 1788, whose first wife was a daughter of Charles Highmore, Esq. of Armathwaite. In the church-yard are memorials of the families of Story and Spedding.

The church of Bassenthwaite, which lies in the diocese of Carlisle and deanery of Wigton, was given to the Abbey of Jedworth by Waldeof, son of Gospatric, and appropriated to that monastery. The dean and chapter of Carlisle are now appropriators, and patrons of the perpetual curacy. There is a chapel of ease at Hawes, in this parish.

Beaumont, in Cumberland Ward, lies about four miles from Carlisle. The manor was anciently in the Bruns, Lords of Bowness, who were patrons also of the church: before the year 1380 it became the property of the Dacres, and has ever since been annexed to the Barony of Burgh, now belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, which, since the year 1692, has been held jointly with Kirk-Andrews upon Eden, is in the diocese and deanery of Carlisle. This small rectory was augmented by Queen Ann's bounty in 1772, aided by a benefaction of 200*l.* from the Countess Dowager Gower. This parish has a share of the interest of 50*l.* bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Pattinson, in 1785, for the purpose of educating the children of the poor of Beaumont, Kirk-Andrews, and Grinsdale.

The extensive parish of St. Bees, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, contains the townships of St. Bees, Ennerdale, Ennerdale High-end, Eskdale, and Wasdale, Hensingham, Kinneyside, Lowside Quarter, Nether Wasdale, Preston Quarter, Rottington, Sandwith, Wheddicar, and Whitehaven.

The parish takes its name from Bega, an Irish Saint, who is said to have founded a small monastery here about the year 650. This monastery having been destroyed by the Danes, was restored by William Meschines, Lord of Egremont, in the reign of Henry I. for a prior and six Benedictine monks, as a cell to St. Mary's Abbey at York. Its possessions were valued at the dissolution at 143*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* clear yearly income. King Edward VI. in 1553, granted the monastery of St. Bees, with the manor and rectory, and other estates, to Sir Thomas Chaloner, subject to a fee farm rent to the crown of that amount. In 1557 the sum of 100*l.* per annum of this rent was granted to the see of Chester. The Wybergh family succeeded Sir Thomas Chaloner in the possession of this estate. In 1663 it became the

property of Sir John Lowther, ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the present proprietor.

The parish church of St. Bees, which is four miles from Whitehaven, was the conventual church; on the south side are considerable remains of the monastic buildings. On the site of the south aisle of the choir are two mutilated effigies of knights in armour, and in the belfry memorials of the family of Patrickson, and of the Rev. Richard Jackson, 52 years schoolmaster of St. Bees.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the impropriator. The parish is in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland.

The grammar school at St. Bees was founded by Archbishop Grindall, who was a native of Hensingham in this parish, and died in 1583. The archbishop gave a sum of money for the building, and directed lands and other revenues of the yearly value of 50*l.* to be purchased, assigning the sum of 20*l.* per annum, as a salary for the master, and five marks for the usher. The founder's statutes were confirmed after his death, and the governors incorporated 27 Eliz. The purchases were not completed till the year 1604, when the governors bought of the crown certain lands, rents, &c. late parcel of the possessions of the monastery of St. Bees, and afterwards of Sir Thomas Chaloner, then of the yearly value of 28*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The present revenue of the school is 112*l.* 10*s.* (which will be increased probably 20*s.* per annum by an allotment of common) exclusive of a very good house and garden for the master, and about four or five acres of land.

Sir John Lowther, who died in 1705, gave 5*l.* per annum to the school, and a valuable library, to which Sir Joseph Williamson made considerable additions. The governors of this school, seven in number, of whom the provost of Queen's College in Oxford, and the rector of Egremont, are always two, are a body corporate, with a power of making statutes. There are foundations connected with the school of St. Bees at Queen's College in Oxford, Pembroke Hall, and Magdalen College in Cambridge.

Ennerdale is by some esteemed a separate parish or parochial chapelry, but was returned under the population act as a township of St. Bees, from which the chapel is about six miles distant. The manor, or rather a portion of it, was given by Ranulph, son of William de Meschines to the priory of St. Bees, the remainder passed in the division of the barony of Egremont to the Harringtons, and having passed by successive female heirs to the Bonvilles and Greys escheated to the crown by the attainder of the Marquis of Dorset. The whole is now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale, as lessee under

under the Crown. Castle-how, an ancient mansion on the side of the small lake called Ennerdale Water, was a seat of the Patricksons; it now belongs to the daughter of the late Mr. Senhouse, of Calder Abbey. The manor of Castle-how, which was sold in the seventeenth century by the Patricksons, is now the property of Henry Birley, Esq., of Whitehaven.

The chapel at Ennerdale is subject to the mother-church of St. Bees. There is a sheep-fair at Ennerdale on the second Tuesday in September.

Eskdale and Wasdale form an united township. The manors of Eskdale and Mitredale belong to the Earl of Egremont, as parcel of his barony of Egremont. The manors of Awsthwaite and Birker[e] belonged anciently to the Awsthwaites, by the grant of Arthur Boyvill, Lord of Millom, in or about the reign of Henry II. The heiress of Awsthwaite, in the reign of Edward III. brought this estate to Nicholas Stanley, descended from a younger branch of the Stanleys of Staffordshire and Cheshire, and the immediate ancestor of Edward Stanley, Esq. the present proprietor.

Dalegarth, the ancient seat of the Stanleys, about half a mile from Eskdale chapel, was in part pulled down by Mr. Stanley's grandfather. Eskdale chapel is eighteen miles from the mother-church. The great tithes of Eskdale, Mitredale, Wasdale, and Nether-Wasdale, belong to Mr. Stanley. There is a sheep-fair at Nether-Wasdale the first Monday in September. The manor of Wasdale is parcel of the barony of Egremont. The manor of Nether-Wasdale belongs also to the Earl of Egremont.

There are chapels at Wasdale-head and Nether-Wasdale. The former was augmented by Queen Anne's bounty by lot in 1719. Wasdale-head is at the head of an extensive lake, called Wastwater. Nether-Wasdale chapel is 10 miles, that at Wasdale-head 14 miles, distant from the mother-church.

Hensingham lies about a mile from Whitehaven. The Branthwaites held a moiety of the manor in the reign of Edward I. It passed from this family to the Whitrigs, one of whose coheiresses brought it in marriage to the Skeltons of Branthwaite: from the Skeltons it passed by sale to the Salkelds of Brayton, whose coheiresses sold to Sir Wilfred Lawson before the year 1688[f]. About the year 1748, this estate became the property of Anthony Benn, Esq. There was a dispute concerning the manor between the Lowther family and the Benns, which was determined by the late Earl of Lonsdale's purchasing Mr. Benn's right. It is now the property of the present Earl.

The chapel at Hensingham was built about the year 1790, by the contributions of Mr. Benn and other inhabitants. It was purchased of the executors of the late Mr. Benn by the present Earl of Lonsdale, and endowed

[e] In Eskdale, but in the parish of Millom.

[f] T. Denton's MS.

by

by his Lordship with a stipend of 100*l.* per annum. Archbishop Grindall was born at Hensingham, in the year 1519.

Rotington belonged anciently to a family who took their name from the manor. It passed from them by marriage to Sandes[h]; and from the latter in like manner to the Curwens. Henry Curwen, Esq. devised it to Henry Pelham, Esq. of whom it was purchased in 1762 by Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale. It is now the property of the present Earl. The manor of Wheddicar, which belonged some time to the Ponsonbys, is now also the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

WHITEHAVEN, now the most populous town in Cumberland, and the most populous in the North of England except Newcastle and York, has no parochial rights, but is still considered as one of the townships of St. Bees.

The manor of Whitehaven, called in ancient records Whyttothaven (*i. e.* White-toft-haven), which had belonged to the priory of St. Bees, was purchased in his father's life-time by Sir Christopher Lowther, second son of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmorland, who built a mansion near the town for his own residence. He was created a baronet in 1642, and died in 1644. Sir John, his son, removed his residence to the site of "the Castle," which is now the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale. Sir James, second son of Sir John, being the fourth and last baronet of this branch, died without issue in 1755[i], and was succeeded in his estates at Whitehaven by Sir James Lowther, of Lowther, Bart. who in 1784 was created Earl of Lonsdale.

[h] Descended, says Mr. T. Denton, from the ancient family of Sandes of Burgh. The daughter and heiress of Henry Sandes married a younger brother of the Curwens. MS.

[i] He was buried at Trinity Chapel, Whitehaven, where there is a monument to his memory with the following inscription: —

"Seræ posteritati consecretur memoriæ Jacobi Lowther Baronetti, viri perantiquâ majorum prosapiâ oriund. naturæ & fortunæ dotibus locupletati; qui patris præstantissimi vestigiis insistens, non tam sibi quam in publicos usus largas erogavit opes. Judicio gravi et subacto, ingenio prompto et acuto præditus, summo effecit consilio, ut oppidum hoc in quo, pauculis abhinc annis, nihil ante oculos observabantur præter magalia et humiles piscatorum casulas, quasi in splendidam urbem, florentissimam commercii sedem exsurgeret, portu tutissimo, ædificiis amœnis, perpulchro platearum ordine & magnâ hominum frequentiâ exornatum. In senatu se incorruptum & patriæ ornatissimum adhibuit; ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, libertatis legum vindex acerrimus; nec privati civis munia minus fideliter administravit, omni sané laudatione dignus propter temperantiam et primævam morum simplicitatem: pietatem erga Deum, & charitatem erga pauperes et egenos, non speciosam istam & commentitiam quæ in propatulo gaudet famam inanem aucupari, sed veram et genuinam, sejunctam scilicet et a publica luce semotam. Diem obiit supremum iv nonas Januarii Anno salutis 1755 et ætatis 81. Gulielmus Vicecomes de Lowther, cui luculenta ejus et magna hæreditus obvenit, marmor hoc poni curavit, gratissimi animi et amoris fidissimi testimonium."

By

Mutlow sculp.t Russell Ct.

# PLAN OF WHITEHAVEN.

Published Nov.r 1st 1815. by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand. London.

By a subsequent patent, in 1797, he was created Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven, with remainder to the heirs male of the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. The Earl dying without issue in 1802 was succeeded in the title of Viscount Lowther by Sir William Lowther, Bart. (eldest son of Sir William above-mentioned) to whom he bequeathed almost the whole of his princely fortune. Whitehaven passed under the will of Sir James Lowther, who died in 1755. William Viscount Lowther was in 1807 created Earl of Lonsdale. The Castle [j], his Lordship's seat at Whitehaven, where he occasionally resides, is a large quadrangular building, the greater part of which was erected by the late Earl on the site of a former mansion. There are some good pictures at the Castle, particularly Hero and Leander, by Guido; the marriage supper, by Tintoret; St. Jerome, by Salvator Rosa; game, with Antwerp in the distance, by Fitt; the money-changers by Luca Giordano; and five large and remarkably fine ones of animals, by Snyders; besides several good family portraits.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was only a small fishing village at Whitehaven, containing six houses. Its subsequent increase in population surpasses even that of Falmouth, which was indebted for its rise, and much of its progress, to the Killigrew family; but its present state of population and opulence was caused by its local advantages long after that family became extinct. Whitehaven still continues to thrive and prosper under the auspices of the noble descendants of the family to whom it owed its existence.

Sir John Lowther having conceived the project of extending the collieries, procured in the year 1666 a grant of such lands as had belonged to the monastery of St. Bees, and still continued in the Crown; and in 1678 a further grant of all lands (about 150 acres) for two miles northwards (200 yards in breadth) between high and low water mark. Sir John having thus laid the foundation of the future importance of Whitehaven, commenced his great work [k], and lived to see a small obscure village, which in 1633 had consisted only of nine thatched cottages, grown up into a thriving and populous town, which in 1693 contained 2,222 inhabitants [l]. Sir John Lowther died in 1705; his second son James succeeded to the estates, and about the year 1725 to the title, on the death of Sir Christopher, the eldest son, who

[j] This mansion, described by Mr. T. Denton in 1688 as "a stately new pile of building called the Flatt," was then made the manor-house. The former manor-house had been at the west end of the town, at the foot of the rock. Denton's MS.

[k] The pier was erected by Sir John Lowther before 1687. Mr. T. Denton describes the harbour as rendered so commodious by it, as to be capable of containing a fleet of 100 sail. MS.

[l] Mr. T. Denton's MS. describes it as only containing 1,110 inhabitants in 1688.

had been disinherited. By prosecuting with zeal his father's plans, extending the collieries still further, and improving the harbour, he caused such an influx of trade, and such an increase of population, that at his death, in 1755, the town is said to have contained about 11,000 inhabitants; the shipping at the port having increased, between that period and 1685, from 46 vessels, carrying 1,871 tons burthen, to 260 sail, of nearly 30,000 tons. We are told, that in 1785 Whitehaven contained upwards of 16,400 inhabitants[n], and that in 1778 it is supposed (though their number had not been taken at that period) that it was still greater. According to the returns made to parliament at those periods, there were, in 1801, 2,104 inhabited houses and 10,628 inhabitants; in 1811, 2,615 houses and 16,167 inhabitants, including seamen and carpenters.[o]

Acts of parliament for improving the town and harbour of Whitehaven, were passed in 1708 and 1711; another act, for making the former more effectual and repairing the roads leading to the town, passed in 1740.

The trade at Whitehaven consists chiefly in the exportation of coal, lime, freestone, alabaster, and grain; and the importation of West Indian, American, and Baltic produce; flax and linen from Ireland; and pig-iron from Wales. The trade of this place, and the coalworks, have already been spoken of more at large. There are six ship-builders' yards at Whitehaven: the vessels built at this port are in great repute. There is an extensive manufactory of sail-cloth, established in the year 1786, and some large rope-yards.

A market at Whitehaven on Thursday, and a yearly fair on the 1st of August, were granted to Sir John Lowther, Bart. by King Charles II. in 1660. There are now three weekly markets,—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for butcher's meat, fish, flour, oatmeal, and other provisions. There are two market-places; called St. George's Market and New-Market. The fair, which is now held on the 12th of August, is chiefly for Yorkshire cloths, Irish linen, and hardware. A few horses are sometimes exposed for sale.

There are four batteries for the protection of this port. They were repaired, and furnished with an additional number of guns, in consequence of the daring attempt made by the noted American pirate, Paul Jones, in the year 1778, to destroy the port and shipping, which would have proved but too successful, had not one of his men deserted and given the alarm to the inhabitants. There are now 18 guns mounted on the different batteries.[p]

[n] This must have included the seamen, carpenters, &c.

[o] These were not included in the enumeration of 1801.

[p] Three 42-pounders, eight 32-pounders, seven 18-pounders, besides eight 24-pounders unserviceable; and of dismounted guns, three 42-pounders and three 18-pounders serviceable, and four 42-pounders unserviceable.

There had been a small chapel at Whitehaven previously to the year 1687, but it being found very inadequate to the accommodation of the inhabitants, who were daily increasing in number, a subscription was then set on foot for building the present chapel of St. Nicholas on a larger scale, to which Sir John Lowther contributed 200*l.* It was not ready for consecration till the year 1693. The ecclesiastical courts for the district are held twice a year in this chapel; and the Bishop of Chester holds visitations and confirmations in it. Trinity Chapel was consecrated in the year 1715. Before its consecration it was called George Church, and afterwards generally the New Church, till the erection of St. James's Chapel in 1752. In Trinity Chapel is the monument of Sir James Lowther already mentioned; and that of James Spedding, Esq. engineer of the works at Whitehaven, who died in 1788: the latter has a head of the deceased in a medallion. These chapels are endowed with an income of 40*l.* each, arising out of the rent of pews; and they have each had a parliamentary grant of 800*l.* There are four houses (three of which are of small value) belonging to the chapel of St. Nicholas; and two belonging to Trinity Chapel. As a further augmentation of their endowment, the Earl of Lonsdale has recently given the small tithes of St. Bees, the profits of which are to be divided in equal portions between the ministers of the three chapels. Another chapel, on the hill, built by Mr. Hogarth, was intended to have been consecrated as a chapel for the Church of England, but a caveat having been entered against it by the impropriator of St. Bees, the consecration never took place, and the chapel is now occupied by the Calvinistic methodists, who have another meeting-house in Michael Street. There are two meeting-houses for the Scotch presbyterians[1]; one for each of the following sects—anabaptists, quakers, and Wesleyan methodists; and a Roman catholic chapel: the Glassites and Sandemanians also have small congregations. A school for the education of poor children in the principles of the established church, on the system recommended by Dr. Bell, was established in the year 1813. There are now about 200 boys and 150 girls in this school.

The Whitehaven Dispensary, instituted in 1783, has been conducted on an extensive scale, suited to the population of the town, and has contributed in a very great degree to alleviate the distresses of the poor. Since its institution, the total number of patients has been 125,396. Of these, 53,887 have been registered patients, whose cases have required continued attention, and of the latter 50,000 have received their cures.

[1] One for the presbyterians of the established church of Scotland, and one for the seceders or burghers.

Loweswater, though not enumerated in the return to parliament, among the townships of St. Bees, and sometimes esteemed a parish, is, properly speaking, a chapelry of St. Bees. The chapelry takes its name from the Lake so called: it is about eleven miles distant from the mother church. The manor was anciently parcel of the Barony of Egremont, a part of it as such still belongs to the Earl of Egremont; the remainder which had been given to King Henry VIII. by the Earl of Northumberland, was granted to Robinson, passed by sale to Stanley, by marriage to Herbert, and by successive sales to Patrickson and Lawson. It was sold after the death of the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, to the late Joshua Lucock Bragg, Esq., of whose trustees it has been lately purchased by John Marshall, Esq. of Water-Millock. The chapel was augmented by lot in 1723. Mrs. Mary Moorhouse built a school at Mockerton in 1782, and endowed it with the interest of 200*l.*

There is a sheep-fair at Langthwaite green, in Loweswater, on the second Friday in September.

Bewcastle, in Eskdale ward, lies nearly eleven miles from Brampton, and about twenty from Carlisle. It comprises the townships of Bailey, Belbank, Bewcastle, and Nixons, and in 1811, contained 215 houses and 1069 inhabitants. This parish, which in ancient records is written Bothcastre and Buethcastre, is supposed to have obtained that name from its ancient fortress. Bueth was Lord of the manor at the time of the Norman conquest, and is mentioned in one of the early charters of Lanercost priory.

In the reign of Henry II., the manor of Bewcastle being in the crown, was granted to Hubert de Vallibus. In the reign of Edward I., this manor was in the Swinburn family: John de Swinburn in 1278 had a grant of a market at Bothcastre on Mondays, and two fairs, one for five days at Lady-day, the other for the same time at the festival of St. Barnabas. Jacoba, heiress of the Swinburns, brought this estate in the reign of Edward III. to Sir John Strivelin. It does not appear when or how it came to the crown; King Edward IV. granted it to his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester; after this, it continued in the crown till the reign of Charles I., when it was granted to Sir Richard Graham: having since passed with the Netherby estate, it is now the property of Sir James Graham, Bart.

The castle at Bewcastle, from its situation near the borders, was an important post: Jack Musgrave, an active officer in the wars with the Scots, was the captain or governor in the reign of Henry VIII.; and in the reign of

Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Musgrave, a younger son of Sir Simon Musgrave, Knight. This Thomas Musgrave having been accused of treachery and malconduct in his office by Launcelot Carleton, challenged him to single combat[r]; the event of the combat does not appear.

Bewcastle was garrisoned with a force of 100 men in 1639, on account of the unsettled state of affairs in Scotland[s]. The garrison is said to have

[r] The curious indenture which was drawn up on this occasion, is here copied from Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland and Westmorland, vol. *i.* p. 595.

"It is agreed between Thomas Musgrave and Lancelot Carleton, for the true trial of such controversies as are betwixt them, to have it openly tried by way of combat before God and the face of the world, to try it in Canonby-holme before England and Scotland, upon Thursday in Easter week, being the 8th day of April next ensuing, A. D. 1602, betwixt nine of the clock and one of the same day; to fight on foot; to be armed with jack, steel cap, plaite sleeves, plaite breeches, plaite sockes, two *baslaerd* swords, the blades to be one yard and half a quarter in length, two Scotch daggers or dorks at their girdles; and either of them to provide armour and weapons for themselves according to this indenture. Two gentlemen to be appointed on the field to view both the parties, to see that they both be equal in arms and weapons according to this indenture; and being so viewed by the gentlemen, the gentlemen to ride to the rest of the company, and to leave them but two boys viewed by the gentlemen to be under sixteen years of age, to hold their horses. In testimony of this our agreement, we have both set our hands to this indenture, of intent all matters shall be made so plain, as there shall be no question to stick upon that day. And for that it is convenient that the world should be privy to every particular of the grounds of the quarrel, we have agreed to set it down in this indenture betwixt us, that knowing the quarrel, their eyes may be witnesses of the trial.

"The grounds of the quarrel:—

"1. Lancelot Carleton did charge Thomas Musgrave before the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, that Lancelot Carleton was told by a gentleman, one of her Majesty's sworn servants, that Thomas Musgrave had offered to deliver her Majesty's castle of Bewcastle to the Scots, and to witness the same, Lancelot Carleton had a letter under the gentleman's own hand for his discharge.

"2. He chargeth him, that whereas her Majesty doth yearly bestow a great fee upon him as captain of Bewcastle, to aid and defend her Majesty's subjects; therein Thomas Musgrave hath neglected his duty; for that her Majesty's castle of Bewcastle was by him made a den of thieves; and an harbour and receipt for murderers, felons, and all sorts of misdemeanours. The precedent was Quintin Whitehead and Runion Blackburne.

"3. He chargeth him that his office of Bewcastle is open for the Scots to ride in and through, and small resistance made by him to the contrary.

"Thomas Musgrave doth deny all this charge, and saith that he will prove that Lancelot Carleton doth falsly belye him, and will prove the same by way of combat, according to this indenture. Lancelot Carleton hath entertained the challenge, and so by God's permission, will prove it true as before, and hath set his hand to the same.

"THOMAS MUSGRAVE."
"LANCELOT CARLETON."

[s] Rushworth II. 929.

been removed to Carlisle during the ensuing civil war between King Charles and his parliament, and the castle to have been demolished [t]. The walls of the keep are now the only remains; it occupied part of the site of the Roman station near the church. [u]

The manor of Nichol-forest belonging to Sir James Graham, extends into this parish. A large tract of land in this manor, and in the parish of Bewcastle, containing about 4000 acres, was inclosed by an act of parliament, passed in 1811. An act for inclosing Highstone moor or common in this parish, passed in 1814.

The church of Bewcastle or Buethcastre was given by Robert de Buethcastre, about the year 1200, to the Prior and convent of Carlisle: the advowson of the rectory is now vested in the Dean and Chapter. The celebrated obelisk in the church-yard has been elsewhere spoken of.

There is a Presbyterian meeting-house at Bewcastle.

Bolton, anciently Bothilton, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies about six miles from Wigton, which is the post-office town. It comprises the townships of Bolton and Bolton-gate, which in 1811, contained collectively 179 houses and 975 inhabitants.

The Manor of Bolton was given by Alan Lord of Allerdale, to his bastard brother Gospatric, whose posterity took the name of Bassenthwaite; from this family it passed by marriage to Lascells. Thomas de Lascells was Lord of Bolton in the reign of Henry III.; in the reigns of Edward I. [x] and II., it was in the Moubrays, and some years afterwards in the Nevills, from whom it descended through the Percy's to the Earl of Egremont, who is the present proprietor.

Weary Hall in this Parish, which was for many generations the seat of the Porter family, is now the property and residence of Mr. George Drewry, a quaker, whose great-grandfather purchased it of the Porters in the beginning of the last century. The close, in this parish, now the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Porter, has been at least two centuries in his family, supposed to have been a younger branch of the Porters of Weary Hall. Mr. Denton speaks of Newbiggin, in Bolton, as the seat of Mr. John Relfe, Deputy Clerk of the House of Lords. The manor of Newbigging

[t] Nicolson and Burn. [u] See the account of Roman roads and stations.

[x] It was forfeited by Geoffrey de Moubray, who took part with the Scots, 28 Edw. I., and restored 31 Ed. I., to his son John, who had returned to his allegiance, and done fealty to the King. See Rot. Parl. I. 339.

which

which belonged to the prior and convent of Carlisle, is now vested in the dean and chapter. There was formerly a manor of Newland in this parish, belonging to the Mulcasters, conveyed by them to Hercla, and forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Andrew Hercla, Earl of Carlisle, in 1322.[y]

The church of Bolton is in the diocese of Carlisle, and in the deanery of Wigton. The Advowson of the Rectory was annexed to the manor till about the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it came into the possession of the Porters, to whom it belonged many years: it was afterwards in the Thomsons of Kellam in Yorkshire, The Earl of Lonsdale is the present patron.

Bootle, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, is a small market-town, 22 miles from Whitehaven, and about 288 from London. In 1811 there were 113 houses and 602 inhabitants in the parish. The market was granted in the year 1347 to John de Hudleston, to be held on Wednesday, and a fair for four days at the festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross[z]. The market is still held on Wednesday, chiefly for butchers' meat; there are now two small fairs, April 5 and September 25, for cattle and hiring servants.

At Seton, formerly called Lekelay, in this parish, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, before the year 1354. In 1357, Henry Duke of Lancaster, on account of their poverty, gave them the Hospital of St. Leonard, at Lancaster, with its revenues; this priory, nevertheless, was valued at the time of its dissolution only at 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum. It was granted in 1542 to Sir Henry Askew, whose widow possessing it by her husband's gift, bestowed it on William Penington, her younger son by her second husband; it is now the property of Mr. Wakefield of Kendall, by purchase from the late Lord Muncaster. Seton-hall, formerly the seat of Sir Henry Askew, is occupied as a farm-house; there are some remains of the priory chapel, with lancet-shaped windows.

The parish of Bootle is within the seigniory of Millom, now belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. At Bootle stood formerly an old mansion of the Copelands, an ancient family, who had an estate here, which, in the reign of Richard II. or Henry IV., was divided between three coheiresses, married to Hudleston, Penington, and Senhouse.[a]

In the parish church of Bootle is a brass plate with the effigies of Sir Hugh

[y] Rot. Parl. I. 426.
[z] Cart. 21 Ed. III. m. 17.
[a] T. Denton's MS.

Askew,

Askew, "late of the seller to Edward the VI. which S^r Hugh was made knight at Musselborough, A.D. 1547, ob. 1562." There are memorials also for Richard Hutton, "Rector doctissimus," ob. 1704; and Daniel Steel, 35 years rector, 1764.

The church is in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland; the patronage belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. The methodists have a meeting-house at Bootle. There is a charity-school at Bootle, endowed with 568*l.* 3 per cents; the sum of 200*l.* part of this endowment, was given by —— Singleton, and 50*l.* by a rector of Bootle.

Bowness, in Cumberland ward, lies on the sea-coast, on the south side of Solway Frith, about fourteen miles from Carlisle, at the western extremity of the Picts' wall; it contains the townships of Anthorn, Bowness, Drumburgh or Drumbugh, and Fingland. In 1811 the whole number of houses in the parish was 176; that of inhabitants, 907.

Bowness was at a very early period parcel of the barony of Burgh; one of the first barons gave it to Gamel le Brun, or Broyne, as the family afterwards spelt their name; the Broynes continued to possess it for several generations, having their chief seat at Drumburgh, which was one of the Roman stations on the Wall[a]. In the year 1307, Richard de Broyne had the King's licence to fortify his mansion of Drumbogh, in the Marches of Scotland; and a similar licence was granted to Thomas Dacre, Baron of Burgh, as Lord paramount. The Broynes became extinct in the male line[b] about the latter part of the fourteenth century, after which Bowness appears to have been re-united to the barony of Burgh, as it still continues, being now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. There are considerable remains of the castle at Drumburgh, which appears to have been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. by Thomas Lord Dacre[c]. John Aglionby, Esq. purchased the demesne of Drumburgh, in the year 1678, of Henry Duke of Norfolk, and repaired the castle[d], then in ruins; some years afterwards he conveyed it to Sir John Lowther, in exchange for Nunnery. The habitable part of Drumburgh Castle is now occupied as a farm-house.

Lands in the hamlet of Glosson and manor of Drumburgh were inclosed by an act of parliament passed in 1810. Whitrig, in this parish, was anciently the property of a family to whom it gave name: one of the coheiresses married Skelton.[e]

[a] See the account of Roman stations.
[b] The coheiresses married Curwen, Harrington, and Bowett.
[c] Leland.
[d] T. Denton's MS.
[e] T. Denton's MS. p. 71, 72.

The

The rectory, which is in the diocese and deanery of Carlisle, has always been appendant to the manor. Mr. Thomas Pattinson of Easton, in this parish, gave by will, in 1785, the interest of 160*l.* to a schoolmaster for teaching the children of the second poor in Drumbugh quarter, and 20*l.* per annum for fuel; the interest of 190*l.* to the masters of schools in the other quarters, and that of 20*l.* for instructing the poor children of Bowness parish in psalm-singing.

Brampton, in Eskdale ward, is a small market-town between nine and ten miles from Carlisle, and 315 from London. The market at Brampton was granted in 1252, to the Multons, then lords of Gilsland, to be held on Tuesday, together with a fair for two days at Midsummer[f]. The market, which is now held on Wednesdays, is largely supplied with corn, (which, by permission of the Earl of Carlisle, is sold toll-free,) potatoes, butter in the firkin, butchers' meat, &c. There are now four fairs, viz. the second Wednesday after Whitsuntide, the second Wednesday in September, the 15th of April, and the 23d of October; the two former are noted for the sale of young cattle and milch cows, sheep and lambs; the two latter, established of late years, are chiefly for the shew of cattle previously to their going to the great market of Penrith in the spring, and that of Newcastle in the autumn.

The parish of Brampton contains the townships of Brampton, Easeby, and Naward or Naworth Castle. The township of Brampton contained, in 1811, 265 houses and 2,043 inhabitants; the whole parish, 353 houses and 2,543 inhabitants.

The parish of Brampton is parcel of the barony of Gilsland, of which Naworth Castle is the seat. This barony was given in the reign of William the Conqueror by Ralph de Meschines to Hubert, who assumed the name of De Vallibus or Vaux; his immediate posterity were of much distinction among the baronial families of the North; Robert, his son, was sheriff of Cumberland, and defended the city of Carlisle during a long siege against William King of Scotland, but was obliged at length to surrender it for want of provisions; Robert, the grandson of this Robert, was one of the barons in arms against King John. The sole heiress of Hubert de Vaux, son of the last-mentioned Robert, brought the barony of Gilsland to Thomas de Multon, in the reign of Henry III. The grandson of this Thomas died in 1313, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, who being the King's ward, was forcibly carried away from Warwick Castle, in the year 1317, by Ralph

[f] See the Quo Warranto Roll.

Dacre,

Dacre, she being then under age and the King's ward; she was 13 years of age at the time of her father's death[g]. This Ralph Lord Dacre had a licence, in the year 1335, to castellate his mansion of Naworth[h]; his descendant, Ralph Lord Dacre of Gilsland, was slain at Towtonfield, fighting on the side of the House of Lancaster; Naworth and all his estates were seized by the victorious monarch, but restored to his son: Thomas Lord Dacre, grandson of Ralph, distinguished himself at Floddenfield. By the untimely death of George Lord Dacre (great-grandson of Thomas last mentioned), which happened in his minority in the year 1569, the great inheritance of this family was divided between his three sisters and coheiresses, and the barony of Gilsland fell to the lot of Elizabeth, who married Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk. Leonard Dacre, the next heir male of the family, (second son of William Lord Dacre, who died in 1565), being discontented at the inheritance of his family going to females, and having no hopes of success in disputing it by law with his nieces, forcibly possessed himself of the castles of Naworth and Greystock, and fortified them, having collected together a force of 3,000 borderers and others; but having been defeated by Lord Hunsdon with the garrison from Berwick, near Gelt-bridge, he fled into Scotland, and was soon afterwards attainted. Lord William Howard's marriage took place in 1577; it appears to have been late in life that he settled at Naworth Castle, which Camden, who paid his last visit to Cumberland in company with Sir Robert Cotton in 1599, speaks of in his edition of 1607, as then repairing for his residence.

Naworth Castle, which stands on the brink of a precipice, being almost inaccessible on three sides, is said to have been garrisoned by Lord William Howard with 140 men. His own suite of private apartments in the eastern tower, barricadoed with iron doors, are still to be seen with their original furniture. They consist of a bed room, oratory, and library; many books belonging to the latter have the autograph of their original possessor, written in a very fair hand. There was formerly a valuable collection of MSS. in this library[i]. The hall is 70 feet in length, 24 in width, and of proportionable

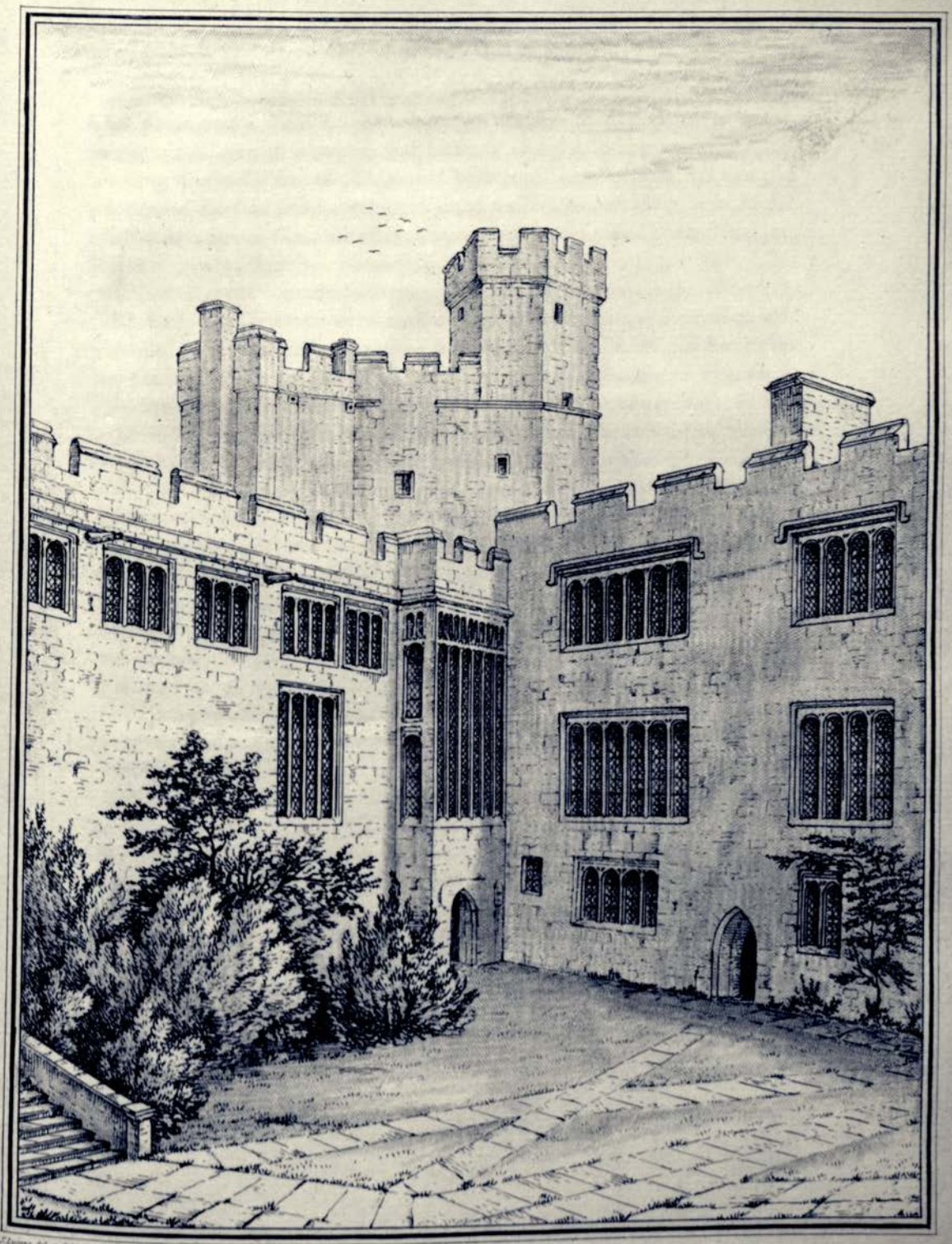
[g] It is said, in the Chronicle of Lanercost, that this Margaret was married when she was seven years of age to Robert de Clifford, who was living when she married Ralph Dacre, but that her marriage with Dacre was lawful on account of a previous contract between Thomas de Multon and William de Dacre (father of Ralph) before the marriage with Clifford.

[h] Pat. 9 Edw. III. p' 2.

[i] In the Oxford Catalogue of English MSS. vol. ii. p. 14, 15, there is a list of the MSS. sixty-four in number, consisting of chronicles, chartularies, divinity, poetry, heraldry, &c. Most of the chronicles are now in the Heralds' College.



height;



VIEW OF THE COURT OF NAWORTH CASTLE.

*Taken from the Western Angle.*

height; on the ceiling are imaginary portraits of the Kings of England, down to the Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster[k]. In the chapel window are kneeling figures of Thomas Lord Dacre, who died in 1525, and his lady, the heiress of Greystock. Opposite the pulpit are the arms and pedigree of the Howards, Dacres, &c. The dungeons of the castle still remain in their original state, consisting of four small apartments, three below and one above; in the latter is still a ring, to which criminals were chained. These no doubt were the ancient prisons of the barony, the court of which had the power of life and death: it appears on record, that beheading was the punishment of felons: there was formerly a prison at Brampton also for the barony of Gilsland.[l]

Sir Charles Howard, great grandson of Lord William, was in 1661 created Earl of Carlisle. Bishop Gibson tells us that Naworth Castle, which had been some time in a neglected state, was fitted up by Charles, the third Earl of Carlisle: this Castle is occasionally inhabited by the present Earl.

The site of the old church of Brampton, of which the chancel only remains, is a mile and a half from the town, on an eminence overlooking the river and vale of Irthing. The chapel at Brampton, in which divine service is now performed, was consecrated in 1789. The church of Brampton, which is in the diocese and deanery of Carlisle, was given to the priory of Lanercost, by Robert de Vallibus, and appropriated to that monastery. After the dissolution the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted to Sir Thomas Dacre, and are now vested in the Earl of Carlisle. The late Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, gave a dwelling house with a garden and close, to the vicar: the vicar has the tithe hay of the township of Talkin, in the adjoining parish of Hayton.

There is a meeting house at Brampton for the presbyterians, who have had a congregation here ever since the year 1672; the present meeting house was erected in 1722, by subscription.

Edward, Earl of Carlisle, who died in 1692, built an hospital at Brampton for six poor men and the same number of women, called Brethren and Sisters, to each of whom he assigned 6*l.* per annum, a gown and fuel. A salary of 12*l.* per annum was allowed for a person to officiate as minister of the chapel, and master of a school. The earl bequeathed the sum of 500*l.* to purchase lands of inheritance for the support of this hospital; the lands were not purchased, and the endowment appears to have been lost. There

[k] These were originally at Kirk-Oswald. See the account of that parish.

[l] See p. xii.

are now only eight apartments in this hospital, one of which is used as a school room; the Earl of Carlisle gives 5*l.* per annum to the schoolmaster.

The principal manufactory is that of cotton in looms, for the Carlisle manufacturers.

During the rebellion of 1715, Mr. Forster, who had a general's commission from the Pretender, having entered England from the Scottish borders, marched to Brampton, where he proclaimed James Stuart King of England. In the rebellion of 1745, Charles Stuart was with his army at Brampton for two days before he laid siege to Carlisle. [m]

Bride-Kirk, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies about two miles from Cockermouth, which is the post office town, and contains the townships of Bride-Kirk, Great-Broughton, Little-Broughton, Dovenby with Hameshill [n], Papcastle and the Goat, Ribton, and Tallantire. The total number of houses in this parish in 1811, was 333, that of inhabitants, 1552.

The manors of Bride-Kirk and Appleton, with the church of Bride-Kirk, were given by Waldeof, the first Lord of Allerdale, to Gisborne priory in Yorkshire; after the dissolution the manor was granted by King Henry VIII. to Henry Tolson. This manor has long ago been enfranchised. J. D. Ballantine Dykes, Esq. being proprietor of Bridekirk Hall, and a great part of the demesne lands, pays the fee farm rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* to the crown.

Woodhall, in this township, formerly the seat of the Tolsons, has been much improved by its present possessor John Sanderson Fisher, Esq. It stands in a beautiful situation, commanding a view of the windings of the Derwent, Cockermouth Castle, Isel Hall, and the mountains near Keswick. A handsome mansion in the village of Bride-Kirk, has lately been built by John Thompson, Esq. for his own residence.

King James, in 1605, granted the great tithes of Great and Little-Broughton, and Papcastle, late in the tenure of Thomas Lord Wharton, to Job Gillett and William Blake. The great tithes of Bride-Kirk township belong to John Sanderson Fisher, Esq. of Woodhall, those of Great and Little Broughton, to Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Baronet, those of Papcastle to J. D. B. Dykes, Esq. those of Ribton, Hameshill, and the Goat, to the Earl of Lonsdale, and those of Tallantire to William Browne, Esq.: the latter belonged to the monastery of Gisborne, and were granted by Queen Elizabeth to George Fletcher, Esq. of Tallantire.

[m] See the London Gazettes.

[n] The families of Senhouse and Hutton, had seats at Hameshill in 1687. T. Denton's MS.

The

The advowson of the vicarage, which was granted by Queen Mary to George Cotton and William Manne, passed soon afterwards to the Lamplughs of Dovenby, and is now vested in J. D. B. Dykes, Esq. The singularly curious font in Bride-Kirk church[o], has been already spoken of.

At Great-Broughton there is a Baptists meeting endowed with some land, in the township of Bothil, and there is a Quakers meeting house at Little-Broughton.

Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state in the reign of Charles II. and one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick, was a native of this place, being son of the Rev. Joseph Williamson, who was instituted to the vicarage in 1625: Sir Joseph was born in 1633. Thomas Tickell, the poet, the friend of Addison, and editor of his works, was also a native of Bride-Kirk, of which his father was vicar. He was baptized January 19th 1686-7.[p]

The manor of Broughton, including both the townships of that name, was given by Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale, in marriage with his sister, to Waldeof, son of Gilmin, whose posterity took the name of Broughton, and resided here for several generations. After this family became extinct, about the reign of Henry VI. Broughton seems to have reverted to the Earl of Northumberland as Lord of Allerdale. Henry, the sixth Earl of Northumberland, conveyed it to Sir Thomas Wharton. Charles, Duke of Somerset, purchased it of the trustees of the Duke of Wharton, and it is now vested in his representative the Earl of Egremont.

Joseph Ashley, Esq. in the year 1722, built a school house and an alms house for four poor persons at Great-Broughton, endowing the school with a close, now worth about 6*l.* per annum, and a rent charge of 8*l.* per annum. The poor of Great and Little-Broughton, and the donor's kindred, are to have the preference for the alms house, and persons of the name of Ashley to have the preference as trustees.

[o] Sir Joseph Williamson, in a letter to Richard Lamplugh, Esq. of Ribton, dated August 1678, after mentioning a present of a cover and cushion for the altar, which he had sent, adds, "As a mark of my respect for the parish (of Bridekirk) and a small tribute, I return to Almighty God, for his service in that church, where it pleased Him to have me conformated to his Sonne and faith, I have a great mind to have some very fine cover for the font there, if you would help me to contrive what sort of a one. I would have it very handsome. I am thinking of a further present to the communion table if God blesse me." (Communicated by William Browne, Esq. of Tallantire Hall.)

[p] The register of this period is imperfect, but we were favoured with the date from the registry at Carlisle.

At Little-Broughton was born in 1714, Abraham Fletcher, the son of a tobacco-pipe maker, and brought up to his father's occupation, who by dint of his own self taught application, became a mathematician of no small eminence, and at the age of thirty set up as a school master; having studied also the medical properties of herbs, he united to his new profession that of a doctor, and practised both with such reputation and profit, that when he died, in the year 1793, he had bred up a large family and was possessed of 4000*l.* He was author of a work called the Universal Measurer.

The manor of Dovenby was given by Waldeof to Dolphin, son of Alward, whose posterity acquired the name of Dovenby, and became extinct in the reign of Henry III. when the heiress married Rawle or Rolle[q]. Thomas Lucy was possessed of this manor in the reign of Edward I. it was afterwards in the Kirkbrides: the heiress of the latter, in the reign of Henry IV. married Lamplugh, in whose posterity this manor continued for several generations. It is now the property of William Browne, Esq. of Tallantire Hall, whose father purchased it together with part of the demesne, in 1777, of ——— Mason, Esq. Dovenby Hall and part of the demesne, were purchased of the representatives of the Dovenby branch of the Lamplughs by Richard Lamplugh, Esq. of Ribton Hall[r]. Dovenby Hall is now the property and seat of Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq. who married Miss Dykes, daughter of Frechville Dykes, Esq. by Mary, his wife, who was great grand-daughter in the female line[s] of Richard Lamplugh above mentioned. The grandson and namesake of this Richard, being the last of the name of Lamplugh, who possessed Dovenby Hall, died without issue in 1764.

In the year 1609 Sir Thomas Lamplugh built an hospital for four widows, and a school house, to the endowment of which his brother Richard gave the sum of 50*l.* It seems probable that the establishment was not completed till the year 1628, which date was on a stone at the west end of the hospital as the date of the foundation, together with 1609, the date of the building. Sir Thomas Lamplugh, by his deed of the year 1628, appoints the hospital to be for the perpetual residence of six poor religious people, men or women, of the parish of Bride-Kirk, and a master; who was also to be master of the free grammar school. Sir Thomas endowed it with all his tithes in the township of Redmain in Isel, and the

[q] T. Denton's MS.

[r] Nicolson and Burn.

[s] Daughter of John Brougham, Esq. of Cockermouth, by Frances his wife, daughter of John Woodhall, Esq. of Dovenby, and Frances his wife, daughter of Richard Lamplugh of Ribton, who purchased Dovenby, as above mentioned.

tithe

tithe barn. A close in Dovenby, of about five acres, was purchased in 1715, with Richard Lamplugh's benefaction. In 1668 Sir Joseph Williamson, the secretary of state, gave 5*l.* per annum to this hospital; in 1665 it was endowed with a portion of tithes in Brough, a farther portion of tithes in Redmain, and received a donation of 60*l.*; the school house was rebuilt in 1678. The tithes of Redmain were given to the pensioners of the hospital, subject to the payment of 4*l.* per annum, to the master for reading prayers; the tithes of Brough are appropriated to the master: the tithes of Redmain, in the reign of Charles I. were let at 18*l.* per annum, and are said to be worth now about 30*l.*

The Rev. Thomas Hervey, born at Dovenby in 1740, published a treatise on short hand, in which he much excelled; a treatise on the 39 articles; an explanation of the church catechism, and other tracts. He left in MS. a treatise on the theory and practice of music on mathematical principles, and a new literal translation of the Old Testament with the Hebrew characters annexed. He was curate of Under-Barrow, near Kendall, for 40 years, to the time of his death, which happened in 1806.

Papcastle, which appears to have been a Roman station, was the seat of Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale, before he removed to Cockermouth. It was afterwards successively in the Lucies, Multons, and Dacres. Being vested in the crown by the attainder of Leonard Dacre, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1595, to Lancelot Salkeld, Thomas Braithwaite, and Richard Tolson; soon afterwards this manor was the property of Sir Thomas Lamplugh, who settled it upon Agnes, his wife, daughter of the said Thomas Braithwaite for life[t]. It was sold with the manor of Dovenby, by one of the Lamplughs, and has passed with that estate to William Browne, Esq. of Tallantire Hall, the present proprietor. Thomas Knight, Esq. is building a handsome mansion for his residence, on some ground lately purchased within or adjoining to the site of the Roman station; many antiquities have been discovered in sinking the foundations. The members for the county are always elected at a place called "the Goat," annexed to the township of Papcastle.

The manor of Ribton belonged to a family of that name, descended from a younger son of Waldeof, son of Gilmin before mentioned, the Ribtons continued to be possessed of it as late as the reign of Henry VIII.: it passed afterwards by purchase to the Lamplughs. Richard Lamplugh, Esq. sold it before the middle of the last century to Sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven,

[t] She lived to the age of 100 years.

Baronet.

Baronet; it is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The hall, which was a seat of the Lamplughs, and afterwards of the Lowthers, has been some time occupied as a farm house. Near Ribton Hall is the site of an ancient chapel, said to have been dedicated to St. Lawrence, with a cemetery adjoining; it went to decay during the civil war.[u]

The manor of Tallantire or Tallentire was granted by Waldeof, son of Gospatric, to Odard, son of Liulph, whose descendants took the name of Tallantire; at a later period[w] it came by purchase to the Fletchers of Cockermouth, from which family it passed by marriage to that of Partis of Newcastle. In the year 1776 it was purchased of Henry Hopper, devisee of Fletcher Partis, Esq. by William Browne, Esq. whose son of the same name, is the present proprietor, and resides at Tallantire Hall.

The parish of St. Bride or St. Bridgett, lies about ten miles from Whitehaven, and includes the township of Calder, where there is a post office at Calder Bridge. Calder Abbey, on the banks of the river Calder, nearly a mile above the bridge, was founded for Cistertian Monks in the year 1134, by Ranulph de Meschines, the second of that name. Its revenues at the time of the dissolution were valued at 50*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.* per annum. The site, with the manor of Calder, &c. was granted in 1538, to Thomas Leigh, L.L. D. whose grandson Ferdinando sold this estate to Sir Richard Fletcher, Baronet; Barbara, daughter of Sir Richard, brought it in marriage to Mr. John Patrickson, whose son sold it to Mr. John Tiffin of Cockermouth. John Senhouse, Esq. grandson of Mr. Tiffin, became possessed of it by gift, and it is now the property and residence of Miss Mary Senhouse, his elder grand-daughter. There are considerable remains of the abbey adjoining the mansion, a modern brick edifice, pleasantly situated in the vale of the Calder, the banks of which are well skirted with wood.

Sella Park, said to have been formerly a cell belonging to Calder Abbey, where they had a deer park, was granted by the crown to the Curwen family. It was purchased of Mr. and Mrs. Curwen, by the late Mr. Stanley of Ponsonby Hall. This place is now the property of his son Edward Stanley, Esq. and in the occupation of the Rev. John Smith.

The manor of Great-Beckermot, in this parish, belongs to the Earl of Egremont, as parcel of the barony of Egremont.

The church of St. Brides, which is in the diocese of Chester, the archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland, was appropriated to Calder Abbey.

[u] T. Denton's MS. [w] About the year 1578.

The

The impropriation, which, after the dissolution, was granted to the Flemings of Rydal, passed in marriage to Crossland, and by sale to Patrickson. It is now the property of the Rev. Henry John Todd, who is patron of the curacy.

BRIGHAM, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, is an extensive parish, containing ten townships, besides those of the parochial chapelry of Lorton, viz. Brigham, Blindbothel, Buttermere, Cockermouth, Eaglesfield, Embleton, Grey-Southern, Mosser, Setmurthy, and Whinfell. The whole parish, exclusively of Lorton, contained in 1811, 1008 houses, and 4918 inhabitants.

The manors of Brigham, Grey-Southern, and Eaglesfield, were given by William de Meschines to Waldeof, son of Gospatric: the latter gave Brigham [w] to Dolphin, son of Alward, in marriage with his sister; after a few descents it was divided into moieties between the coheirs of Brigham; one moiety after remaining for some time in the family of Twinham, and afterwards in that of Hercla, was forfeited by the attainder of Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle, and given to a chantry in the church of Brigham [x]; this moiety, after the dissolution, was granted to the Fletchers of Moresby, and was sold to the tenants. The other moiety was successively in the families of Huthwaite and Swinburn; it was sold by the latter in 1699, to the Honourable Goodwin Wharton; in 1727 the trustees of the Duke of Wharton sold it to Mr. Wilfred Grisdale; after the death of his daughter, Mrs. Lucock, and her only daughter, it passed under his will to Mr. William Singleton, who died in 1767; on his death this and other estates became vested jointly in several persons under Mr. Grisdale's will, and having been divided by virtue of a commission of partition, issued out of the court of chancery, this moiety of the manor of Brigham was allotted to Joshua Lucock, Esq. and is now the property of his grandson Raisbeck Lucock Bragg, Esq. The Earl of Egremont is Lord Paramount.

In the parish church, which has the only ring of bells in the county, except the cathedral and Crosthwaite, are some monuments of the family of Langton of Cockermouth, (1777, 1790).

The church of Brigham lies in the diocese of Chester, the archdeaconry of Richmond, and the deanery of Copeland. The advowson was conveyed by Thomas de Huthwaite to Isabel, Countess of Albemarle, in the reign of

[w] Together with the manors of Dean and Clifton, these now form altogether a manor called the manor of Five-Towns, belonging to the Earl of Egremont.

[x] It appears by an Inquisition ad quod damp. (16 Edward II. 79.) that a moiety of the manor was then given by Thomas de Burgh, to a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary at Brigham.

Henry III.[y]: it was appropriated in 1439, to the collegiate church of Staindrop, in the county of Durham.

The townships of Eaglesfield and Blind-Bothel have been inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1812; and those in the townships of Brigham, Embleton, Setmurthy, and the borough and township of Cockermouth, under three several acts passed in 1813. Allotments of lands were made in lieu of tithes to the Earl of Lonsdale, who was impropriator of the whole parish, in Eaglesfield, Blind-Bothel, and Brigham, and power given to make such in Cockermouth. Lord Lonsdale is patron of the vicarage of Brigham, and of all the chapels within the parish.

The township of Buttermere is situated in a deep valley, amidst the romantic scenery which surrounds the lake of that name, about 10 miles from Cockermouth. This township, with the lake, is holden of the Earl of Egremont, as parcel of his manor of Braithwaite and Coledale. The Duke of Norfolk has an estate here, which was granted by King Edward VI. to Lord Gray and Banister, and was afterwards successively in the families of Robinson, Stanley, Lamplugh, and Spedding.

There is a chapel at Buttermere.

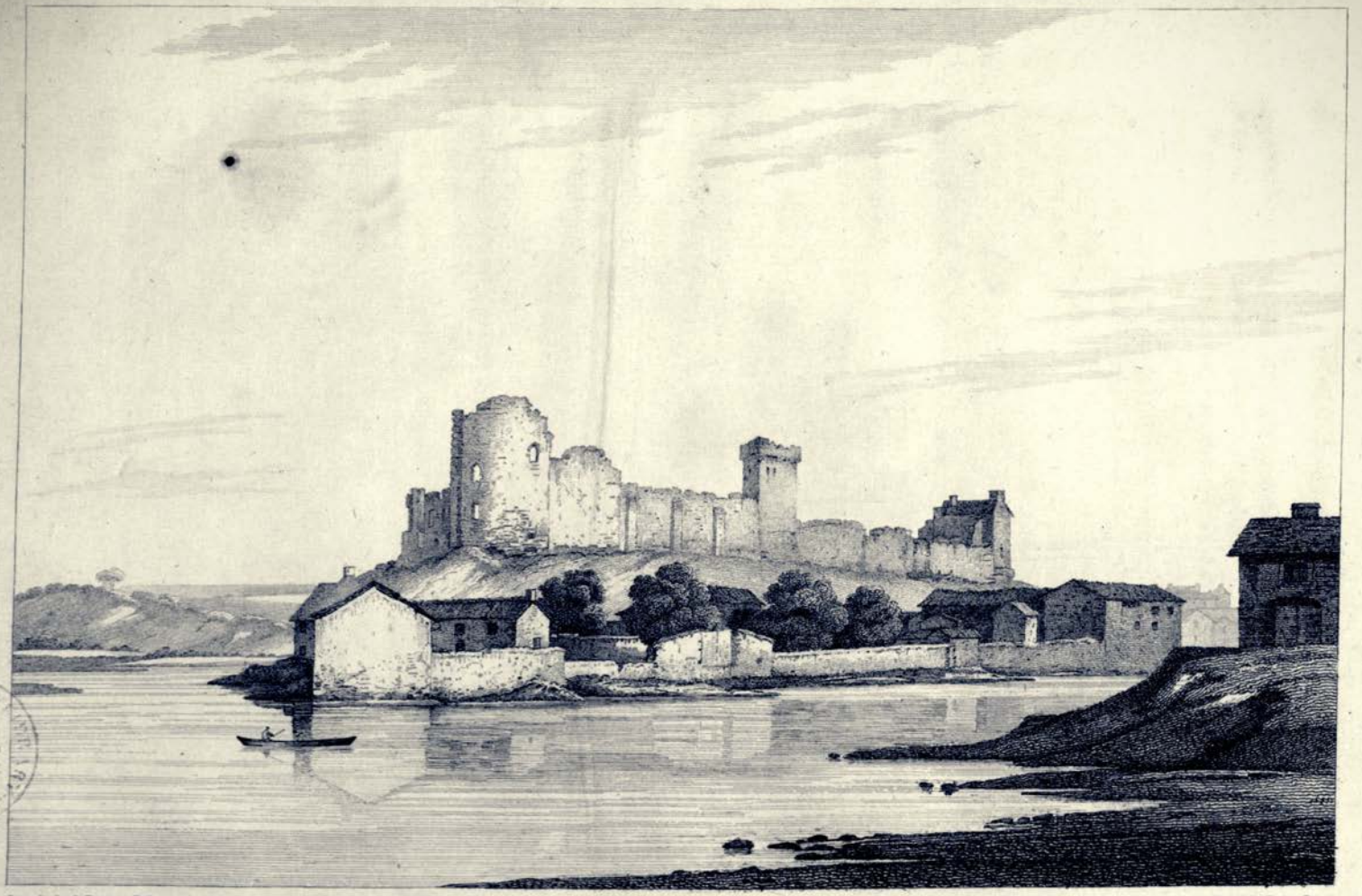
COCKERMOUTH, in the parish of Brigham, is a considerable borough and market town, about 13 miles from Whitehaven, 26½ from Carlisle, and 314 from London.

Cockermouth is the site of the barony of Allerdale, since called the barony and honor of Cockermouth. This barony was given by William de Meschines to Waldeof, son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar, whose grand-daughter brought it to William Fitz-Duncan, nephew of Malcolm, King of Scotland; one of the co-heiresses of Fitz-Duncan, who was twice married, died without issue; the two others, whose issue eventually shared this barony in moieties, married William Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and Reginald De Lucy; the heiress of Lucy married Multon, who took the name of Lucy. After the death of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, and Isabel his countess, without issue, a moiety of the castle and honor of Cockermouth fell to the crown, and having been for a while in the possession of Piers Gaveston, by the grant of Edward II. was some years afterwards, (1323)[z], granted to Anthony Lord Lucy[a], already possessed by inheritance of the

[y] See Inquisition ad quod damp. 5 Edward II. 62.

[z] Cart. 16 Edward II. 6.

[a] It was granted to him for his gallantry and good services in taking Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle, prisoner, in 1322, in the castle of Carlisle, of which he was then governor. Chron. de Lanercost.



Drawn by Joseph Farington R.A.

Etched by Letitia Byrne.

Cockermouth Castle.

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other moiety. Maud, sister and heiress of Anthony Lord Lucy, who died in 1366, settled the castle and honor of Cockermouth on Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, her second husband, and his heirs male, on condition that they should bear the arms of Lucy quarterly with their own. Elizabeth, sole heiress of Josceline, the last Earl of Northumberland, brought Cockermouth and other large estates to Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Lady Catherine, second daughter and coheiress of the duke, married Sir William Wyndham, whose son Sir Charles, was in 1749 created Earl of Egremont, and was father of George Earl of Egremont, the present possessor of the honor or barony of Cockermouth. The park, which was long ago disparked, and sold to Sir Thomas Wharton, has been since reunited to the honor.

Cockermouth Castle, the ancient baronial seat of the Lords of Allerdale, stands on a bold eminence near the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent. It is supposed to have been built soon after the conquest, but there is no part of the present building, which exhibits the architecture of so early a period. Cockermouth Castle is said to have been yielded to King Henry IV.[b] It is erroneously stated in the history of this county by Nicolson and Burn, that it was made a garrison for the King in 1648, and that it was taken and burnt by the parliamentary forces. It appears by Whitelock and Rushworth, that the castle being held by Lieut. Bird, as governor for the parliament, was besieged for some weeks by a party of Cumberland royalists, and that it was relieved by Colonel Ashton, who was sent out of Lancashire by Cromwell for that purpose. An entry in the register of burials for the chapelry, informs us that "the siege was laid against Cockermouth Castle, August 1648, and the castle was relieved the 29th of September, in which time were slain of the besiegers George Bucke, &c. &c.[c]." Robert Murrell, shot in the castle September 21, is said to have been the only person slain in the garrison. It is probable that the castle, if not dis-

[b] Hardyng's Chronicle.

[c] "1 George Buck, near the Goate Bridge.
"2 Christopher Burne, on Cocker Bridge.
"3 Anthony Johnson, of Workington, shot on Cocker Bridge.
"4 John Cape, Milner, shot in the Street near the Moot Hall.
"5 John Hartley.
"6 Henry Dalston.
"7 John Hixe.
"8 ———— Trumpeter in Mr. Tukell, lost.
"9 Miles Fisher, of Cockermouth, shot about the quenching of Mr. Fearons back-houses.
"10 Captain John Hobson, shot on Cocker Bridge."

mantled, was suffered to go to decay after the civil war; a small part of it only is now habitable. Mr. Denton says, that in 1688 the only habitable part was the gateway and the courthouse, where the Christmas sessions were held.

The ancestors of the Fletchers of Hutton, were opulent merchants at Cockermouth, and had a large mansion here, in which Mary Queen of Scots is said to have been lodged on her journey from Workington to Carlisle[c]: this house was pulled down and rebuilt by Sir Richard Fletcher, who was sheriff of the county in 1617; after a time this new structure acquired the name of "The Old Hall," and having lain in a neglected state for many years, was sold some years ago in lots by Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Baronet, and has been divided into tenements.

Both this borough and Egremont returned members to parliament in the 23d year of King Edward I. This privilege, after so long a disuse, was restored to Cockermouth in the year 1640. The right of election is in the burgage holders, who are about 280 in number[d]. The bailiff is the returning officer. The late Earl of Liverpool, before his elevation to the peerage, was some time M. P. for this borough. The Epiphany sessions are held at Cockermouth.

The market on Monday, was granted to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, in 1226[e], it is a considerable market for corn, provisions, &c. A great market or fair is held every other Wednesday[f], from the beginning of May till Michaelmas, and there are annual fairs on Whit Monday and Martinmas Monday for hiring servants

Browne Willis states the number of houses at Cockermouth only at 235 in 1714; in 1785 there were, according to Hutchinson, 663 families, and 2652 inhabitants; in 1801 there were 417 inhabited houses, 690 families, and 2865 inhabitants; in 1811, 602 houses, 709 families, and 2964 inhabitants, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

In the year 1647, 191 persons died of the plague, as appears by an entry in the parish register. The town seems to have escaped this dreadful malady in 1665.

[c] The narrative, printed in Anderson's Collections, which was corrected by Secretary Cecil, says, that Mary was conducted by the gentry of Cumberland to Cockermouth, a town of the Earl of Northumberland's. It should seem more probable, that she was lodged in the castle, but it is said that Henry Fletcher entertained her with great magnificence at his house, presenting her with robes of velvet, and that she wrote him a letter of thanks. See Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland, and the Baronetage, 1808.

[d] There were 130 burgage tenements in 1688. T. Denton's MS.

[e] Cart. 11 Henry III. part 2. m. 3.

[f] These great markets were held as long ago as the year 1688, The fairs were then Whit-Monday and Michaelmas day. T. Denton's MS.

At Cockermouth are considerable manufactories of cotton, linen, and woollen, and the tanning and currying trade is carried on to a great extent.

There was a chapel at this place before the year 1394; the present structure was built in 1711; the old tower remains. The Earl of Lonsdale is patron of the curacy.

There are meeting houses in this town, for the Presbyterians, Quakers, and Methodists. The Rev. John Fell, an eminent dissenting minister, born at Cockermouth in 1735, wrote on the Demoniacs, on Rowley's poems, on English grammar, and on the idolatry of Greece and Rome. He died in London, in the year 1797.

The free school was founded in the reign of Charles II. by Philip Lord Wharton, Sir Richard Graham, and others. The sum of 10*l.* per annum is paid to the master by Lord Lonsdale, as charged upon the great tithes, and a further sum of 10*l.* has for some years past been added as a gratuity. Over the school house is a library, founded by the associates of the late Dr. Bray, to which Dr. Keene, Bishop of Chester, was a considerable benefactor.

In the year 1760, the Rev. Thomas Leathes gave a house in Kirkgate for the residence of six poor widows or unmarried women, above 60 years of age, and left the interest of 100*l.* as an endowment, to which his daughter added 50*l.*

Within the parochial chapelry of Cockermouth, is the township of Seatmurthow or Setmurthy; here is a small chapel, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. This township is parcel of the manor of Five Towns.

The manor of Hewthwaite, or Huthwaite, in this township, gave name to its early possessors, and, having passed by marriage to the Swinburns, underwent the same alienations as a moiety of the manor of Brigham [g]. After the death of Mr. Singleton, in 1767, the manor was allotted to Judith, the wife of Thomas Bolton, and was by her and her husband conveyed to the father of John Sanderson Fisher, Esq. of Wood-Hall, the present proprietor. The hall and demesne were divided among several of the persons entitled under Mr. Grisdale's will, and are now the property of Raisbeck Lucock Bragg, Esq., John Sanderson Fisher, Esq., Wilfred Lawson, Esq. [h], and Daniel Clift,

[g] See p. 39.

[h] Sir Wilfred Lawson purchased lands, parcel of the demesne of Hewthwaite, in 1783, of Joshua Lucock, Esq.

Esq. The old mansion, built in 1581 by the Swinburns, is still standing and occupied as a farm-house.[i]

The township of Eaglesfield or Eglesfield, is said to have given name to an ancient family, of whom was Robert Eglesfield, confessor to Queen Philippa, consort of King Edward III. and founder of Queen's College in Oxford. This township is parcel of what is called the manor of Five Towns.

Embleton was given by Alice, one of the co-heiresses of William Fitz Duncan, and her husband Robert Courteney, to Orme Ireby, whose family held it for several generations. It was afterwards successively in the families of Kirkby, Tilliol, Kellom, and Brathwaite. From the latter it passed by purchase to Philip Lord Wharton, who possessed it in 1688[k]. This township, which is now deemed to be within the manor of Derwent-Fells, belongs to Lord Egremont. There is a chapel at Embleton, with a small endowment.

The township of Mosergh, Mosier, or Mosser, belonged to the Salkelds, who were lords of the manor; it has since been enfranchised. There is a chapel at Mosergh, and it appears that there was a chantry chapel there before the reformation.

The township and manor of Whinfell were, in the reign of Henry VIII. the joint property of Chr. Curwen, J. Eglesfield, and Ambrose Middleton[l]. It was afterwards in the Wharton family, and, having been sold by them to the Duke of Somerset, descended with Cockermouth to the Earl of Egremont.

The parochial chapelry of Lorton contains the townships of Lorton, Brackenthwaite, and Wythorp.

Lorton is parcel of the manor of Derwent-Fells, belonging to the Earl of Egremont. The dean and chapter of Carlisle have a small manor here, given to the church in the reign of Richard I. by Ralph de Lyndesey. The chapel of Lorton is in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The school is endowed with the interest of 100*l.* given by several persons.

The manor of Brackenthwaite belonged anciently to the Moresbys, who sold it to Multon; from the latter it descended to Lucy and Percy. Henry,

[i] Over the door is the following inscription:
"John Swynburn, Esquire: and Elizabeth, his wyfe:
"Did make cost of this work in the daies of ther lyfe."
"Ano Dom. 1581: Ano Reg. 23."

[k] T. Denton's MS.

[l] Nicolson and Burn.

Earl

Earl of Northumberland, gave it to King Henry VIII. Brackenthwaite is now considered to be parcel of the manor of Derwent-Fells.

The manor of Wythorp belonged at an early period to the Lucy family. Hugh Lowther was possessed of it in the reign of Edward II. In 1606, Sir Richard Lowther sold it to Richard Fletcher. It is now the property of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. Wythorp-hall, formerly a seat of the Lowthers, has long been a farm-house. There is a chapel at Wythorp. This was the native place of Dr. Joseph Hudson, principal of St. Mary Hall, in Oxford, a learned critic, who published editions of Velleius Paterculus, Thucydides, Dionysius Halicarnasseus, Longinus, &c. He was born in 1662, and died in 1719.

BROMFIELD or BRUMFIELD, partly in the Ward of Allerdale, below Derwent, and partly in Cumberland ward, contains six townships, Bromfield and Scales, Allonby, Blencogo, Dundraw[a], Langrigg and Mealrigg, and West-Newton. In 1811, the whole parish contained 387 houses and 1808 inhabitants, according to the returns then made to parliament.

The manor of Bromfield anciently written Brunfield, was given by Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to his physician Melbeth, whose posterity took the name of De Brunfield. Adam de Brunfield gave the manor of Brunfield to the abbey of Holme-Cultram. The abbey of St. Mary at York had also a manor belonging to their church, which was given them by Waldieve. The whole was granted by King Edward. VI. to Henry Thompson, in lieu of the hospital of Maison Dieu, in Kent. The greater part of this estate was afterwards in the Porters of Weary-hall, who enfranchised most of the lands; the manor and demesne of Bromfield, passed by successive sales to the families of Osmotherly and Barwis, and are now the property of the Reverend John Barwis, who has also the manor of Lower-Scales. The demesne of Scales was sold by the Porters to Sir John Ballantine, whose heiress brought it to Dykes. It is now the property of Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq.

Over an arch in the north wall of the parish church, is the following inscription in black letter, evidently modern, but most probably copied from one of older date:—

"Here lieth entomb'd I dare undertake
The worthy warrior, Adam of Crookdake,
Knight, 1514."

Mr. Boucher, who drew up the account of this parish for Hutchinson's History, supposes this person to have been the grandfather of Cuthbert Musgrave,

[a] Blencogo and Dundraw are in Cumberland ward.

who held the manor of Crookdake in the reign of Henry VIII.; but there is no mention of Sir Adam Musgrave, in the pedigrees of that family. There are memorials also for the families of Barwis and Thomlinson, Richard Garth, vicar, 1673; John Child, vicar; and for the father and mother of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, author of a set of loyal discourses preached in America, in which country he had preferment, and which he was obliged to leave in consequence of the Revolution: this learned divine, who was a native of Blencogo, after he returned to his native country was employed for the fourteen years preceding his death, in compiling a glossary of provincial and Archæological words, as a supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, which he left uncompleted: he contributed largely to Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, particularly to the biographical department.

The church of Bromfield, which is in the diocese of Carlisle and deanery of Wigton, was appropriated at an early period to the abbey of St. Mary, in York: the patronage of the vicarage was at the same time vested in the Bishop of Carlisle. The impropriate tithes of the greater part of the parish were granted with the manor to Thompson as before-mentioned. An act of parliament having recently passed for the inclosure of the commons of Bromfield, Scales, and Langrigg, Sir Henry Fletcher claimed to be entitled to the corn tithes of those townships, the vicar to the hay tithes. The allotments have not yet been made. The great tithes of Allonby, Mealrigg, and West-Newton, belong by purchase to the land-owners. The townships of Dundraw and Allonby have been inclosed under acts of parliament passed in 1813 and 1814. Allotments of land were given in lieu of tithes in the township of Dundraw. Before the reformation, there was a chantry of St. George at Bromfield, endowed with lands of considerable value.

A free-school was founded at Bromfield in 1612, by Richard Osmotherly, and endowed by him with 10*l.* per annum, payable by the merchant-taylors' company[o]: this has been augmented by subsequent benefactions; and the endowment is now about 40*l.* per annum, including the rent of certain lands (12*l.* per annum) the donor of which cannot be ascertained. The principal modern benefaction was that of Mr. Thomas Thomlinson, who died in 1802, having by will, bearing date 1798, bequeathed the fourth part of his residuary property amounting to the sum of 354*l.* to this school.

[o] Out of lands and tenements in the parish of St. Botolph-Aldersgate, in the city of London.

ALLONBY, five miles from Maryport and nearly twelve from Wigton, is a fishing town, and a bathing-place of considerable resort. A small market for provisions, of modern date, is held weekly, on Saturdays. This town contained in 1811, 156 houses and 655 inhabitants: the population appears to have been doubled, since the publication of Hutchinson's history. The fishery is chiefly for herrings; during the last two summers (1813 and 1814) it was particularly productive. Sometimes cod are taken in considerable quantities in the winter season.

The manor of Allonby belonged antiently to a family who took their name from this the place of their residence: from them it passed by successive female heirs, to the families of Martindale, Flimby, and Blennerhasset; by the latter it was sold to the Thomlinsons, about the beginning of the last century, and now (under the will of their uncle, John Thomlinson, Esq.) belongs to Anne and Catherine, daughters of the late Colonel Thomlinson, who are minors. A chapel at Allonby, built by the Reverend Dr. Thomlinson, (of the Blencogo family) was consecrated in 1745. The founder having given 200*l.* for that purpose, it was soon afterwards augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, and has since received a second augmentation: the patronage was vested in Dr. Thomlinson and his heirs. There is a Quakers meeting-house at Allonby. The widow of Dr. Thomlinson gave the sum of 100*l.* for the use of a school at this place: this having been laid out in the purchase of lands at Blencogo, now produces 8*l.* per annum.

The manors of Blencogo and Dundraw were given by Waldeof or Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to Odard de Logis. Blencogo being then in the crown, was granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Cholmley. Queen Elizabeth in 1589, granted this manor, described as having been lately in the tenure of Sir Richard Cholmley, to Walter Copinger and Thomas Butler of London, Gentlemen, trustees, probably, for the Barwis family, to whom it was conveyed by them[p]. The Thomlinsons purchased it about the latter end of the seventeenth century: it now belongs to the daughters of Colonel Thomlinson.

The posterity of Odard de Logis above-mentioned, assumed the name of Dundragh or Dundraw from the place of their residence. From a coheiress of the Dundraws, the manor or demesnes of Dundraw passed at an early period to the Croftons, and from them in like manner to the Briscoes. Dundraw and the two neighbouring hamlets of Wheyrig and

[p] It belonged in 1688, to Richard Barwis, Esq., of Ilekirk. Denton's MS.

Moor-

Moor-row are now the property of Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart. When this township was inclosed as before mentioned, by act of parliament, the Earl of Egremont claimed the royalties of this manor as parcel of his barony of Wigton.

The manor of Langrigg was given by Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to Dolphin, whose posterity possessed it for some descents: it was afterwards in a family who took their name from the township. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Porters were possessed of the manor, and the Osmunderleys or Osmotherleys of the demesne. It appears that the latter had then been a considerable time in possession. William Osmunderley of Langrigg was Sheriff of Cumberland in the reign of Henry IV., and in the preceding reign the same person, or a person of the same name, was one of the knights of the shire. They purchased the manor, at a subsequent period, of the Porters. The Reverend Salkeld Osmunderly, the last of this family sold the manor and demesne in 1735, to Thomas Barwis, Esq. They are now the property of the Reverend John Barwis, Rector of Niton, in the Isle of Wight. The widow of the late John Barwis, Esq. died at Langrigg hall in 1814, aged 100 [q]. The hall is at present in the occupation of Mr. Barwis's sister.

The manor of Crookdake, in this township, was at an early period, in the Lowther family, of whom it was purchased in the reign of Henry IV. by the Musgraves, a younger branch of the last mentioned family had their seat here: one of the coheiresses of Musgrave brought it to Sir John Ballantine. This family after two or three generations ended in daughters, one of whom married Lawson Dykes, the late proprietor, who in 1773, took the name of Ballantine by the King's licence: it is now the property of his son, Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq. The old mansion is occupied as a farm-house.

In Hutchinson's History of Cumberland is an account, taken from the Gentleman's Magazine [r], of a family of freeholders named Reay, said to have been, from a very early period, possessed of an estate called the Gill, in this parish, now the residence of Mr. John Reay, father of John Reay, Esq., one of the present sheriffs of London. William Reay, some time Bishop of Glasgow, and William Reay, author of a volume of sermons, still in much esteem, are said to have been of this family; and John Ray, the celebrated naturalist, who was a native of Essex, is said also to have been descended from it.

[q] Mr. Barwis died in 1800, aged 89.

[r] May, 1794.

Greenhow

Greenhow, in this township, formerly the seat of a family of that name, passed with its heiress to a younger branch of the Briscoes: it is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. William Glaister.

The manor of West-Newton, was given by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, to Odard de Wigton, whose posterity took the name of Newton. The heiress of Newton brought this estate to the Martindales, who continued to possess it for four or five generations, after which a co-heiress brought it to the Musgraves. It is now the property of Mrs. Joliffe, relict of William Joliffe, Esq. M. P., and sole heiress of Sir Richard Musgrave Hylton, Bart. The mansion belonging to this estate was castellated; nothing remains of it but the fragment of an old tower.

Burgh-upon-Sands, in Cumberland ward, lies about five miles from Carlisle: it contains five townships, Burgh-upon-Sands, Boustead-hill, Long-Burgh, Moorhouse, and West-end. The total number of houses in the parish in 1811, was 164; that of inhabitants, 668: the village of Burgh contains 83 houses and 369 inhabitants. The barony of Burgh was given by Ranulph de Meschines to Robert de Estrivers or Trivers, who married his sister. The heiress of Robert married Ranulph Engayne, whose grand-daughter Ada, brought this barony to the Morvilles. Sir Hugh Morville, Lord of Burgh, was one of the four knights who murdered Thomas a Becket. Ada, one of his coheiresses, brought Burgh to the Multons, who were also barons of Gilsland. The Dacres, by marriage, inherited both baronies; and the co-heiresses of Dacre brought them to two branches of the Howard family. Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1684, sold the Barony of Burgh to Sir John Lowther, Bart., from whom it has descended to the present noble owner, the Earl of Lonsdale. There was formerly a castle at Burgh, which is said to have been taken by William, King of Scotland, in 1174[r]: the custody of it was granted in 1253, to Stephen Longespee[s]. Leland speaks of the ruins of this castle, as still remaining in the year 1539. King Edward I. died at Burgh, on his expedition against the Scots, July 7, 1307[t]. An obelisk, commemorative of this event, was erected in 1685, by Henry Duke of Norfolk, on the marsh where this illustrious monarch is supposed to have died in camp; but it is more probable that he was lodged and died in the castle. The inscription on the west side of the obelisk, was as follows: "Memoriæ æternæ Edwardi I. Regis Angliæ

[r] See Polydore Virgil.

[s] Cart. 37 and 38 Hen. III. 13.

[t] The King left Carlisle almost in a dying state, on the 28th of June, and proceeded that day no farther than Caldecote in the parish of St. Mary. He dates from Burgh on the 5th of July. (See Cl. Rot.)

longe clarissimi; qui in belli apparatu contra Scotos occupatus, hic in Castris obiit 7 Julii A. D. 1307." That on the south side, detailed, at full length, the titles of the noble Duke by whom the monument was put up, mentioning the circumstance of his descent from King Edward I. This monument being in a ruinous state was restored in 1803, by the present Lord Lonsdale, when the following inscription was placed on it: "Omni veneratione prosequens inclytam Edwardi primi famam, optimi Angliæ Regis, columnam hanc humifusam dirutamque, hic reponendam curavit Gulielmus Vice-comes de Lowther, Anno Salutis MDCCCIII."

The tower of the parish church, which is adapted for the purposes of defence, has been already described. The church is in the diocese and deanery of Carlisle: it was given by Sir Hugh Morville to the abbey of Holme-Cultram, to which monastery, the great tithes were appropriated: they are now in severalties. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. There is a Quakers meeting house at Moorhouse.

The mansion at Moorhouse, which was some time the seat of Joseph Liddell, Esq. is now by purchase, the property of Major Richard Hodgson, and unoccupied. Mr. Liddell now resides at a newly erected mansion, called Moor-park, between Moorhouse and Thurston-field. Mr. George Henry Hewett has a good house in the village of Burgh; Mr. Mayson Hodgson, at Long-Burgh, and Mr. William Nixon, at Boustead-hill.

Most of the manufactures mentioned in Hutchinson's account of this parish, have been removed to Carlisle; that of tobacco is still carried on upon a small scale. The manufacturers at Burgh are almost wholly employed in weaving ginghams for the Carlisle houses.

There is a charity school at Burgh, to which Richard Hodgson gave the interest of 50*l.* and Mr. John Liddell the interest of 25*l.* There are schools also at Long-Burgh and Moorhouse, with no other endowment than a share of the interest of 100*l.* given by Mr. Thomas Pattinson of Easton, in 1785, to be divided among the schoolmasters of Burgh, Long-Burgh, and Moorhouse.

CALDBECK, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies about 15 miles from Penrith, and one and a half from the small market-town of Hesket-Newmarket, which is in the parish. Caldbeck contains three townships, called Highgrave-quarter, Lowgrave-quarter, and Half-cliff, or Haltcliffe quarter. The whole parish contained in 1811, 315 houses, and 1436 inhabitants.

The lords of Allerdale possessed the whole lordship of Caldbeck till Henry, the sixth Earl of Northumberland, gave it to King Henry VIII. who granted

Caldbeck Upper-town to Thomas Dalston, Esq. and Caldbeck Underfell to Thomas Lord Wharton. The latter soon afterwards became possessed of the whole. Charles, Duke of Somerset, having purchased it of the Duke of Wharton's trustees, it became re-united to the barony of Allerdale, and is now the property of the Earl of Egremont.

The manor of Hesket, in the township of Haltcliff, is a mesne manor within that of the Earl of Egremont. The heiress of William Beauly, or Bewley, Esq. whose ancestors possessed it for many generations[a], brought it in the reign of Charles I. to the Lawsons. It is now under the will of the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. the property of Wilfred, a younger son of Thomas Wybergh, Esq. who has assumed the name of Lawson. The manor house, built by Sir Wilfred Lawson, the first baronet, is a singular structure, with twelve angles, so contrived, that the shadows give the hour of the day, with a circular roof, the chimneys running up in the centre: this house is now occupied by the tenant of the farm. Within this manor is the small town of HESKET-NEWMARKET, which has a weekly market for butchers meat and other provisions, on Friday, and fairs or great markets for cattle every other Friday, from May 1, to Whitsuntide. The first Friday in May is a great fair for cattle, cloth, hats, &c.

The manors of Mossdale and Swinside, which belonged anciently to the baronial family of Dacre, and passed by female heirs, with the title, to the families of Fiennes and Lennard, were sold by the co-heiresses of Thomas, Earl of Sussex, to Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Edenhall, and by him to Edward Hasell of Dalemain, ancestor of Edward Hasell, Esq. the present proprietor.

Woodhall, in this parish, has been for many generations the property and residence of a younger branch of the Bewley family. Mr. George Bewley is the present proprietor. At Brownrigg was seated a branch of the family of Vaux, now extinct. Mr. Robert Vaux, who died in 1747, is said to have been the fourteenth in succession of that name. There are some tomb-stones in memory of this family in the church-yard.

Ralph Engayne, chief forester of Inglewood, is said to have built an hospital at Caldbeck, for the protection and accommodation of travellers, soon after the conquest, by permission of the prior of Carlisle. Gospatric, son of Orme, gave the church of Caldbeck, with its appurtenances, and the hospital, to the prior and convent. It is said, that after this they

[a] Some of the Beauly family were knights of the shire, temp. Ric. II. &c.

dissolved the hospital, and endowed the church with the lands, about the time of King John; and that these lands constituted the manor of Kirkland, which now belongs to the rectory. Bartholomew, prior of Carlisle in the reign of Henry III. gave the advowson of the rectory of Caldbeck to the Bishop of Carlisle, and it has been ever since in the patronage of that see. Caldbeck is in the diocese of Carlisle and in the deanery of Wigton. There are three quakers meeting houses in this parish.

Philip Lord Wharton, in 1692, appropriated by deed certain lands in Yorkshire, as a perpetual fund for buying yearly 1060 bibles, sixteen of which are appointed to be given to this parish. There was a fund of 103*l.* raised by subscription in 1647, as a school-stock, but the greater part of it having been lost, there remains now only 47*l.*

Camerton, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies about two miles and a half from Workington, and five from Maryport. It has two townships, Camerton and Seaton, which in 1811 contained together 183 houses, and 811 inhabitants.

The manors of Camerton and Seaton were given by Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to Orme, son of Ketel, in marriage with his sister Gunilda. The posterity of Orme took the name of Camerton, and afterwards that of Culwen or Curwen[w], and were immediate ancestors of the family of Curwen, of Workington Hall. The manor of Camerton is now the property of Ralph Cook, Esq.: the manor of Seaton belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale, having been purchased, by the late Earl, of Charles Pelham, Esq. who possessed it by bequest from the Curwen family. The Curwens at an early period resided at Seaton. Patrick de Culwen is said to have pulled down the mansion at Seaton, and to have removed to Workington about the latter end of the twelfth century. It is certain, nevertheless, that Thomas de Culwen, in 1279, procured a charter for a market at Seaton on Thursday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter, *ad vincula*[x]. There are still traces of the old mansion at Seaton; there was a mansion also at Camerton, of which the base of a tower still remains, converted into stables.

Gospatric, son of Orme, gave the church of Camerton, which is in the diocese of Carlisle and in the deanery of Wigton, to the priory of Carlisle.

[w] It appears by Nicolson and Burn's account, that these manors were some time held separately by the posterity of two brothers, one of whom took the name of Camerton, the other that of Culwen: they were afterwards united.

[x] Cart. Rot. 8 Edw. I. 41.

The

The prior and convent took all the tithes and employed a curate. The tithes are now vested in the dean and chapter, under whom the Earl of Lonsdale is lessee. The curacy, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, is in the gift of the chapter.

The chapelry of Flimby has been sometimes esteemed extra-parochial, and sometimes a separate parish. It is called a parish in the Population Abstract of 1811, when it contained 74 houses and 271 inhabitants.

The manor of Flimby, with the chapel, was given by Gospatric to the abbot and convent of Holme-Cultram. After the dissolution this estate was granted to Thomas Dalston, Esq. who, in 1547, conveyed it to John Blenerhasset, Esq. Flimby continued to be the property, and the hall the residence of that family, till the estate was sold by William Blenerhasset, Esq. in 1772, to Sir James Lowther, Bart. The royalties are now vested in the freeholders; the demesne and hall are the property of the Earl of Lonsdale; the latter is in the occupation of Mr. Robert Addison. The chapel, which is in Lord Lonsdale's patronage, has been thrice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The inhabitants, till of late years, buried their dead at the mother-church of Camerton.

Cross-Canonby, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, comprises three townships, Birkby and Canonby, Crosby, and Netherhall; and in 1811[y] the whole parish contained 774 families and 3,479 inhabitants. The village in which the church is situated has been called Little-Crossby, Crossby-Canon, Crossby-Canonby, Cross-Canonby, and sometimes Canonby only. It lies about half a mile from the sea; three miles from Maryport, which is in the parish, and is the post-office town, and nine from Workington.

The manor of Crosby, or Cross-Canonby, belonged to the Lords of Allerdale till Henry, the sixth Earl of Northumberland, gave it to King Henry VIII. It was granted by the Crown to the Highmore family; and having been alienated by them to the Porters, was, by a descendant of the latter, enfranchised and sold to the tenants.

The manor of Birkby is still parcel of the lordship of Allerdale, belonging to the Earl of Egremont. The dean and chapter of Carlisle have a manor here, given to the priory with the church by Alan, second lord of Allerdale: this is annexed to, or is now deemed to form part of, their manor of Lorton. In the parish church of Cross-Canonby are several monuments of the Sen-

[y] The number of *rated* houses only was returned in 1811.

house

house family[z]. Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, gave the church of Cross-Canonby to the prior and convent of Carlisle. The rectory now belongs to the dean and chapter, who appoint a perpetual curate. The church is in the diocese of Carlisle and deanery of Wigton.

The manor of Ellenborough or Netherhall, formerly called Alneburgh[a], was at a very early period possessed by Simon de Sheftling, in whose family it continued till the reign of Edward I. when it was purchased by the Eglesfields. In the reign of Henry VIII. a coheiress of Eglesfield brought it to John Senhouse, Esq. of Seascales, at which place the ancestors of this ancient family had been settled for several generations. A younger son of this John settled at Netherhall, now the property and residence of his immediate descendant, Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. John Senhouse, the founder of the Netherhall branch, is spoken of by Camden as having made the collection of Roman antiquities at this place. That learned writer and his friend Sir Robert Cotton, the collector of the Cottonian library, were hospitably entertained by Mr. Senhouse at Netherhall in 1599. Richard Senhouse, one of his younger sons, was made Bishop of Carlisle in 1624. There is a small deer-paddock at Netherhall.

The town of Maryport, in the district of Netherhall, has of late years become very populous. Till the year 1750 there was only one house at Ellen-foot[b], the present site of the town of Maryport. The town owed its origin to the exertions of the late Mr. Senhouse's father, who called it Maryport in compliment to his wife. Mr. Pennant, writing in 1774, says, that there were then above 100 houses at Maryport. In Nicolson and Burn's History, published in 1777, the number of families is stated at about 340; the number of families in 1811 is stated at 709; the inhabitants, exclusively of seamen[c], at 3,134[d]. It is said, that in 1777 there were between 70 and 80 sail of shipping at this port from 30 to 250 tons burden. There are now about 100, their average burden being about 135 tons. The chief trade consists in the

[z] William John Senhouse, Esq. 1727; Joseph Richard Senhouse, Esq. 1718; Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. 1738; William Senhouse, Esq. surveyor-general of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, 1800, &c.

[a] It comprises the township of Netherhall in Cross-Canonby, and Ellenborough in Dearham.

[b] It was a farm-house, built in 1718 by Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. and called Volantium, which was supposed by some to have been the name of the Roman station. This house is now the principal inn at Maryport.

[c] Stated to have been about 900.

[d] Exclusively of 100 on the south side of the Ellen.

exportation

exportation of coals to Ireland from the neighbouring collieries. Timber, flax, and iron, are imported from the Baltic. There are three ship-building yards, and every kind of trade and manufacture connected with it. There is a considerable herring-fishery, which was remarkably productive in 1813 and 1814[e]. About 20 boats are employed in it at Maryport. Cod-fish are caught in great abundance in the winter-season, and salmon-trout in the river Ellen in the summer. There is a considerable market at this place for butchers'-meat and all sorts of provisions on Friday, and a smaller market on Tuesday.

A chapel was built at Maryport in 1760, and consecrated by Bishop Lyttelton in 1763. In this chapel is the monument of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. founder of the town of Maryport, who died in 1770. In the chapel-yard are some curious inscriptions, which will be found under the head of Longevity in the General History. The chapel of Maryport has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. whose grandfather gave the sum of 200*l.* towards procuring it, is the patron. There are meeting-houses at Maryport for the presbyterians, quakers, and for the Wesleyan methodists.

CARLATTON, a depopulated parish in the ward of Eskdale, contained in 1811 only 7 houses and 35 inhabitants. The manor was held in the reign of Henry II. by Gospatric, son of Macbenk or Macbenock. King John made a temporary grant of it to Robert de Ross; King Henry III. resumed this grant, and gave it to the King of Scotland. After the revolt of John Baliol, it was held for a while by Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham. King Richard II. granted it to Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland, from whom it descended to Richard Earl of Warwick, who was slain at the battle of Barnet. King Edward IV. gave it to his brother the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. It has since been held on lease under the Crown, the Earl of Carlisle being the present lessee.

The church of Carlatton was given by Robert de Vaux to the priory of Lanercost, and appropriated to that monastery. The tithes are now held on lease under the Crown, with the manor. The church is supposed to have been dilapidated long before the Reformation. There is no institution of a vicar on record after the year 1380. There are no ruins remaining of the building, and it is only known by tradition where it stood.

[e] Herrings were sold in 1814 at Maryport at a guinea a barrel, containing about 800 fish. A single boat has frequently caught between forty and fifty barrels in one night.

The

The ancient city of CARLISLE is situated in Cumberland ward, nearly surrounded by the rivers Eden, Pettrell, and Caldew, 305 miles from London on the great western road to Glasgow, and not more than 13 from the borders of Scotland.

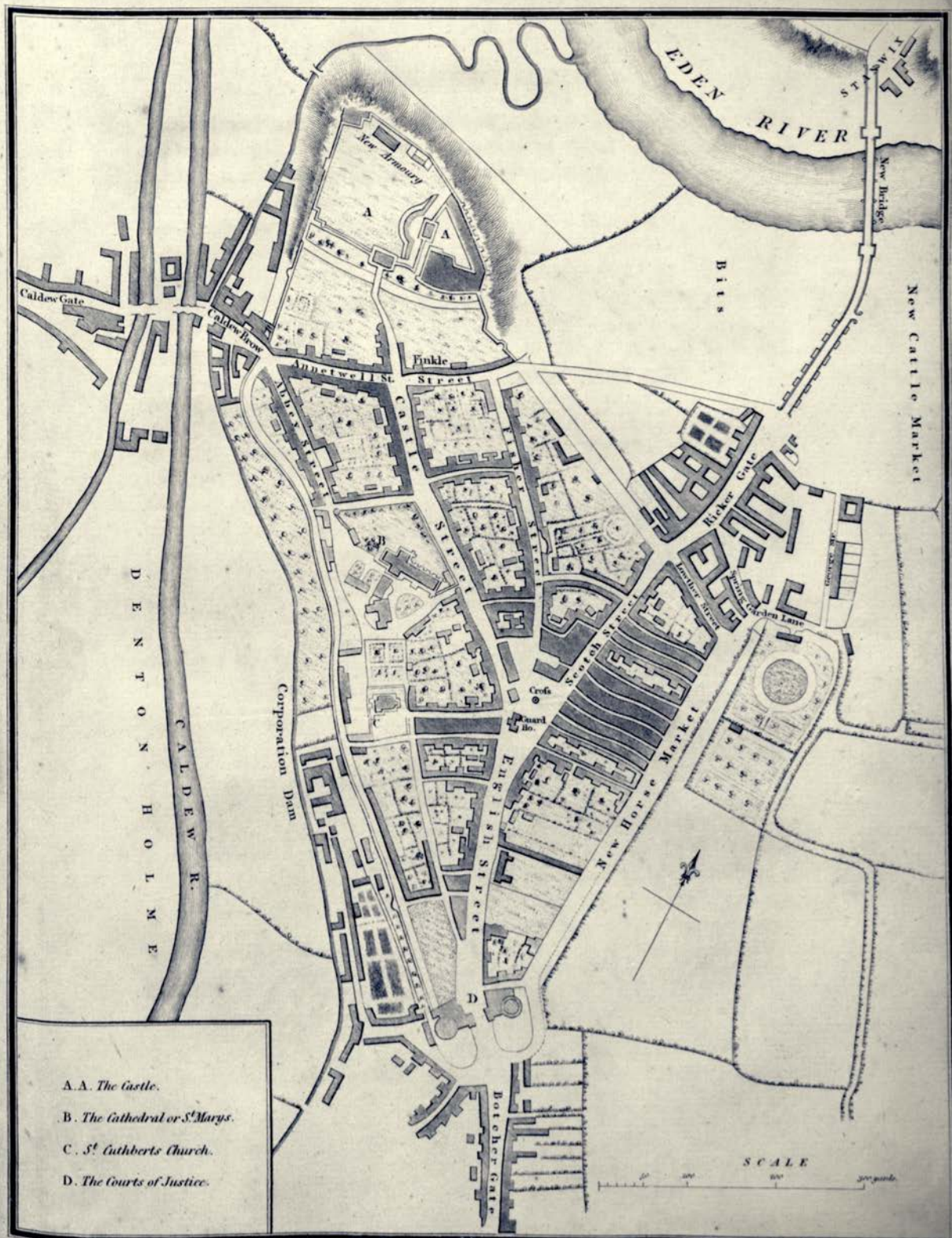
There is no doubt that this city, called by the Britons Caerleyl or Caer-leol, was the Luguvallum of the Romans mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. We are told by two of the Scottish historians[f] that Carlisle, one of the strongest of the British towns was burnt by the Scots during the absence of the Romans in the reign of the Emperor Nero. It must have been after this event, and probably in the time of Agricola, that Carlisle was fortified with walls by the Romans as a strong frontier town, against the invasions of the Picts and Scots. So durable was their structure, that notwithstanding the recorded desolation of this town by the Danes, and the many subsequent repairs of the walls after its sundry sieges, much Roman masonry remained till of late years in different parts, particularly on the east side. When St. Cuthbert was at Carlisle in 685, we are told by Bede, that the citizens took him to see the walls and a well of curious workmanship made by the Romans.[g]

It was about the year 875, that Carlisle was destroyed by the Danes; and from that time, according to all our historians, it lay desolate till after the Norman conquest[h]. None of the historians speak of any thing being done towards restoring the city before the time of William Rufus, except Matthew of Westminster, who says, that Ranulph de Meschines began it as soon as he had received the grant of Cumberland from the conqueror; and that William himself, on his return from Scotland in 1072, gave orders for fortifying Carlisle. If this account is to be credited, it seems clear that little progress was made at that time in the work; for the same author, in common with all the other historians, attributes the restoring of Carlisle and the building of the castle to William Rufus, who was at this city, and garrisoned it in 1092. That monarch sent a colony from the south of England to inhabit the city, and to cultivate the neighbouring lands. It is probable that the fortifications were some years in finishing, for it appears, that King Henry I.

[f] Fordun and Hector Boethius. The authorities in general will not be quoted in this brief historical account of Carlisle, as they will be found in the former part of the volume.

[g] Bede's Life of St. Cuthbert. This writer, who was contemporary with Cuthbert, calls the city Luguballia; other ancient writers call it Luguballia, otherwise, or now, Carleyl.

[h] Some of the Scottish writers affirm, that Gregory held an assembly of his nobles at Carlisle in 880; if this be true, Carlisle could not have been destroyed when Halfden the Dane over-ran the kingdom of Northumberland in 875, but it must have been in some subsequent invasion.




PLAN OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE.

London, Published Dec.r 1.1805, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

North West View of Carlisle

being at Carlisle in the year 1122, disbursed money for the building of the walls and castle: it is possible that they might have been then completed, although it is not improbable that both the castle and the walls were finished by David King of Scots, who, during several years possessed, and occasionally resided at this city. Fordun attributes the building of the castle, and the *heightening* of the walls to this monarch, and makes the date 1138: it is probable that he then gave orders for the latter, and for completing the buildings of the castle.

This city being a most important frontier town was frequently besieged during the wars between the English and the Scots, by which this county was particularly harrassed, in consequence of the contested claim to its dominion already spoken of. In the year 1135 Carlisle was taken possession of by David King of Scots, either by stratagem or a *coup de main:* in 1173, it was ineffectually besieged by William, King of Scotland; who returning the next year, regularly invested the city and continued the siege for several months. The garrison reduced to great straits and on the point of surrendering, was relieved by the capture of the Scottish king at Alnwick. His successor, Alexander, took the city in 1216; and as Fordun relates, afterwards the castle, which had held out during a protracted siege. Carlisle was surrendered to the English in 1217, and Walter de Grey Archbishop of York, sent to take possession of the castle. The writer of the Chronicle of Lanercost says, that the canons of Carlisle were banished by Gualo the Pope's legate, because, through fear of death, they had said mass for the Scottish king, when under sentence of excommunication.

In 1296, Carlisle was besieged for four days by the Earls of Buchan, Menteth, and other Scottish nobles; but was so bravely defended by its inhabitants, both men and women, that the siege was abandoned after three days. William Wallace, passing that way with his army, summoned Carlisle the following year, but finding the garrison prepared, did not stay to besiege it.

In 1315, Robert Brus then King of Scotland, besieged Carlisle for ten or eleven days[1]; it was bravely and successfully defended by its governor, Andrew

[1] The following particular account of this siege, translated from the Chronicle of Lanercost, in the British Museum, affords a curious specimen of the manner in which sieges of fortified towns were at that time conducted.

"A. D. 1315. Shortly afterwards also in the same year, on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, came the King of Scotland towards Carlisle, having assembled all his forces, and surrounding the city for ten days, he besieged it, treading down all the corn, and wasting the suburbs and every thing round about, and burning the whole country; and carrying off with his army

Andrew de Hercla, afterwards Earl of Carlisle, who, in 1322, having been accused of a treasonable correspondence with the Scots, was arrested on the 20th

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a very great booty of cattle from Allerdale, Copeland, and Westmorland. Moreover, on every day of the siege, they made an attack on some one of the three gates of the city, and sometimes on all three together; but not with impunity, for darts, arrows, and stones, as well then as at other times, were cast down upon them from the walls in so great abundance, that they questioned among themselves, whether the stones did not increase and multiply within the walls. But on the fifth day of the siege, they erected an engine for casting stones near the church of the Holy Trinity, where their King had placed himself, and continually threw great stones towards the Caldew gate, and at the wall, but did no injury, or but little to those within, except that they killed one man. There were, indeed, within the city, seven or eight similar engines, with other warlike instruments, called Springaldes, for throwing long darts; and slings in sticks for casting stones which greatly terrified and annoyed those who were without the city. In the meanwhile, the Scots erected a great *herefray*, in the manner of a tower, the height of which considerably exceeded that of the walls; which being observed, the carpenters of the city erected a wooden tower, which exceeded the height of the other, upon one of the towers of the wall, towards which that engine must have come, if it had approached the wall; but it never drew near to the wall, for when it was drawn upon wheels over moist and clayey ground; there it stuck by reason of its weight, nor could it be drawn any further or occasion any inconvenience.

"But the Scots applied many long ladders which they had brought with them, for the purpose of ascending the wall in the same manner in different places, and a sow for undermining the wall of the city, if they found it practicable; but neither the sow nor the ladders availed them any thing. They also made bundles of straw and grass in great abundance, to fill up the moat without the wall, on the east side, in order to pass over it dry; they also made long wooden bridges running on wheels, that being drawn forcibly and rapidly with cords, they might be carried across the ditch: but neither would the bundles, during the whole stay of the Scots there, fill up the moat, nor those bridges pass the ditch, but fell by their weight to the bottom.

"On the ninth day of the siege, when all the engines were ready, they made a general assault on all the gates of the town, and attacked valiantly throughout the whole circuit of the wall, and the citizens defended themselves as valiantly; and in the like manner, on the following day. Moreover the Scots employed a stratagem similar to that by which they took the castle of Edinburgh; they caused the greater part of their army to make an assault on the eastern part of the city, against the place of the friers minors, that they might draw thither the party within; but the Lord James Douglas, a valiant and wary soldier, with certain of the more bold and alert of the army, posted themselves on the western side, over against the place of the canons and preaching friers, where, on account of the height [of the walls] and difficulty, an attack was not apprehended, and there erected long ladders which they ascended, and they had archers in great numbers, who discharged their arrows thickly, lest any one should raise his head above the wall: but, blessed be the Lord, they found such a resistance there, that they were thrown to the ground with their ladders, and there and elsewhere about the walls, some were taken, some slayn, and others wounded. Yet no Englishman was killed during the whole siege, except one man struck with an arrow, and the one above mentioned, but a few were wounded. Thereupon, on the eleventh day, that is to say, on the feast of St. Peter ad vincula, the Scots, either

ANCIENT PLAN OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE,

From a Drawing in the British Museum

20th of September by Lord Lucy, in the castle of Carlisle, of which he was then governor[k], degraded from all his honours, and executed. This city is said to have been besieged and its suburbs burnt by the Scots in 1337, and again (Sir William Douglas being then their leader) in 1345. In 1380 an attempt was made on Carlisle, and one of its streets set on fire, by a party of borderers; and another ineffectual attack was made on it in 1385.

An army of Scots in the interest of King Henry VI. besieged this city without any other effect than burning the suburbs in 1461. In 1537 it was besieged by Nicholas Musgrave and other rebels, who were repulsed by the inhabitants. The attack on Carlisle Castle by William Scott, Lord of Buccleugh, in 1596, was not the least remarkable for its boldness and success. William Armstrong, a noted borderer, celebrated in ballads by the name of "Kinmont Willie," having been taken and carried prisoner to Carlisle on a day of truce, his release was demanded without effect. While redress was delayed, William Scott came with a party of 200 horse before break of day, made a breach in the castle, and carried off the prisoner in triumph before the garrison was prepared for defence.[l]

The garrison of Carlisle was reduced on the accession of King James in 1603. In consequence of the commotions in Scotland in 1639, a garrison of 500 Irish soldiers was placed in it. The Earl of Strafford, in a letter dated May 30, recommends that it should be increased to 1500[m]. It was reported to parliament, Oct. 20, 1641, that the garrison of Carlisle was disbanded and the soldiers sent to Ireland; the arms and ammunition were ordered to be kept and well laid up till the next spring[n]. During the civil war which so soon afterwards ensued, Carlisle being occupied by the Royalists, and the Mar-

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either because they heard of the approach of the English to raise the siege, or because they despaired of making any further progress, early in the morning returned into their own land in confusion; leaving behind them all their warlike engines above mentioned. Certain English pursuing them, took John de Moray, who in the before-mentioned battle at Strivelin, had for his share 23 English knights besides esquires, and others of lower rank, and received a great sum for their ransom: they took also with the aforesaid John, the Lord Robert Bardolf, a man certainly of the very worst disposition towards the English, and brought them both to the castle of Carlisle."

[k] Lord Lucy, who had the charge of arresting him, entered the castle with Sir Hugh Lowther, Sir Richard Denton, Sir Hugh Moriceby, and three esquires, with some servants, who waited *below, privately armed. The Earl, who was unarmed, dictating letters in the great hall, immediately surrendered himself; some of his servants cried treason;* and the porter making an *attempt to close the inner gate, was killed by Sir Richard Denton.* The Earl's retainers made no further resistance. Chron. Lanercost.

[l] Ridpath's Border History. [m] Rushworth. [n] Ibid.

quis of Montrose having retreated thither, was attacked in the month of May 1644 by the Earl of Calendar, who appears to have soon abandoned the siege[o]. In the month of July following, Sir Thomas Glenham, who was the commander-in-chief in the North, after the capture of Newcastle, threw himself with his forces into Carlisle, where, in the month of October, he was besieged by General Lesley, with a detachment of the Scottish army; he defended the place, as Lord Clarendon observes, with very remarkable circumstances of courage, industry, and patience. Their provisions having been some time exhausted, and the inhabitants having been driven to subsist on the flesh of horses, dogs, and other animals, the city was at length surrendered to General Lesley, who then lay before it with the Scottish army, on the most honourable terms, the 25th of June 1645[p]. A coinage of

[o] Vicars.

[p] Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum is a very minute journal of the siege by Isaac Tullie, who was in the town the whole time. From this journal we are enabled to give the following particulars. The besieging army consisted of 4,000 horse and foot; the garrison with the townsmen in arms, of about 700. The principal works round the town were, General Lesley's at Newtown, Lord Kirkcudbright's at Stanwix, Colonel Lawson's over the bridge to the north-east, and Colonel Cholmley's at Harraby. Lesley's head-quarters were at Dalston-hall. The walls were never assaulted during the siege. There were no sallies of any consequence; the chief warfare consisted of skirmishes between the foraging parties, and the parties who guarded the cattle, with the besiegers; and numerous gallant exploits on these occasions are recorded. The foraging parties were frequently successful in bringing in cattle till the end of April, but very insufficient to the wants of the garrison. The cattle were grazed in various places near the city—Wearyholme, Dentonholme, the Swift, &c., and this till near the end of the siege. At Christmas all the corn was taken from the citizens, and a ration distributed weekly to each family, according to their numbers. The cattle were seized also, and distributed in like manner; no more being given to the owner than any other, except the head, heart, and liver. About the end of February they began to be on short allowance — half a hoop of corn being given to a head. There were then only 2,100 bushels in the granary. Fuel grew very scarce. The blockade appears not to have been at this time very strict, for the writer of the journal mentions Sir Thomas Glenham's going a coursing to Botchardby, with several gentlemen and gentlewomen. April 3. They had only thatch for the horses, all other provisions being exhausted. May 10. A fat horse taken from the enemy sold for 10s. a quarter. May 23. Provision almost spent. May 30. News that the King was come into Westmorland. The garrison that day ate three days' provision, and repented with a cup of cold water for three days after. At this time the shillings and three shilling pieces were coined out of the citizens' plate. June 5. Hempseed, dogs, and rats were eaten. "The citizens so shrunk that they could not choose but laugh one at another to see their clothes hang on them as upon men on gibbets, for one might put one's head and fists between the doublets and shirts of many of them." June 17. Some officers and soldiers came to the common bakehouse, and took away all the horseflesh from the poor people, who were as near starving as themselves. June 22. The garrison had only half a pound of horseflesh each for four days. June 23. The townsmen petitioned Sir Thomas Glenham that the horseflesh might not be taken away, and said they were not able to endure the famine

of shillings and three shilling pieces took place towards the latter end of the siege, specimens of which are to be found in the cabinets of collectors. The shillings are rather uncommon; the three shilling pieces extremely rare.

In the year 1648, when some of the last efforts were made to restore the power of the captive monarch; Sir Philip Musgrave, a zealous royalist, about the end of April took possession of Carlisle by surprise: the beginning of July he gave it up to the Duke of Hamilton, who garrisoned it with Scots, and appointed Sir William Levingston the governor: on the first of October it was surrendered to Cromwell, pursuant to a treaty made some time before, between the Marquis of Argyle and General Munroe. A large garrison was kept up at Carlisle two or three years after this; we find mention of Major General Harrison having sent 2000 horse from the garrison in pursuit of a party of Scots, in the month of June 1651 [q]. Sir Philip Musgrave, who had been so active a royalist during the civil war, and was in consequence proscribed by the parliament, was made governor of Carlisle after the restoration.

During the rebellion of 1745, Charles Stuart having determined on the rash step of an invasion of this kingdom, entered Cumberland with the Duke of Perth, and an army of Highlanders; they laid siege to Carlisle, which was but ill defended with a garrison of militia, and two small companies of invalids, under the command of Colonel Durand, in the castle. The city was summoned on the 9th. The rebels approached in three divisions; the Duke of Perth approaching from Stanwix, the Marquis of Tullibarden towards Caldewgate, and Charles Stuart towards the English-gate. The latter had his head quarters at Blackhall and Moorhouse. The Duke of Perth was generalissimo of the army. The rebels lay before it till the eleventh, on which day they marched to Brampton, where,

famine any longer; several women met at the cross, abusing Sir Henry Stradling, the governor, who threatening to fire on them, they begged it as a mercy, when he went away with tears in his eyes, but said he could not mend their commons. The surrender was on the 25th. A curious feint was practised, to impress the besiegers with the idea, that reports of the distress of the garrison were untrue, a few days before the surrender. An officer, sent in by General Lesley, two days following, was sent back in a state of intoxication, from the contents of the only barrel of ale, which had been in the garrison for several months, and which had been brewed and preserved for some such purpose, by Dr. Burwell, the Chancellor, with the privity of the governor. A garrison of Scots was put in after the surrender, and the articles, says the writer of the journal, were strictly observed. Harl. MSS. 6798.

[q] Whitelock.

according

according to Smollet, the keys of the city were delivered to Charles Stuart, by the mayor and corporation on their knees. He returned to the siege on the 13th, and the town and castle being but ill-defended, were both surrendered on the 15th. The Pretender was immediately proclaimed King of Great Britain, and his son regent, by the corporation in their robes.

The rebels, when they marched southward, left a small garrison in Carlisle. This, when they returned on their retreat to Scotland, on the 19th of December, was augmented, and the garrison was joined by several English, attached to the Pretender's interest. The Duke of Cumberland having pursued the rebels in their retreat, appeared with his army before Carlisle on the 21st of that month, but did not erect his batteries till the 28th, having waited for the arrival of cannon from Whitehaven. The garrison surrendered on the 30th, without having been able to obtain any better terms, than that they should not be put to the sword, but reserved to be dealt with according to the King's pleasure[r]. Among the prisoners taken was the Rev. James Cappock, who had been made Bishop of Carlisle by Charles Stuart on his first entering the city.[s]

It is not only on account of the sieges it has sustained, that Carlisle is noted in history; it has been the scene of many important transactions; and the residence or occasional resort of many royal and illustrious personages. The visits of William the Conqueror, William Rufus, and Henry I. have been already mentioned. In 1137 Walter Espec and other English nobles, repaired to Carlisle to aid David Brus, King of Scotland, against Malcolm, a traitor[t]. The following year David, attended by the bishops, priors, and peers of Scotland, received Alberic, the pope's legate, at Carlisle[u]. After the disastrous battle of the Standard, in 1139, David fled to Carlisle, where he was joined by his son Henry: this city seems to have been frequently the place of his residence; here it was, that in the year 1150 Prince Henry, son of the Empress Maud, (afterwards King Henry II.) received the honour of knighthood at his hands, and an alliance was entered into between those princes and Ralph, Earl of Chester, against Stephen, David, and his son Prince Henry of Scotland, who died that year, met John, the pope's legate, here in 1152. David died at Carlisle in 1153. His succesor William, surnamed the Lion, had an interview with King Henry II. at this city in 1158, but parted without accommodating the

[r] The dates and particulars are chiefly taken from the London Gazettes.
[s] Hutchinson.
[t] Ethelred Abb. Rieval. Dec. Scrip. col. 344.
[u] See more particulars at p. vii.



differences

differences then subsisting between them, in consequence of which the Scottish King did not receive the honour of knighthood, as had been intended. In the year 1186, King Henry II. was with a great army at Carlisle; the Scottish King also, and his brother David, appear to have been there at the same time, they being then on terms of amity with Henry.

After the battle of Falkirk, in the year 1298, the brave and victorious Edward I. marched with his army to Carlisle, where a parliament is said to have been holden on the 15th of September; the same monarch was at Carlisle again with his army in the year 1300. In 1306 a general rendezvous of the army destined for the expedition against Scotland, under Prince Edward, was appointed at Carlisle. His royal father arrived at this city with his queen and court, on the 28th of August, and remained here till the 10th of September: after a short progress in Northumberland, he was at Carlisle again for a few days in October. The parliament met at Carlisle on the 20th of January following; but did not proceed to business till the 25th; the King, who had been detained by illness all the winter at Lanercost, was not himself present at it before the 28th of February, but sent his lord treasurer Walter Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, to act as his commissioners[w]. This parliament was called together for the purpose of considering the affairs of Scotland, and the exactions made upon the church by the pope's agents, and ordinances were made against these exactions, writs were issued also to bring the offenders to justice, but they were quashed at the intercession of the pope's legate, Peter D'Espagna, who attended that parliament for the purpose of settling the business of the marriage between Prince Edward and Isabel of France. The Cardinal is said to have preached in the cathedral on the subject of peace, and to have excommunicated Robert Brus[x]. The King celebrated his last birth day at Carlisle, in June, and appointed a general rendezvous of his army there on the 8th of July. He himself being in the last stage of decline, left Carlisle on the 28th of June, and with much difficulty having reached Burgh on the Sands, died there after a glorious and prosperous reign, on

[w] Rot. Parl. I. 189.

[x] "After the sermon," says Holinshed, (who quotes Trivet) "he revested himself and the other bishops, which were present, and then with candles light, and causing the bells to be roong, they accursed in terrible wise Robert Bruce, the usurper of the crown of Scotland, with his partakers." Pope Clement V. at the request of King Edward, had given a commission to the Archbishops of York and the Bishops of Carlisle, to excommunicate Robert Bruce. Prynne, Vol. III. p. 1122.

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the 7th of July. An express having been sent to Prince Edward, he arrived at Carlisle on the 11th; after having been to Burgh to perform his father's obsequies, he received the fealty and homage of the nobility and prelates in the castle at Carlisle on the 13th [1]. This prince, who did not inherit either the courage or success of his father, returned to Scotland, but after a short stay, having abandoned his father's views with respect to that kingdom, quitted the Scottish borders, and was at Carlisle again in the month of September following.

Edward Baliol, the fugitive King of Scotland, was hospitably received at Carlisle by Lord Dacre, then governor, in 1332. King Edward III. was at Carlisle with his army in 1335. In the year 1537 the Bishop of Orkney and Bishop Tonstall, met at Carlisle as Commissioners, for settling a treaty of peace between England and Scotland.

In the year 1568, the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, sought this place as an asylum from her enemies; but it proved to be the first scene of that tedious captivity which ended not but with her death. On the 15th of May, being some days after Mary's escape from Loughlevin, Lord Herries wrote by her command to Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard Lowther) then deputy of Carlisle, requiring to know whether if the Queen of Scots, his sovereign, should be compelled to take refuge in England, she might come safely to Carlisle. Mr. Lowther answered, that Lord Scrope, the Lord Warden, being then absent, he had no authority in such a case, pertaining to the state of a Queen, to assure any thing; but he would send by post to the court to know the Queen's pleasure; meantime, if any necessity should force the Queen of Scots to come to Carlisle, he would gladly meet her and receive her into his rule, and save her from all her enemies, till the Queen's pleasure should be known. On Sunday, the 16th, before the messenger from Carlisle could return with Mr. Lowther's answer, the Queen and Lord Herries embarked with about eighteen or twenty persons in a fishing boat, and arrived the same day at Workington. At first she endeavoured to conceal her rank, but certain gentlemen of the county hearing of her landing, and understanding that she was the Queen of Scots, brought her to Cockermouth. There she remained until Mr. Lowther, who was informed on the Monday night of her landing, had assembled the gentry of the county to escort her to Carlisle [2]. The Earl of Northumberland, (who was in rebellion the next year against the Queen,) on hearing from his officers of Mary's arrival at Cocker-

[1] Chron. de Lanercost.

[2] Narrative of transactions relating to the landing of Mary Queen of Scots, corrected by Secretary Cecil, printed in Anderson's Collections, quarto, 1727, 1728.

mouth hastened thither, with the intention of getting possession of her person, and followed her to Carlisle; but his attempt was frustrated by the judicious conduct of Mr. Lowther, who would not suffer him to visit the fugitive Queen with more than one attendant[a]. The Queen having been informed, on the 20th, of Mary's arrival, sent express to the Deputy, requiring him to treat her with all honour and favour, and commanded Lady Scrope, the Duke of Norfolk's sister, with other ladies and gentlewomen, speedily to repair to Carlisle, and attend upon her. Lord Scrope and Sir Francis Knolles (her lord chamberlain) were at the same time ordered to repair to Carlisle, to watch the motions of the Queen of Scots, and report of her conduct. Mr. Henry Middlemore was employed also as an agent from the Queen to confer with Mary concerning her reception, and the crimes laid to her charge.

In a letter to his royal mistress, dated the 29th of May, Sir Francis gives an account of the first interview which he and Lord Scrope, the Lord Warden, had with Mary: he describes her chagrin at not being admitted into the Queen's presence, and recommends to her Majesty's consideration whether it would not be more honourable in sight of her own subjects and of foreign princes, to suffer Mary to return to her own country, if such was her choice. In the event of its being determined to detain her, he observes, "She cannot be kept so rigorously as a prysoner with your hyghnes honor (in myn opynyon) but that w^th^ devyces of towels or toyes at hyr chamber wyndow or elsewhere in the nyght, a bodye of hyr agylyty and spyryte may escape soone beyng so near the border[b]." It having been determined to make Mary a prisoner, Sir Francis, though much against his inclination obliged to be her keeper, appears to have executed his trust with great fidelity. In a letter, dated June 15, he recommends Naworth Castle as a much safer place for her detention than Carlisle; he assures the Queen that every precaution should be taken to prevent her escape, which was possible, considering the small number of guards he had to look to every place, and that semblance of liberty which it was thought advisable to allow her. It was for the purpose of giving such a semblance, as appears by this letter, that she was allowed to attend divine service at the cathedral church. It does not appear, however, that she had much indulgence with respect to air or exercise. "Yesterday," says Sir Francis, in his letter of June 15, "hyr grace went owte at a posterne to walke on a playing-greene toward Skotland, and we with 24 halberders of

[a] This appears from a letter written by Sir Francis Knolles when on his journey to Carlisle. (Cotton MSS.)

[b] Letter of Sir F. Knolles, dated May 27. Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Caligula, C. 1. 79.

Mast[r] Read's band w[th] divers gentlemen and other servants wayted on hyr. Where aboute 20 of hyr retinue played at footeball before hyr the space of two howers very stronglye, nymbylly, and skilfullye, without any fowle playe offerd, the smalness of theyr balls occasyonyng theyr fayr playe. And before yesterdaye since our comyng she went but twyse owte of the towne, once to the lyke playe at footeball in the same place, and once roode owte a huntyng the hare, she galopyng so fast uppon everye occasyon, and hyr hool retinue beyng so well horsyd, that we uppon experyence theroff, dowtyng that uppon a sett cowrse some of hyr frendes owt of Skotland myght invade and assaulte us uppon the sodayne to reskue and take hyr from us, we mean hereafter yff any sotche rydyng pastymes be reqwyred that waye, so motche to feare the indangeryng of hyr parson by some sodayne invasyon of hyr *enemyes*, that she must hold us excused in that behalfe[c]."

In answer to inquiries from the Queen and her ministers as to Mary's character, Sir Francis observes, "This Ladie and Prynces is a notable woman, she semethe to regard no ceremonious honor beside the acknolegyng of hyr estate regalle, she shoethe a disposition to speake motche, to be bold, to be pleasant, and to be very familyare; she shoeth a great desyer to be avenged of hyr enemyes; she shoeth a rediness to expose hyrselfe to all perylls in hoope of victorie; she delytethe motche to here of hardines and valiancye, comendyng by name all approved hardyemen of hyr countrye, althoe they be hyr enemyes, and she concealeth no cowardnes[d]."

In answer to inquiries about her attendants, and where they were disposed, Sir Francis signifies, that the number of her servants was about thirty or forty, including gentlemen sewers, and waiters, carvers and cup-bearers; but that not more than three or four of these were lodged in the castle; that the Lord Claude and the Lord Skarling, and the young Mr. Maxwell, with divers other gentlemen and their servants, lay in the town at their own charge, to the number of thirty or forty more, and between her meals these lords and gentlemen did visit the Queen[e]. Lord Herries came afterwards to Carlisle. In a subsequent letter Sir Francis Knolles says, "as touchyng ye faulte that is fownd with me for not wrytyng what cumpánye this Queen hathe abowte her, of all sortes of men, women, and of the degrees of the parsons aboute hyr, what furniture she hath of anie stuffe of hyr owne for hyr parson, what horses and sotche lyke; I thought I had wrytten suffy-

[c] Letter among the Cotton MSS. Caligula, B. ix. 291. dated June 15.

[d] Letter dated June 30. in the same collection, printed by Anderson in his Collections relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scots, in 4 vols. 4to. 1727.

[e] Letter dated June 2, printed in Anderson.

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cyently in my letter of the second of this monethe," he then adds, that he had left out the Lord of Leveston among those that were in Carlisle at their own charges, and also "since the wrytynge of my sayd letter, Mistress Marye Ceaton, beyng the Lord Ceaton's daughter, ys come hether, and the Master Cookes wyffe, so that nowe here are 6 waityng women, althoe noone of reputation but Mystres Marye Ceaton, whoe is praysed by this Queen to be y^e^ fynest busker, that is to saye, the fynest dresser of a woman's heade and heare, that is to be seen in any contreye, wheroff we have seen divers experiences since hyr coming hether, and among other pretty devices yesterday and this daye, she dyd sett sotche a curled heare uppon the Queen, that was sayd to be a perwyke, that shoed very delicately, and every other day-lighte she hath a new devyce of head dressyng withowte any coste, and yet setteth forthe a woman gaylye well. As towchyng hyr graces apparell besydes divers sutes of black coulor that she hath here, accordyng to hyr desyre we have agayne sent to Edenborogh to my Lord of Murraye for divers other sutes of apparyll, and we look tomorowe for retorne of the messenger. But she semeth to esteme of none other apparyll than of hyr owne[f]."

In a letter of the 7th of July, Sir Francis says, "My Lord of Murraye hath sent by owne messenger to this Queen three coffers of apparyl, but because her grace sayth that never a gowne is sent hyr hereby but one of taffyta, and that the rest is but klookes and coverynges for saddles, and sleeves and partlets and qwyffes, and sotch lyke trynkets, therefore she hath sent to my Lord of Murraye agayne for her desyred apparyll remaynyng in Lochlevin, but she doth offer our messengers nothyng at all for their pains and charges wherfore hyr hyghnes is lyke to bere the charges thereof also."

It appears that the chamberlain and lord warden had much difficulty in bringing the Queen of Scots to consent to being removed further inland. In his letter of the 28th of June, he states that she had positively refused to remove without letters of signet under the Queen's own hand to them directed. These, he says, he announced to her that night after supper, told her that the Queen had sent her own litter and horses, and used every argument to persuade her to remove "with contentation and good wylle" "we looke not," says he, "to have hyr remove wyth very good wyll for all this." In his letter of the 14th of July, dated from Lowther, Sir Francis says, "yesterdaye we removed the Queen hither to Mr. Loders house, he beyng deputie warden to my Lord Scrope. The cawse whye we chose thys howse for hyr fyrst remove towards Bolton Castle was, for that

[f] Letter among the Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Caligula, B. ix. 289. dated June 28.

this howse is 20 mylles into the land from Carlysle, and standeth furder thereby from the reskue of the Skotts, than any other howse that we could have chosen, and we had none other choyse but a howse of Symon Musgraves, (that standethe neer to Skotland than Perithe towne) unless we shold have taken Perythe towne, the which we refused, not only becawse it standeth 4 myles neer Skotland than this house, but also bycawse there is more shyftes for escape in a towne lodgyng than there is in a gentlemans howse in the countrye. It chawnced Mr. Loder hymselfe so to come home that he mett w^th^ the Queen five myles before she came to his howse; who declared in messuage to this Queen from hyr Hyghnes, that hyr Ma^tie^ had prepared not only Bolton Castle, for hyr remove, but also 3 or 4 other howses; surely if I shold declare the difficulties that we have passed before we cowld get hyr to remove, in stede of a letter I shold wryte a storye, and that sumwhat tragicall; but this I must saye for hyr, that after she dyd see that nether hyr stowte thretenynge nor hyr exclamations, nor her lamentations cowlde dissuade us from our preparation and constant seming to have awthoritie and determynacyon to remove hyr (althoe we never sayd expressly that we had awthoritie to remove hyr *nolens volens*); then lyke a very wyse woman she sowght to understand whether yf she dyd remove she myght send some of hyr noblemen into Skotland to confer with her partie there, &c." [g]

Carlisle Castle is pleasantly situated at the north-west corner of the ancient walls of the city, on a steep bank, overlooking the Eden. The tower commands a rich and extensive prospect. This castle was probably the residence of the several royal personages, whose visits to Carlisle have been already spoken of. It was built, or rather begun to be built, as before stated, in the reign of William Rufus; in the reign of Henry III. it was in a very dilapidated state, in consequence of the damage done to it when besieged by Alexander, the Scottish King, in 1216, and which had not been repaired in the year 1256, as appears by the return to a commission of inquiry, directed to Sir Thomas de Lascelles and others [h]. In this return the queen's chamber, Maunsell's turrett, the turrett of William de Ireby, the chapel, great hall, kitchen, and other offices, are represented as in a state of great decay. Having been in the mean time the object of frequent attack, when an estimate of its repairs was made in the year 1344, the expence of repairing the stone work was stated at 200*l.*; the wood work in the great tower, the great hall, and other buildings, at 100 marks; the

[g] Letter among the Cotton MSS. Caligula, C. 1. 123.

[h] In the Record Office in the Tower, 40 Hen. III.

repairs

repairs of the stone work of the walls, turrets, kernels, and gates, was estimated at 200*l.* the wood work at 100*l.*[1] In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the castle appears to have been in a very ruinous condition. It is stated in a survey, made in consequence of a commission of inquiry in 1563, that the dungeon tower, (which should be the principal defence of the castle) was in a state of great decay; and although the walls were twelve feet thick, was in daily danger of falling; that there was a breach in the outer ward (made by a fall of the wall in 1557) sixty-nine feet and a half in length, which wall had been nine feet thick and eighteen in height; the captain's tower also, and the gates, were much decayed. The great chamber and hall are spoken of in this survey. Upon this report the castle was ordered to be put in a state of repair. It appears that it was of sufficient strength in the middle of the following century to stand a siege of several months.

Among the governors of Carlisle in the reigns of Henry III. and the three Edwards, we find John Baliol and Robert Bruce, the younger, both afterwards Kings of Scotland, William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, Peter de Gaveston, the favourite of King Edward II. Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle, and John Halton and John Kirkby, successively Bishops of Carlisle[k]. A small garrison is still kept in the castle; the present governor is Major General R. Burne.

The castle is the site of the ancient royal manor of the socage of Carlisle, partly within the city, and extending over 500 acres of land in its immediate vicinity. This manor was demised by Queen Elizabeth, at the beginning of her reign, to Henry Lord Scrope, Lord Warden of the Marches; and after his death to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. The lease was subsequently vested for several generations in the noble family of Howard, Earl of Carlisle, but the Duke of Portland having succeeded in his claim to this manor under King William's grant, as parcel of the forest of Inglewood, it was included in the late Duke of Devonshire's purchase in 1787, and is now the property of the present duke. During the interregnum the inheritance of this manor was sold to Mr. Craister of Carlisle, but of course it was resumed by the crown at the restoration.

Capgrave says, that St. Cuthbert founded a nunnery at Carlisle, and placed an abbess in it, when he visited that city; but this is erroneous,

[1] Inq. ad q. d. 18 Edw. III.

[k] Whilst Bishop Kirkby was governor of Carlisle, an affray happened between his garrison and the citizens, in which several of the latter were killed and wounded. In consequence of this, the bishop, in consideration of his good services, procured a pardon for himself and his men for all manslaughters, felonies, and other offences committed during that affray. Pat. Rot. 20 Edw. III. m. 7.

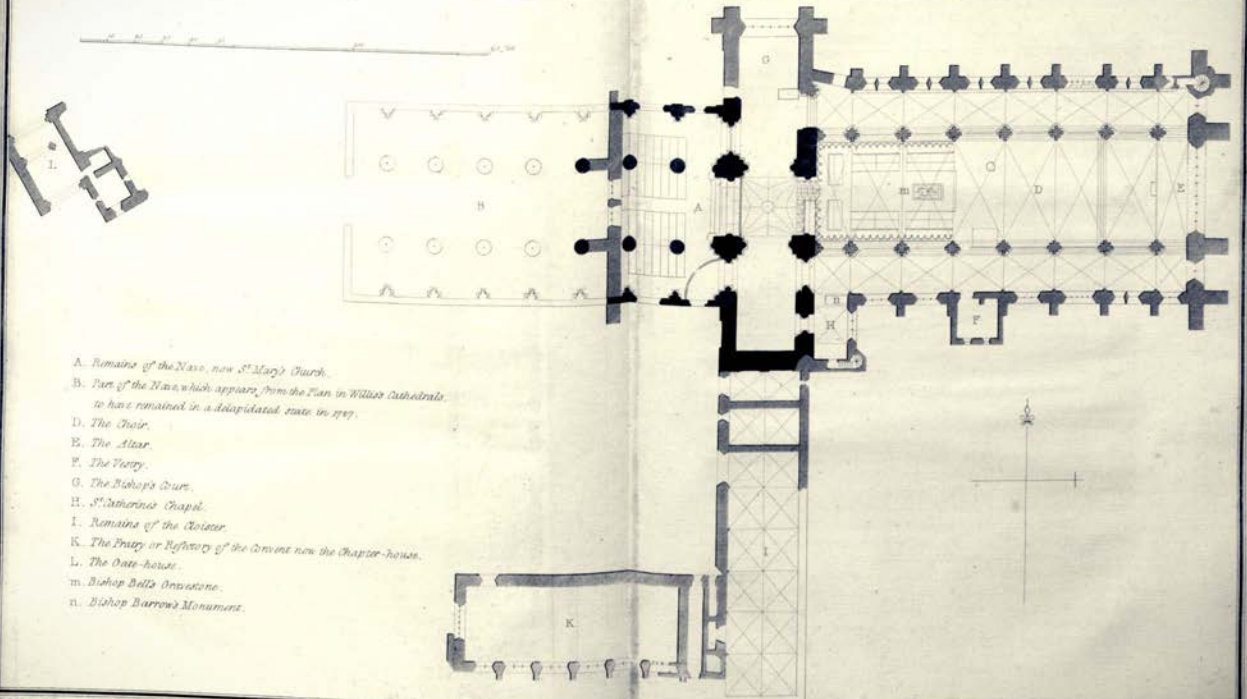
for

for it appears by Bede's Life of Cuthbert, that the nunnery was of older date; that author, who was his contemporary, relates, that the object of his journey was to obtain an audience of Queen Ermengard, (wife of Egfrid King of Northumberland,) who was then on a visit to her sister, the abbess of that house. We have no other record or memorial of this nunnery, which was destroyed by the Danes, and very slender notices of a nunnery said to have been founded by David, King of Scotland[l], and of the convents of black and grey friers; both these were established in the year 1233, as appears from the chronicle of Lanercost. The black friers took up their abode without the walls, the grey friers within the walls of the city. It appears by an ancient bird's eye view of Carlisle in the British Museum[m], that they were afterwards both within the walls; the black friers was on the south side of the citadel, between the English gate and St. Cuthbert's church. The county goal was part of the conventual buildings. The grey friers stood on the east side of English Street.

In the reign of William Rufus, Walter, a Norman priest, began a monastery at Carlisle: it was completed and endowed in 1101 by King Henry I. who placed in it regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, and made his confessor, Adeluph or Athelwald, the first prior. The same monarch (in 1133) founded the bishopric of Carlisle, and made Athelwald bishop. From its foundation to the present time, there have been 54 bishops of this see, among whom may be particularized as distinguished characters, John Kirkby, the martial prelate already spoken of; Roger Whelpdale, a learned writer on logic, mathematics, and divinity; John Kyte, much employed in embassies by King Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; Archbishop Usher; Dr. William Nicolson, author of the Historical Library; Dr. Edmund Law; and Dr. John Douglas. The present bishop, Dr. Goodenough, one of the vice-presidents of the Royal and Linnean Societies, succeeded Dr. Vernon, now Archbishop of York, in 1807.

Linstock Castle, in the parish of Stanwix, was for many years the only residence of the Bishops of Carlisle. The manor of Dalston, to which Rose-Castle is appertinent, was not granted to the see till the year 1229. It does not appear that they ever had a palace at Carlisle, although Bishop Halton, in the parliament holden at Carlisle, petitioned for a waste piece of ground, without the precincts of the castle, but within the city-walls, on which to build a house for himself and his successors.[n]

[l] See Holinshed's History of Scotland, p. 263. [m] Cotton MS. Aug. I. Tom. I. No. 13.
[n] Rot. Parl. Vol. I. 195. An Inquisitio *ad quod damnum* was ordered, but the event is not recorded.


A. Remains of the Nave, now St. Mary's Church.
B. Part of the Nave, which appears, from the Plan in Willis's Cathedrals, to have remained in a dilapidated state in 1727.
D. The Choir.
E. The Altar.
F. The Vestry.
G. The Bishop's Court.
H. St. Catherine's Chapel.
I. Remains of the Cloister.
K. The Pantry or Refectory of the Convent now the Chapter-house.
L. The Gate-house.
m. Bishop Bell's Cornerstone.
n. Bishop Barrow's Monument.

PLAN OF CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

The priory was resigned into the hands of King Henry VIII. on the 9th of January 1540, by Launcelot Salkeld, the last prior, who, upon the establishment of the present chapter, in 1542, was appointed dean. The greater part of the lands and revenues of the priory, which had been valued at 418*l.* 3*s.* 4¾*d.* clear yearly income, was granted to the dean and chapter, together with the endowments of the dissolved priory of Wetheral. The establishment of the church of Carlisle under King Henry's charter, consists of a dean, four prebendaries, eight minor canons, a grammar-master, singing-men, &c. &c. The advowson of the prebends was given to the Bishop by Philip and Mary, in the year 1557. Sir Thomas Smith, Queen Elizabeth's secretary, was the second dean. Among the more eminent persons who have since filled that situation may be enumerated, Bishop Atterbury; Bishop Smallridge; Dr. Bolton, author of a popular essay on the Employment of Time, and other works of a similar nature; and Dr. Percy, the late Bishop of Dromore. The present dean is the Rev. Isaac Milner, D.D. who succeeded the Rev. Dr. Jeffery Ekins, the translator of Apollonius Rhodius, in 1792. The deanery formed part of the monastic buildings: the cloisters, except a very small part now remaining, were destroyed in Cromwell's time. The refectory of the convent, called the *fratry*, is now made use of as the chapter-house.

It is probable that the cathedral was begun before the foundation of the bishopric, being intended as the conventual church. A church is mentioned by some writers among the buildings of William Rufus. That part of the structure which has withstood the devastation of fire and spoilers, exhibits the Saxon style of architecture. It appears that the cathedral church was destroyed by fire in 1292. We do not find any authority for its having been involved in the conflagration of 1390. The choir is said to have been rebuilt by contribution in the reign of Edward III. and the tower by Bishop Strickland in 1401. The greater part of the nave of the cathedral, and most of the conventual buildings, were taken down during the Interregnum, and the materials used for repairing the walls and citadels. The remainder of the nave was walled up at the west end, and is now used as the parish church of St. Mary. The architecture of the cathedral, and the legendary paintings and inscriptions in the aisles, have been already spoken of.

The bowels of Richard Cœur de Lion are said to have been buried at Carlisle. Among the unknown ancient tombs in the cathedral are two which are supposed to be those of Bishop Welton, who died in 1362, and his successor, Bishop Appleby, who died in 1395. In the north aisle is the tomb of Bishop Strickland, who died in 1419. In the choir are the grave-

stones

stones of Bishop Bell (with his effigies on a brass plate, as hath been already described), and Bishop Smith, who died in 1702. Against one of the pillars on the north side of the choir, is a monument of white marble, by Banks, in memory of Bishop Law[a], who died in 1787. At the east end of the cathedral are monuments in memory of Sir George Fleming, Bart. Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1747, aged 81; his son William Fleming, LL.D. archdeacon of the diocese (1742); Mildred his daughter, wife of Edward Stanley, Esq. of Ponsonby, (1789); Gustavus Thompson, Esq. of Arcleby Hall, 1756; John Thomlinson, Esq. 1765; John Johnson, Esq. of Walton-House, 1800; and Cromwell Ward, Esq. deputy-governor of Carlisle (without date). Hutchinson mentions a brass plate for Bishop Robinson, who died in 1616, having been found in making some repairs behind the hangings at the high altar.

In St. Catherine's chapel, is the tomb of Bishop Barrow, without any inscription. In the south aisle is the monument of Dean Wilson, who died in 1778; and on the floor, the gravestone of Jane, wife of Dr. William Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle, who died in 1791. This distinguished and popular Theologian, whose works are too well known to need enumeration here, was himself buried in the cathedral in 1805; but there is no inscription to his memory. He was several years archdeacon, and one of the prebendaries of this church, and at the time of his decease, enjoyed the subdeanery of Lincoln, a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral, and the valuable living of Bishop's-Wearmouth, severally given to him by Dr. Prettyman, Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, and Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, in consideration of the great and deserved reputation of his theological writings. Bishop Vernon, his own diocesan, who had been the first patron of his distinguished merit, continued to show his friendship, and the high sense he entertained of his deserts by facilitating the arrangements for his subsequent promotions. Dr. Paley during his residence at Carlisle, published his Moral and Political Philosophy, his *Horæ Paulinæ*, Reasons for Contentment; View of the Evidences of Christianity, and Occasional Sermons.

[a] Inscription—" Columnæ hujus sepultus est ad pedem, Edmundus Law, S. T. P. per xix fere annos hujus ecclesiæ Episcopus. In Evangelicâ veritate exquirendâ et vindicandâ, ad extremam usque senectutem, operam navavit indefessam. Quo autem studio et affectu, veritatem et libertatem Christianam coluit; religionem simplicem & incorruptam, nisi salva libertate, stare non posse arbitratus. Obiit Aug. xiv. 1787. Ætat. 84."

Bishop Law was a man of great metaphysical and theological research. He published an edition of Locke's works, with his life, and was himself author of " Considerations on the Theory of Religion," and " A View of the Controversy concerning an intermediate State."

The citizens of Carlisle in the year 1193, gave 10 marks for their liberties and privileges[b]. It appears that they held the city in fee farm, in the year 1201[c]; in 1231 they obtained a confirmation of former grants[d]. In 1292, they gave 10 marks for the privilege of having coroners of their own[e]. In the reign of Edward I., the citizens pleaded to a *quo warranto*, that they were entitled to murage for all goods exposed to sale in the town; a free guild, a market and fair, &c. They claimed the free guild under Richard the First's charter, and pleaded that the town had been originally demised to them in farm by King Henry I., but not being able to make good their claims in consequence of the records of the town having been destroyed by fire, they were not allowed. The fire here alluded to, was a dreadful conflagration which had then recently happened, on the 19th of May 1292. The whole city appears to have been consumed, with the priory, the convent of Grey Friers, and their churches; the convent of Black Friers, being near the eastern wall, alone escaped. This dreadful conflagration is said to have been occasioned by an incendiary, who, from motives of resentment, set fire to his father's house, and was executed for the fact[f]. The King, in consideration of this calamity, remitted the citizens a moiety of their fee farm rent, due the preceding year, and restored to them the city which had been taken into the King's hands by the justices of assize, by reason of the charters having been consumed as before mentioned, by the flames[g].

In the year 1352, King Edward III. in consideration of the importance of Carlisle as a frontier town, and the calamities the citizens had suffered by the plague, and by the assaults of besieging armies, granted them an ample confirmation of all the privileges they had before enjoyed by prescription; markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays; a fair for 16 days, to commence on the assumption of the Virgin Mary; the election of a Mayor, bailiffs, and coroners; assize of bread, &c.; pleas of the crown; trial of felons[h]; goods of felons and fugitives; the place called Battle-Holme, for holding their markets and fairs; the city mill, the King's fishery in the river Eden, &c. &c. King Charles I., in the year 1637, confirmed all the former charters, and incorpo-

[b] Madox's History of the exchequer. [c] Ibid.

[d] Cart. Rot. 16 Hen. III. [e] Madox. [f] Walter Hemingford.

[g] See Rot. Cl. Rot. 21 Edw. I. It appears, that during the fire, two thieves, one of whom had taken sanctuary in the cathedral church; the other in that of the Grey Friers, escaped. The citizens were in consequence fined 16*l.* in the exchequer. The King pardoned them, on condition that they should recognize that they were bound to the safe custody of felons flying for sanctuary to churches within their cities.

[h] The city gaol, which stood near the Scotch gate, has lately been taken down; the corporation now rents part of the county gaol.

rated the citizens. The corporation consists of 12 aldermen, one of whom is annually elected mayor, two bailiffs or sheriffs, two coroners, and 24 common-council-men, with power to elect a recorder and town clerk.

There are eight fraternities or companies in this city, each of which has a hall, or rather, room, for they are all under one roof, in Fisher-Street. They hold a general meeting once a year, on Ascension day.

This city has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The members are elected by the free burgesses, about 750 in number. [a]

The markets at Carlisle are still held on Wednesday and Saturday, and abundantly supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions of all sorts. The principal market day is Saturday [b]. There was formerly a horse fair, the first Monday in June, for three days [c], which has been many years discontinued; there is a considerable cattle fair on the 26th of August; but the principal fair both for horses and cattle, is on the 19th of September. During these fairs, all persons are free from arrest in the city. A series of fairs or great markets for horses and cattle, commences on the Saturday after Oct. 10, and continues till Christmas.

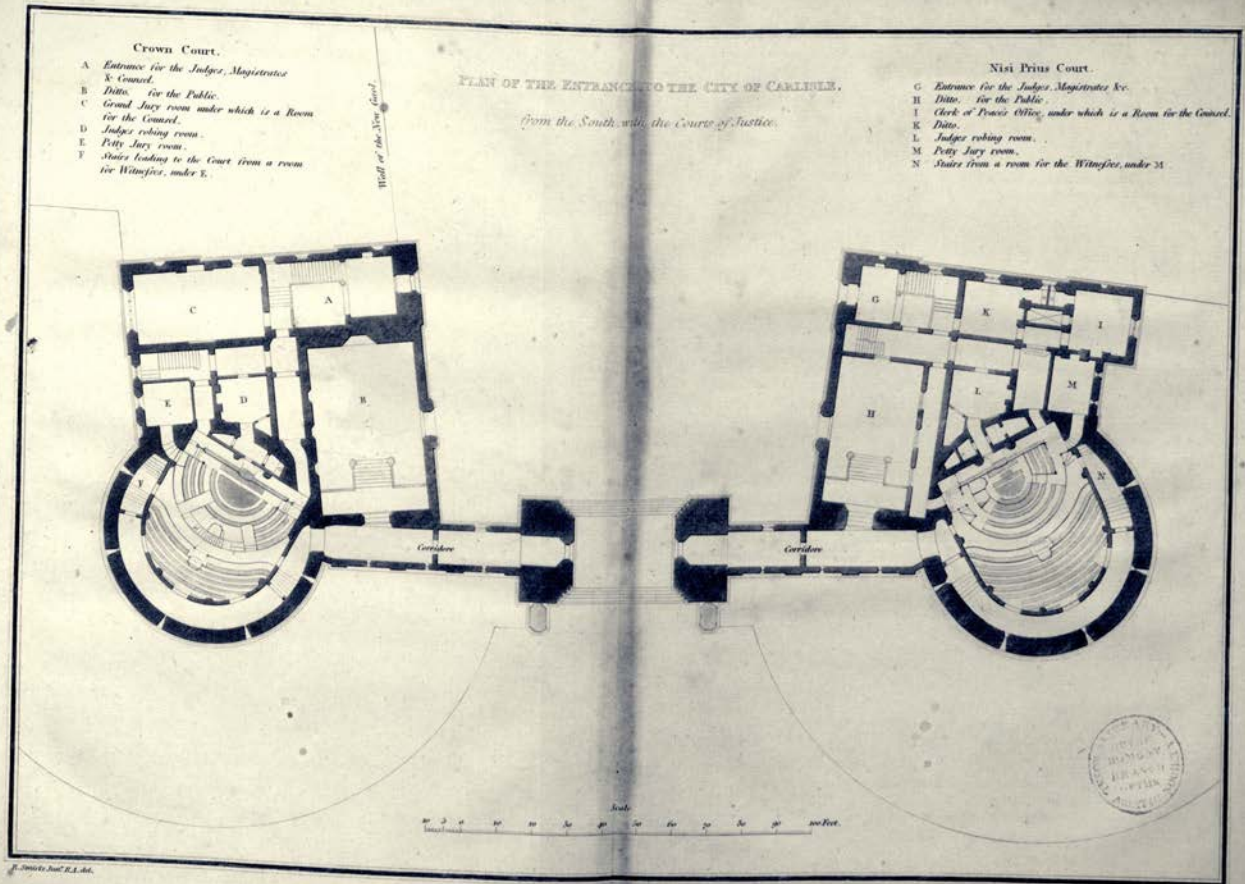
In the reign of Henry VI. in consequence, as it appears, of the assizes having been removed to other places, by occasion of the wars with Scotland, an act of parliament passed, by which it was ordained, that in time of peace or truce the assizes for the county should be holden at Carlisle, as had of old been accustomed, and not elsewhere.

In the year 1810, in pursuance of an act of parliament obtained three years before, for the purpose of "enabling His Majesty to grant the citadel and walls of the city of Carlisle, &c. to the justices of the peace for the county of Cumberland, for building courts of justice for the said county," &c. the courts were begun to be built, in the Gothic style, from designs of Robert Smirke, Esq. Jun. R.A., and under his direction, within the walls of the ancient citadel, which consisted of two very large low round towers, flanking the English gate, and is said to have been erected in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. The courts were so far completed, as to be made use of for the assizes in the summer of the following year. A new county-gaol is about to be erected, under the same act of parliament, on the site of the Black Friers, adjoining the English gate.

[a] Merchant, tanners, skinners and glovers, butchers, smiths, weavers, taylors, and shoemakers.

[b] Mr. T. Denton speaks of it as a great corn market, in 1688, and says that it was attended by great numbers of Northumberland Badgers. (MS.)

[c] Denton's MS.


PLAN OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE CITY OF CARLISLE,
from the South with the Courts of Justice.
Crown Court.
A Entrance for the Judges, Magistrates & Counsel.
B Ditto. for the Public.
C Grand Jury room under which is a Room for the Counsel.
D Judges robing room.
E Petty Jury room.
F Stairs leading to the Court from a room for Witnesses, under E.
Nisi Prius Court.
G Entrance for the Judges, Magistrates &c.
H Ditto. for the Public.
I Clerk of Peace's Office, under which is a Room for the Counsel.
K Ditto.
L Judges robing room.
M Petty Jury room.
N Stairs from a room for the Witnesses, under M.
Wall of the New Gaol.
Corridore
Corridore
Scale
100 Feet.
R. Smirke Junr. R.A. del.
London Published Feb. 1. 1816 by F. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.
H. Mutlow sc. Russell Court.

Carlisle races, held in the month of October, on the Swift, are well frequented by the principal families of the county; they first commenced about the middle of the last century: the first King's plate was given in 1763.[d]

Our evidence respecting the population of Carlisle in the fourteenth century appears rather contradictory. We find, from the subsidy-roll of Edward III., that there were then 678 lay persons in Carlisle upwards of fourteen years of age, besides paupers. This was soon after a very destructive pestilence. Nevertheless, in the year 1390, though a second pestilence had in the mean time occurred, Carlisle, if we may judge from the number of its houses, appears to have been even more populous than it now is[e]; for it is on record, that by a fire which had then recently happened, 1,500 houses were consumed in three of the principal streets, Castle-gate, Richard-gate, and Botchard-gate.[f]

We are told, that in the years 1597 and 1598 about 1,196 persons died of the plague at Carlisle, being a third of the whole number of inhabitants[g], which will give a total of about 6,000. Mr. Denton computes the number at 5,060 in 1688[h]. Browne Willis states them to have been about 2,000 only in 1716. The manufactures began to increase considerably about 1760. In 1763 the inhabitants were numbered, at the request of Bishop Lyttelton, and found to be 4,158. In 1780 they were again numbered, under the inspection of Dr. Heysham, and found to have increased to 7,677. According to the returns made to parliament in 1801 and 1811, the city and suburbs of Carlisle contained, at the former period, 1,338 houses[i]

[d] Horse-racing appears to have been a very favourite amusement in Cumberland in the reign of Charles II. Mr. T. Denton, in his MS. enumerates several horse-courses; as at Barrock-fell, in Hesket; Low-Plaines, in the same parish; Harethwaite Common; Woodcock Hill, in Woodside; the sands at Skinburness and Drigg; at the latter was an annual race in May, with a plate of 10 *l.* established by Sir W. Pennington. Langanby Moor is called the famous horse-course of the North; a famous horse-course in Westward also is mentioned, and one at Whitrigg in Torpenhow, which "began at the foot of a hill called Car-mot, and ended upon the top of Moothay, the ascent of which being so great a climb, they call that part of the hill, (says Mr. Denton,) 'Trotter,' in regard that few horses can gallop up to the top thereof, but are forced to trot ere they come to the top." Sir Patrick Curwen was about that time a great patron of this amusement.

[e] Carlisle was not then a manufacturing town; it is probable that this was occasioned by greater numbers of persons then living within the walls as a place of security.

[f] King Richard II. in consequence of this calamity, granted the citizens a remission of their fee-farm rent of 80 *l.* per ann. for four years, and 500 oaks out of Inglewood forest. Pat. Rot. 14 Ric. 2. part 2. m. 3.

[g] Nicolson and Burn.

[h] In St. Mary's parish, 2,640; in St. Cuthbert's, 2,420. Denton's MS.

[i] Twenty-four of these were uninhabited.

and 10,221 inhabitants; and at the latter, 1,709 houses[i] and 12,531 inhabitants.

Fuller mentions a manufacture of fustians established at Carlisle just before the Restoration, and expresses his wish that the undertakers might not be disheartened by their small encouragement. Carlisle first began to be of some importance as a manufacturing town about the year 1745[k], when a large woollen manufactory was set up by some Hamburgh merchants, but after a few years it was discontinued. About 1750 a manufactory of coarse linen, and a new woollen manufactory, were set up. Soon after this, the cotton manufactory was introduced, and both that and the linen manufactory rapidly increased. Calico-printing was introduced about 1761. The principal articles of manufacture about that period were linen, checks, calicoes, and fustians.

A great change in the trade of Carlisle has taken place within the last fifteen years; it now consists almost entirely of the manufacture of cotton goods upon a very extensive scale. About 1,200 looms are employed in this manufacture in the town, and a still greater number in the neighbouring towns and villages. The principal articles made are ginghams for the West India market. The spinning of cotton is carried on also to a considerable extent; there being eleven cotton-mills in the town and immediate vicinity, containing about 80,000 spindles. There are three print-works, where the printing of cotton is carried on very extensively, and various other concerns connected with the cotton trade, such as dying, bleaching, &c. A small mill for weaving calicoes, a manufactory of carpets, and three iron founderies, have been lately established; and there are four public breweries.

It appears that there was a mint at Carlisle in the twelfth century, which seems to have been supplied with silver from mines in the county.[l]

The two bridges over the Eden at Carlisle, called Eden Bridge and Prestbeck Bridge, were of wood in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when one of them having fallen down, and the other being in a state of great decay, an act of parliament passed for rebuilding them at the expence of the county in

[i] Fifty-one of these were uninhabited, and there were seven new houses building.

[k] Previously to this there was only a small manufactory of linen, besides that of whips and fish-hooks, for which it had been long noted, and which is still carried on.

[l] When David King of Scots was at Carlisle in 1153, Henry archbishop of York made a complaint to him that the King's men who worked *in argentariâ* had committed devastations in his forest. The word *argentaria* might apply to a silver mine or a mint. In a record of Henry II. the lessee of the King's mine is spoken of. Carlisle is mentioned amongst other principal towns which had the establishment of a mint, 9 John. See Decem Scriptores, col. 280. and Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 198 and 676.

1600, (43 Eliz.) It is probable that they were then first constructed of stone.

The above-mentioned act of parliament, passed in 1807, having empowered the county to rebuild Prestbeck Bridge; a new bridge was begun in the autumn of the year 1812, from the designs and under the direction of Robert Smirke, Esq. jun$^{r}$, R. A. and is now (1815) nearly completed: it is built of white freestone from the neighbourhood of Gretna, in Scotland; and consists of five elliptical arches, each sixty-five feet in diameter. Government advanced the sum of 10,000*l.* towards the building of this bridge, on account of its being in the direction of the intended new northern road to Port Patrick. Eden Bridge is to be removed, and a raised and partly arched causeway to be formed, connecting the town with the new bridge.

Carlisle is divided into two parishes, St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's. The parish of St. Mary comprises the most populous part of the city; the townships of Caldewgate and Richardgate, or Richergate, in the suburbs; the township of Cumbersdale or Comersdale, about two miles south-west of the city; the chapelry of Wreay, and the distant and detached townships or hamlets of Middlesceugh and Braithwaite, not far from Hutton, in the forest of Inglewood, and in Leath ward. The commons of these townships have been inclosed under the act of 1803, for inclosing the forest of Inglewood. The manor of Middlesceugh belongs to Sir Frederic Fletcher Vane, Bart.; that of Braithwaite to Henry Brougham, Esq. The dean and chapter's manor of John le Chapple, or de Capella, extends over the greater part of this parish. Hutchinson, quoting from Milbourn's additions to John Denton's MS. gives an account of the manor of Caldcoates, *alias* Harrington House, afterwards called Coldale Hall, which belonged successively to the families of Canterelle, Semen, Coldale, Briscoe, Sibson, Dacre, and Forster. The Coldale-Hall estate, in Caldecote, held under the dean and chapter's manor of John le Chapple, now belongs to Henry Fawcett, Esq. M.P. for Carlisle.

The manors of Caldcoates or Calcottys, Newbiggin, New-Laithes, and Botchard-gate, were granted by Henry VIII. to the dean and chapter, among others, as parcel of the possessions of the suppressed priory. The three former seem to have merged into what is now called the manor of John le Chapple, or de Capella, so called probably from John de Capella, the founder of a chantry in the cathedral church. This name does not appear in the grant, but in some old court-rolls it is called the manor of John de Chapple *alias* Caldcoats. Newbiggin and New-Laithes are now called Granges.

The Socage manor of Carlisle, as before mentioned, extends over part of this parish. The bishop's manor of Low-Dalston extends into this parish; within

within which also was formerly a manor of Shaddon-gate, given by King Henry I. to one Morvin, whose son Harvey, gave it in marriage with his daughter, to Gwercius Flandrensis; it was afterwards in the Dentons. The demesne, called Denton's Holme, was sold by George Denton, Esq. of Cardew, towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, to Mr. Norman, and it is now the property of Mr. —— Dixon; the tenements held under this manor were about the same time enfranchised[m]. Most of the lands at Shaddon-gate are now held under the bishop's manor of Low-Dalston, or the dean and chapter's manor of John Le Chapple.

The parish church of St. Mary, is as already stated, within what remains of the nave of the cathedral; the benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter, to whom the great tithes are appropriated.

There was formerly a free chapel in Carlisle within this parish, with a cemetery, dedicated to St. Alban; in 1356 all persons were forbidden to officiate in it, because it had not been consecrated; it is probable that it afterwards received consecration, for we find that it continued till the reformation, and was suppressed with other chantries and free chapels in the reign of Edward VI.; it was then granted to Thomas Dalston, Esq. and William Denton. The site, which was near the town hall, is now divided into several tenements, held under the dean and chapter.

In the parish of St. Mary are meeting-houses for the Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Robert Milne, many years pastor of one of the Presbyterian congregations, who died at an advanced age in the year 1800, was author of Physico-Theological Lectures, &c. The Quakers have had a congregation here almost from the time of their first establishment: George Fox, their founder, was imprisoned in the dungeon at Carlisle, and suffered great hardships there in 1653.

The grammar school, in this parish, was founded by King Henry VIII. being coeval with the establishment of the dean and chapter; the endowment is now 190*l.* per annum, of which the dean and chapter, who are patrons, pay 20*l.*, and the corporation of Carlisle 20*l.*; the remainder arises from the produce of an estate in the parish of Addingham, purchased with the sum of 500*l.* given by Dr. Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1702. It is expected that the value of this estate will be considerably increased, in consequence of an inclosure which is about to take place.

The girls charity school, founded in 1717, was at first supported by subscription; Mr. Nicholas Robinson in 1719, gave the sum of 40*l.* to this school, Mr. Samuel How in 1722, the sum of 320*l.*; with these sums, lands

[m] T. Denton's MS.

were

were purchased, now let at 32*l.* per annum. The dean and chapter give 5*l.* per annum to this school, and the corporation 2*l.*; with these funds twenty-one girls are clothed and educated.

The chapelry of Wrea or Wreay[n], in this parish, comprises the villages of Wreay and Newbiggin; the chapel of Wreay existed at least as early as the reign of Edward II.; it had no other endowment than the interest of a chapel stock of 200*l.* till augmented, in 1737, by Queen Anne's bounty[o]. The present chapel was consecrated in 1739, when the nomination of the minister was reserved to the dean and chapter. The school here has an endowment of about 16*l.* per annum[p]: a school-house was built about the year 1760, before which time the chapel was used for that purpose. Woodside, in this chapelry, the seat of the late John Losh, Esq. has been for several generations in that family; it is now vested in his executors.

Newbiggin, formerly a manor belonging to the priory, has now merged into one of the other manors of the dean and chapter, the demesne was after the reformation divided into two estates, which are held on lease under the church. The hall was probably an occasional residence of the prior, who built there a tower of defence against the inroads of the Scots[q]. The walls of this mansion are nearly eight feet thick, and the whole of the first floor has a plain vaulted roof[r]. In 1688, Newbiggin hall, and a moiety of the demesne, were on lease to William Graham, Esq. from whose family the lease passed by purchase to the Lowthians. This estate is now in the occupation, and the hall the residence of the Rev. S. Bateman, who married one of the coheiresses of Christopher Aglionby, Esq. Mrs. Bateman's interest in it, is under the will of her aunt, the late Mrs. Lowthian.

The parish of St. Cuthbert comprises the district about English Street, the suburb called Botchard-gate, and the townships of High-Blackhall, or Blackwell, Low-Blackwell, Carleton, Harraby, and Uprightby, or Upperby. The six last, not included in the population of Carlisle, contain collectively 156 houses, and 855 inhabitants.

The manor of Botchard-gate, formerly belonging to the priory, and now to the dean and chapter, extends over the greater part of this parish; this township and the hamlet of Botchardby are said to have taken their name

[n] This chapelry, not included in the population of Carlisle, contained in 1811, 21 houses and 108 inhabitants.

[o] T. Denton's MS.

[p] The bequest of 200*l.* given by John Brown, Esq. of Melguards, was invalidated by the mortmain act, but generously made good by the late John Losh, Esq. his executor.

[q] T. Denton's MS.

[r] The arch is 71 feet 8 inches in length, and 27 feet 6 inches in width.

from

from one Botchard, a Fleming, who possessed, as Mr. Denton relates, a manor here, which passed in marriage with his daughter Isolda, to Guy the Forester. King Henry I. confirmed it to the latter, to be held by the sum of 6*s.* 2*d.* cornage money. The posterity of Guy took the name of Botchardby, and after four or five generations the family ended in females; after this it seems to have been in severalties; the whole or a part became the property of the Parvings, passed to the Stapletons, and by descent to the Musgraves; a younger branch of the Musgraves had a freehold estate at Botchardby in 1688.[o]

In the suburbs of the city, at the south end of Botchard-gate, was a hospital for twelve poor men and a master, dedicated to St. Nicholas, said to have been of royal foundation. A moiety of the tithes of Little-Bampton, was given to this hospital before the year 1180, on condition that two of the almsmen should always be of the parish of Bampton. This hospital was burnt and totally destroyed when the Earl of Buchan besieged Carlisle in 1296, and experienced a similar fate in a subsequent siege[p]. In the year 1477, the hospital of St. Nicholas, with its lands, was granted to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and with other possessions of that priory, passed to the dean and chapter at the reformation; among the payments charged on the dean and chapter by King Henry's grant are 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the chaplain of St. Nicholas's Hospital, and 5*l.* 17*s.* to three poor bedesmen there. The ordinances and statutes of the hospital of St. Nicholas are exemplified on the Patent Roll of the 15th of Edward III. On the site of this hospital is now a private dwelling house, the property and residence of Mr. Joseph Studholme. There are three almsmen, called St. Nicholas Almsmen, who receive 40*s.* per annum each from the dean and chapter; six other almsmen belonging to the cathedral establishment, have 5*l.* per annum each.

Harraby-grange, in this parish, formerly called the manor of Henderbye, belonged to the prior and convent of Carlisle, now to the dean and chapter.

The manor of Blackhall, anciently parcel of the forest of Inglewood, was given by King Henry I. to Odard de Logis, Baron of Wigton; Margaret de Wigton, heiress of this baronial house, in the reign of Edward III. gave this manor to Sir Robert Parvinge, the King's serjeant at law, for his care and pains in managing her cause, her title to the barony having been impugned by the heir at law, Sir Robert de Kirkbride, on the ground of her mother's incontinency. Sir Robert Parvinge, who by rapid strides attained the situation of lord chancellor and lord high treasurer, had a licence to inclose his woods at this place in 1339[q]. His representatives sold

[o] Denton's MS. [p] Inq. ad quod damnum. 9 Edw. III. 6. [q] Cart. Rot. 13 Edw. III.

Blackhall

Blackhall to Sir William Stapleton, of whom it was purchased by Lord Dacre. In 1716 the coheiresses of Thomas Earl of Sussex, conveyed this estate to Sir Christopher Musgrave, ancestor of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. the present proprietor. Thomas Lowry, Esq. who died in 1779, left the interest of 100*l.* to the schoolmaster of this township, and 100*l.* to poor widows.

The parish church of St. Cuthbert was rebuilt the beginning of the seventeenth century; it contains no monuments of note. The Rev. Joseph Dacre Carlyle, chancellor of the diocese, and professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge, who died in 1804, aged 45, lies buried at St. Cuthbert. This gentleman having previously made oriental literature his particular study, accompanied the Earl of Elgin to Constantinople, and at his return published specimens of Arabic poetry, and other translations from that language. He was at the time of his death engaged in the publication of an Arabic bible, and left behind him in MS. a dissertation on the Troas, and a Journal of his Travels.

Castle-Carrock, in Eskdale ward, lies about four miles from Brampton, which is the post-office town, and about ten from Carlisle. The manor was given in the reign of Henry II. by Hugh de Vallibus, Lord of Gilsland, to Eustace de Vallibus, whose posterity seem to have taken the name of Castle-Carrock, and inhabited probably the castle, from which the parish takes its name[r]. Robert de Castle-Carrock, the fourth in descent of that name, died in the reign of Edward I. and left three daughters, among whose posterity this manor having been divided, it long continued in severalties; the whole is now vested in the Earl of Carlisle, whose ancestors purchased the several parts at sundry times. Some lands in this parish are held under Robert Sanderson Milbourne, Esq. of Armathwaite Castle.

The rectory is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, having formerly belonged to the priory. An act of parliament passed in 1801, for inclosing the moors, &c. in the manor and parish of Castle-Carrock, under which an allotment was made to the rector in lieu of tithes, and an allotment of twenty acres for the endowment of a school.

Cleator, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about two miles from Egremont, and four and a half from Whitehaven. Cleator is spoken of in an ancient chronicle as a manor belonging to the monastery of

[r] Near the church is an ancient moated site, where it is probable the castle stood.

St. Bees in 1315, at which time James Douglas, with a party of Scots, burned the manor-house [s]; the manor is said to have been enfranchised before the reign of Henry VIII.

The church of Cleator, which is in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland, was appropriated to the abbey of Calder; the present impropriator and patron is Wilson Braddyl, Esq. who has a good mansion in the parish, which belonged to his father, the late John Gale, Esq., but it has not been for many years past inhabited by its owners; part of it is occupied by Mr. James Williamson, the other part by the farmer who rents the estate.

There are two large iron manufactories at Cleator, for spades and other edge tools; there is a large manufactory also for spinning flax and tow, making sewing thread, &c. which employs about 400 hands.

Corney, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies within two miles of Bootle, which is a post-office town. The manor belonged at an early period to Michael the Falconer, whose posterity took the name of Corney; the heiress of this family brought it to the Penningtons, ancestors of the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster, who is the present proprietor. The manor house, which is gone to decay, stood at a hamlet called Middleton Place. The rectory of Corney, which is in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland, belonged formerly to the abbey of St. Mary in York; it is now in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, the advowson having been purchased of the late Lord Muncaster in 1803.

Croglin, in Leath ward, lies about thirteen miles from Penrith, which is the post-office town. The manor belonged at an early period to the family of Hastings, whose heiress brought it in the reign of Edward I. to the Whartons; on this occasion the Whartons adopted the arms of Hastings, Sable, a maunch, Argent. Croglin was purchased of the Duke of Wharton's trustees, by Charles, Duke of Somerset, from whom it descended to the Earl of Egremont, the present proprietor, who possesses also the manors of Newbiggin and Brackenthwaite, in this parish. The advowson of the rectory was attached to the manor of Croglin, till the Duke of Wharton sold it to Matthew Smales, Gent.; it is now the property of Mr. William Clarke of Wall's-end. Croglin is in the diocese of Carlisle and deanery

[s] See Leland's Collectanea, i. 24.

of

of Allerdale; an act of parliament for inclosing this parish, passed in 1808, under which lands were allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes.

There is a school at Croglin, endowed with the interest of 50*l.* given by the Rev. T. Hunter, rector, in 1723, and twenty acres of land now let at 24*l.* 2*s.* per annum, allotted by consent of Lord Egremont and the tenants, at the time of the inclosure above mentioned.

Crosby, in Eskdale ward, lies four miles from Carlisle, and contains the townships of Brunstock, High-Crosby, Low-Crosby, and Walby.

According to the returns of 1811, this parish then contained 70 houses and 410 inhabitants. The military road to Newcastle passes through the village of Crosby. The manor or barony of Crosby belongs to the bishop, having been always annexed to Linstock, which was assigned to the bishop and his successors, on a partition of the estates of the bishopric and the priory by Gualo, the pope's legate. Linstock and its dependencies were sometimes called the Barony of Linstock, and sometimes the Barony of Crosby. William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, held a moiety of this manor, in right of his wife Elizabeth, under the bishop, in the reign of Edward II.[u] The bishop has the appropriation of the great tithes of Crosby, (which is in the deanery of Carlisle,) and is patron of the vicarage. A school-house was built by subscription at Crosby in the year 1803; the school is not endowed.

Crosthwaite, a large parish, extends into two wards, containing the townships of Crosthwaite, Borrowdale, Braithwaite, Newlands, Portingscale, and Thornthwaite[w], in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, and those of St. John's, Castlerigg, Wythburn, Under-Skiddaw, and Keswick, in Allerdale below Derwent. The collective number of houses in these townships (exclusive of Keswick) was in 1811, 362, that of inhabitants 1973, according to the return then made to parliament.

Borrowdale, well known for its romantic scenery and its wad-mines, (already noticed,) was parcel of the ancient manor of Castlerigg, which belonged to the Derwentwater estate. The Lawson family had also a manor in Borrowdale, which, after the death of the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, passed with his other estates; it has lately been enfranchised by Wilfred Lawson, Esq. who has retained the royalties and woods; within this manor is the vill of Watenlath, in which is a small tarn, abounding with trout and other fish.

[u] Inq. ad quod damnum, 14 Edw. II. 126.

[w] The lands in this township have been inclosed under an act of parliament, passed in 1812.

Braithwaite, Portingscale, and Newlands, are parcel of the Earl of Egremont's manor of Derwent-Fells: the latter gives name to a beautiful and rich vale, well known by the descriptions of tourists; the manor of Thornthwaite belongs also to Lord Egremont. A sheep fair is held in Borrowdale on the first Wednesday, and in the vale of Newlands on the first Friday in September.

In the chapelry of St. John are two vales, separated by the mountain of Naddle-Fell, called the Vale of Wanthwaite and the Vale of St. John; the former, which is most admired for its scenery, has been often taken for the latter.

The manor of St. John and Castlerigg was part of the Derwentwater estate, now belonging to Greenwich Hospital. Hill-top House, overlooking the vale of St. John, was for several generations the property and residence of the Gaskarth family, it is now a farm house, the property of Lord Lonsdale, who purchased it of the late Rev. John Gaskarth, the last heir male of the family. Lowthwaite House, in this township and manor, now the property and residence of Mr. Williamson, has been some time in his family.

The manor of Wythburn belonged to the Brathwaites of Warcop. Sir Thomas Brathwaite, who died in 1640, was seised of the manors or hamlets of Wythburn, Armeboth, Smarthwaite, and Naddle, held of the Earl of Northumberland; this estate was sold by Richard Brathwaite, Esq. to Sir George Fletcher, of Hutton-Hall, ancestor of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. the present proprietor.

In the township of Wythburn is Dalehead, an ancient seat of the Leathes family, now the property and summer residence of Thomas Stanger Leathes, Esquire, who has a manor here called Legberthwaite, inherited from the late Mr. Leathes. [y]

The manor of Brundholme, in the townships of Great-Crosthwaite and Under-Skiddaw, was part of the possessions given by Henry Earl of Northumberland, to King Henry the Eighth, who granted it to Thomas Dalston, Esq.; it was afterwards in the Tolsons, who sold to Relph; this manor now belongs to the Bishop of Llandaff, who purchased it of the Hasells of Dalemain. The celebrated mountain of Skiddaw, said to be 1100 yards in heighth, extends into several parishes and townships; that part which is in Crosthwaite, is within the manor of Brundholme and the townships of Great-Crosthwaite and Under-Skiddaw. This has lately been inclosed under an act of parliament, passed in 1810, for inclosing the manor of Brundholme, and divided chiefly between the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir John

[y] See the account of Families.

Benn Walsh, Bart. and John Spedding, Esq. of Mirehouse. The summit belongs to Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart.

Ormathwaite, within the manor of Brundholme, was the property, and in the latter part of his life, the residence of Doctor William Brownrigg, a very eminent provincial physician, (at Whitehaven) and a learned chemist, who appears to have been the real father of many of the modern discoveries in that science, particularly those relating to the properties of air. Dr. Brownrigg died at Ormathwaite January 7th 1800, in the 89th year of his age. He published a treatise on the art of making common salt, now become very scarce, and another on the means of preventing pestilential contagion. Ormathwaite is now the property of his nephew Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart. and in the occupation of Lieutenant Ponsonby of the Royal Navy.

Monk-hall, in the township of Great-Crosthwaite, spoken of by Mr. T. Denton, as a small manor, and the site of a cell or chantry, formerly belonging to the monks of Carlisle, was in 1688 the property of Sir Daniel Fleming, Bart. and now belongs to his descendant the present baronet, of the same name.

The manors of Castlerigg and Keswick, alias Derwentwater, belonged to the ancient family of De Derwentwater, before the reign of Edward the First. The heiress of Sir John De Derwentwater, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, married Sir Nicholas Radcliffe of Dilston, in the county of Northumberland, Knight, whose descendant, Sir Francis Radcliffe, was created by King James II. Earl of Derwentwater. James, the second Earl, having been engaged in the rebellion of 1715, lost his head on Tower-Hill, and the above manors, with other estates, becoming thereby forfeited to the crown, were settled upon Greenwich Hospital by act of parliament. The Derwentwater family are said to have had a seat at Castlerigg, overlooking the fine lake from which they took their name; their successors, the Radcliffes, built a house for their residence, on the island called Lords Island, now belonging to Greenwich Hospital. Leland, who was in Cumberland in 1539, calls this "the Head Place" of the Radcliffes. The beautiful scenery of this well known lake, said to be about ten miles in circumference, has often been described. Saint Herbert's Island, late the property of Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. now of Mr. Wilfred Lawson, (late Wybergh,) is so called from a hermitage there dedicated to Saint Herbert. It appears by the registers of the see of Carlisle, that Bishop Appleby granted an indulgence of forty days penance to all the inhabitants of the parish of Crosthwaite, who should go thither to celebrate mass yearly on the 13th of April, in memory of Saint Herbert. Leland speaks of a chapel as remaining there

in 1539.[y] Sir Wilfred Lawson kept a garrison in this island in the civil war.[z]

Vicar's Island, which belonged formerly to Fountain's Abbey, was granted by King Henry the Eighth to John Williamson: it was afterwards in the Ponsonbys of Hale. Mr. T. Denton says that Vicar's Island was inhabited by the Dutch mineral men; and sold by a coheir of Joseph Hechstetter, the most experienced miner that England ever bred. Joseph Pocklington, Esq. having some years ago purchased Vicar's Island, built a house on it for his occasional residence; he afterwards sold it to the present proprietor, General Peachey, who sometimes resides there during a part of the summer season. Mr. Pocklington still possesses a good house at the Barrow[a], a beautiful situation on the eastern side of the lake; but it has for some years been inhabited only by servants. On the western side of the lake is the seat of Lord William Gordon.

The town of KESWICK lies about 18 miles from Penrith, 25½ from Whitehaven, and 302 from London. It contained, in 1811, 352 houses and 1,633 inhabitants.

In the year 1300, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, being summoned to prove by what right she held a market at Crosthwaite, denied that she held any market there, but that the men of the neighbourhood met at the church on festival-days, and there sold flesh and fish, but that she, as lady of the manor, viz. Derwent-Fells, took no toll[b]. At the same time Thomas de Derwentwater proved his right to a market at his manor of Keswick on Saturday, and a fair for five days at the festival of Saint Mary Magdalen[c]. Saturday is still the market-day for corn and provisions. The ancient chartered fair, now held on the 2d of August, is almost dwindled to nothing: it was formerly noted chiefly for the sale of leather[d], and a few years ago for wool. Cattle fairs are now held on the first Thursday in May, and on every Thursday fortnight for six weeks; on the Saturday before

[y] Itin. vol: vii.

[z] T. Denton's MS.

[a] Not far from Barrow is the noted waterfall of Lowdore.

[b] It appears that this practice continued in 1306, in which year the men of Cockermouth represented, in a petition to parliament, that there was a great concourse of people every Sunday at Crosthwaite church, where corn, flour, beans, peas, linen-cloth, meat, fish, and other merchandize, were bought and sold; this was stated to be very injurious to the market at Cockermouth, and that the men of that place who farmed the tolls of the King were unable to pay their rent. A proclamation was issued in order to prohibit this practice. Rot. Parl. I. 197.

[c] Quo Warranto Roll, 29 E. I. It was granted by Cart. 4 E. I. 9.

[d] Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, says, "The number of tanners and shoemakers which dwell in and about the town, causeth the markets to abound with raw hides and leather." There is now only one person in or near Keswick who carries on this business to any great extent.

Whitsunday, and on the Saturday nearest to the festivals of St. Michael and St. Martin, or on those festivals when they happen on a Saturday. The Martinmas fair is now the chief fair in the year, and noted for the sale of rams and cheese. On the Saturday nearest to the 2d of February, money is lent out in Keswick, and the interest paid. A new market-house, with a turret, was built at Keswick in 1813.

There are manufactories at Keswick of coarse woollen goods, blankets, kerseys, &c. Sir John Bankes, chief justice of the King's Bench, who was born at Keswick in 1589, gave 200*l.* to build a manufactory-house, and 30*l.* a-year towards raising a stock for the employment and maintenance of the poor.

The late Mr. Peter Crosthwaite, an ingenious native of this parish, in the year 1780 established a museum of antiquities and natural curiosities at Keswick: it is now shewn by his daughter. Mention has already been made of several antiquities, found in the neighbourhood or in the county, deposited in this museum, and in that of Mr. Hutton, which has since been formed and exhibited.

The parish church of Crosthwaite, a handsome structure, with a ring of bells, stands about a quarter of a mile from the town of Keswick. In this church is the monument of Sir John Radcliffe, Knight, who died in 1527, and a memorial for one of the ancient family of Leathes: in the church-yard are memorials for the family of Gaskarth of Hill-top. The church of Crosthwaite, which is in the diocese of Carlisle and deanery of Allerdale, was given to Fountain's Abbey. The tithes were purchased after the Reformation by the land-owners. The Bishop of Carlisle is patron of the vicarage. The vicarage-house, situated on an eminence between the church and the town, commands a beautiful view of the lake and the surrounding mountain scenery.

There are chapels of ease at Borrowdale, Thornthwaite, Newlands, Wythburn, and St. John's, in this parish. These chapels have all been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty; the sums of 200*l.* each were given in aid by the Countess-Dowager Gower, for Borrowdale, Thornthwaite, and Wythburn. The ministers, with the exception of Saint John's, are appointed by the vicar. The minister of St. John's is appointed by Lord Lonsdale, and the landholders and occupiers. At Keswick is a meeting-house for the Independents, and another for the Wesleyan methodists; adjoining the town is a Quakers' meeting-house, but it has at present no congregation.

There is a school at Keswick, endowed with lands now let at 118*l.* per annum, purchased with the amount of voluntary contributions, (to which it appears that the Company of the Mines Royal gave 20*l.* in the thirteenth year

year of Queen Elizabeth,) and an assessment on each fire-house. The cock-fights at this school mentioned in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, have been abolished.

The circle of stones on the summit of the hill near the road to Penrith has been already spoken of.

CUMREW, in Eskdale ward, is about seven miles from Brampton, which is the post-office town, and about twelve from Carlisle. It is divided into the townships of Cumrew-Inside and Cumrew-Outside, containing together in 1811, 41 houses and 194 inhabitants. The manor belongs to the Earl of Carlisle. The church, which is in the deanery of Carlisle, was formerly appropriated to the priory, now to the dean and chapter, who are patrons of the perpetual curacy. It has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. An act of parliament passed in 1796, for inclosing the commons of Cumrew and Cumwhitton: this benefice was, in consequence, much injured by the sheep-heaths being converted into grazing-ground for black cattle.

About a quarter of a mile from Cumrew church, under the Fell, are the ruins of a castle, of which we find no mention in history or record. It is probable that it was the residence of some of the family of Vaux, lords of the barony of Gilsland.

CUMWHITTON, in Eskdale ward, is nine miles from Carlisle, and seven from Brampton, which is the post-office town. It comprises the townships of Cumwhitton, Moorthwaite, and Northsceugh, containing collectively, in 1811, 91 houses and 478 inhabitants. Cumwhitton was given by Ranulph de Meschines to Hildred de Carlisle. In King John's reign it belonged to the Bavins, who, after possessing it for three generations, gave the manor to the priory of Lanercost, and the rectory to the priory of Carlisle[c]. The Earl of Carlisle is now lord of the manor. The small manor of Hornby, given also by the Bavins to the priory of Lanercost, came after the reformation to the Dacres, and was sold by Henry Dacre before the year 1688, to John Atkinson[d]; it has lately been purchased by the several proprietors of the small estates which it comprehended. At Scarrow-hill is a freehold estate, which in 1688 belonged to the Scarrows, a family of great antiquity at that place[e], since extinct; it is now in severalties.

The church of Cumwhitton was appropriated to the priory of Carlisle, now to the dean and chapter, who are patrons of the benefice, and pay

[c] T. Denton's MS. [d] Ibid. [e] Ibid.

a stipend

a stipend of 10*l.* per annum out of the great tithes to the perpetual curate. The benefice has been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, the first time by lot, the second time with the aid of a benefaction of 200*l.* given by Countess-Dowager Gower: the lands purchased produce now about 80*l.* per annum. The dilapidated cottage, called the Parsonage-house, has by Mr. Anderson the present incumbent, who was instituted in 1809, been improved into a comfortable habitation. Leland mentions the chapel of the Moore, in this parish, of which there are no remains.

Dacre, in Leath ward, lies about five miles from Penrith: it contains the townships of Dacre, Great-Blencowe, Newbiggin, Soulby, and Stainton. These townships collectively contained, in 1811, 147 houses and 763 inhabitants. Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, speaks of a monastery at Dacre, of which we have no later mention: it was probably destroyed by the Danes, and never restored. We are told by William of Malmesbury, that Constantine King of Scotland and his son Eugenius King of Cumberland met King Athelstan and did homage to him at Dacre.

This parish gave name to the ancient baronial family of Dacre, who had their seat at Dacre Castle, in this parish. Their posterity became by marriage lords also of Gilsland and Greystock. On the death of Thomas Lord Dacre without male issue, in 1454, his next brother, Ralph, succeeded to the baronies of Gilsland and Greystock, and he and his successors were called Lords Dacre of the North. Sir Richard Fynes having married Joan, the only daughter of Thomas Lord Dacre, was, by the King's patent, the same year, declared to be a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Dacre of the South. Margaret, the sister and heir of Gregory Lord Dacre, married Sampson Lennard, Esq. of Chevening, in Kent, whose posterity inherited the title and the Dacre estate. Thomas Lennard, Lord Dacre, who was created Earl of Sussex [e] in 1675, left two daughters, coheiresses, who, with their mother, sold the manors of Dacre and Soulby, in 1715, to Sir Christopher Musgrave; the latter conveyed them the same year to Edward Hasell, Esq. of Dalemain, grandfather of Edward Hasell, Esq. the present proprietor.

Dacre Castle, a quadrangular building, with four turrets [f], erected about the reign of Henry VII. is now occupied as a farm-house.

Dalemain, now the seat of Edward Hasell, Esq. belonged, in the reign of Henry II. to the Morvilles. In the reign of Henry III. it passed to the

[e] See the account of the title of Dacre, under the head of Cumberland Nobility.

[f] It has been repaired and fitted up as a habitation since 1688, when nothing remained of it but the bare walls. T. Denton's MS.

Laytons, of whose coheiresses it was purchased in 1665 by Sir Edward Hasell, ancestor of the present proprietor.

The townships of Newbiggin, Great-Blencowe; and Stainton, are held under the Duke of Norfolk. The estate of the Blencowe family in Great Blencowe was sold by them to William Troutbeck, Esq. in 1802.

In the parish church is a monument of one of the Dacre family: there are memorials also for some of the Hasells[g]. The figures of bears in the church-yard, and the Dacre monument, have been already spoken of.

The rectory of Dacre was appropriated to the college at Kirk-Oswald, so late as the reign of Henry VIII. The King is patron of the vicarage.

The townships of Dacre and Soulby have been inclosed by an act of parliament passed in 1806, by which lands were given in lieu of tithes to Edward Hasell, Esq. the impropriator, as lessee under the Crown, and to the vicar.

The school-house at Dacre was built in 1749: the school has an endowment of 9*l.* per annum in land, purchased with various donations, the chief of which was 60*l.* given by the family of Brown.

At Great-Blencowe is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Mr. Thomas Burbank, or Bowerbank, and endowed with lands in Cumberland and Northamptonshire, now let at 220*l.* per annum. The trust is vested in eight feoffees, who nominate the master.

At Stainton is a charity-school, endowed with the interest of 100*l.* given about the year 1780, by Mark Scott.

Dalston, in Cumberland ward, lies four miles and a quarter from Carlisle, which is the post-office town, and eight miles from Wigton. It comprises the townships of Dalston, Buckabank, Camdevock, Hawkesdale, Ivegill, Raughton, and Gateskale, which in 1811 contained collectively 423 houses and 2,369 inhabitants.

Ranulph de Meschines gave the barony of Dalston to Robert de Vallibus (brother of Hubert lord of Gilsland), which Robert took the name of Dalston. After Cumberland had been ceded by King Stephen to the Scots, this family appears to have been dispossessed; and the lordship having been given to a Scot, was seized by Henry II. as an escheat, and continued in the Crown till the year 1228, when King Henry III. gave the manor of Dalston to Walter Bishop of Carlisle, and his successors in the see[h]. Michael Hercla claimed this manor against the Bishop in a writ of right in the reign of

[g] Sir Edward Hasell, Knight, 1707. Mrs. Jane Hasell, his wife, daughter of Sir Timothy Featherstonhaugh, and relict of Bernard Kirkbride, ob. 1695.

[h] Cart. 14 H. III. part 1.

Edward

Edward I. as descended from an heiress of the elder branch of Dalston, but without success.

King Henry's charter disforests the manor, and gives the Bishop and his successors authority to make parks, and to possess the manor as a forest of their own, with all the privileges of a royal forest, forbidding all others to sport within its limits, under penalty of the payment of ten pounds. A subsequent charter empowers the Bishops, or others sporting in the manor of Dalston, with their permission, to follow their game and take it in the King's forest without molestation. On failure of male issue, the daughters of tenants of this manor inherit equally as coparceners.

Rose Castle, which is situated in a beautiful valley, watered by the river Caldew, is supposed to have been the principal residence of the Bishops of Carlisle ever since the grant of the manor. King Edward I. appears to have been at Rose Castle in the month of September 1300[i]. In the year 1322, Rose Castle was burnt by Robert Brus[k]. Bishop Kirkby, in 1336, procured the King's licence to castellate his manor-house at Rose, which had then lately been injured by the incursions of the Scots[l]. It is said to have been again attacked and burnt by those hostile invaders the following year[m]; probably the fortifications had not then been completed by virtue of the patent.

Before the civil wars Rose Castle formed a complete quadrangle; it had five towers besides turrets, and was encompassed with a wall, which also had several turrets. One of the towers was built by Bishop Strickland, who was promoted to the see in 1400, another by Bishop Bell, who was appointed in 1478, and a third by Bishop Kyte, who became Bishop in 1521. The north side of the quadrangle contained the constable's tower, with three rooms in it; the chapel, with three chambers under it; Bell's tower, at the back of the chapel, with two rooms in it, besides the clock-house; next to the chapel, the Bishop's chamber, and another chamber under it; a large chamber called the council-chamber, and one chamber under it called Great Paradise; and Strickland's tower[n], which had three chambers in it, besides the vault: in all seventeen rooms. The east side contained the great dining-room, with a cellar underneath; a large hall and a buttery, with a cellar under each, a turret and one chamber near it; a large kitchen with two chimnies, and a place for a cauldron or boiler; a lodging below for the cooks, and a large cellar or vault: in all, six rooms. The south side contained a long gallery,

[i] He dates Apud Le Rose, Sept. 25. and Sept. 26. See Rot. Cl. 28 Edw. I. m. 4. d.; and Rot. Aleman. 28 Edw. I.

[k] Holinshed's Chron. of Scotland, p. 323.

[l] Pat. 10 Ric. II. part 1. m. 27.

[m] See Nicolson and Burn's History.

[n] This tower is supposed to have been the keep of the castle, and had the dungeon under it.

leading to the hall; a storehouse and larder, and a little turret or two near the same; over the same, a granary for corn, and underneath, a vault or wood-house; also a brewhouse, bakehouse, and offices, and over them another granary: in all, ten rooms. The west side contained Pottinger's tower, in which were three lodging-rooms and a vault, a wash-house and a dairy, one chamber below, and three above; adjoining to these, Kyte's tower, with two chambers: in all, twelve rooms. In the midst of the court, was a fountain, which conveyed water to all the offices in the house.

In the month of June 1648, Rose Castle being held by a garrison of royalists, consisting of 40 men, was attacked by a detachment of General Lambert's army, and taken by storm, after an assault of two hours, the governor having refused two summonses[m]. A few weeks afterwards, the Duke of Hamilton's army was joined by Sir Marmaduke Langdale's forces at Rose Castle[n]. Mr. T. Denton, in his MS. History of Cumberland, says, that Rose Castle was burnt down by order of Major Cholmley; it had previously been made a prison for the royalists.[o]

The survey of Rose Castle made by order of parliament in 1649 or 1650, describes it to be in a state of great decay, and values the materials for sale at 425*l.* Mr. Heningham, who possessed a moiety of the manor during Cromwell's time, fitted up the offices for his own residence[p]. When Bishop Rainbow came to the see in 1664, no part of the house was habitable: he built a few rooms for immediate use, and was obliged to rebuild the chapel, which had been insufficiently built by his predecessor[q]. Bishop Smith built the tower adjoining the staircase, and by him and his immediate successor the house was again rendered a comfortable habitation. Bishop Lyttleton repaired Strickland's tower, built a new kitchen and other offices, and made great improvements in the habitable part of the house. The late Bishop made several alterations conducive to comfort and convenience, and much improved, by various repairs, the external appearance of the castle.

In ancient times, every Bishop of Carlisle was obliged to leave for his successor a certain number of books of divinity and canon law; 104 oxen, 16 heifers, and other live stock in proportion.[r]

[m] Rushworth. [n] Ibid.

[o] This appears from a letter from George Salkeld to Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. (communicated by Mrs. Yates of Skirwith Abbey.) [p] T. Denton's MS.

[q] In Gibson's Camden it is said, that Bishop Sterne, afterwards archbishop of York, repaired Rose Castle and made it habitable, and this is intimated in his epitaph; but Nicolson and Burn, who had the most authentic means of information, tell us, that Bishop Sterne only rebuilt the chapel, which was done so ill, that it was necessary to have it taken down and rebuilt; that Bishop Rainbow recovered in consequence the sum of 400*l.* of the Archbishop for dilapidations, but was barred by the act of oblivion from any further remedy.

[r] See Rot. Cart. 10 Edw. I. No. 66.

The manor of Little-Dalston belonged, from a very early period, to the ancient family of Dalston, descended by a younger branch from Robert de Vallibus, to whom the seignory or barony of Dalston had been granted by Ranulph de Meschines. Sir William Dalston, the immediate descendant, a zealous royalist, was created a baronet in 1640; the title and the male line of the elder branch of this ancient family became extinct by the death of Sir George, the fifth baronet, in 1765. Four years before his death he sold his estate at Dalston to Monkhouse Davison, Esq. after whose death it was purchased (in the year 1795) by John Sowerby, Esq. the present proprietor.

The old mansion of Dalston-Hall, built in a castellated form, is occupied as a farm-house; the chapel is now used for some of the purposes of the farm. Dalston Hall was the head-quarters of General Lesley during the siege of Carlisle in 1644 and 1645.

The manor of Hegheved, (or High-head,) in the township of Ivegill belonged in the reign of Edward II. to John de Hercla, who was attainted for being concerned in rebellion with his brother the Earl of Carlisle. In 1342 William L'Angleys, or English, had the king's licence to fortify his mansion at Hegheved, yet it appears that there had been a castle there before, belonging to the crown, for in the year 1326 Ralph Dacre had a grant of the custody of the castle of Hegheved for ten years, and the next year the custody was granted for life to William L'Angles, or L'Engles, who possessed himself of it under that grant, whereupon Ralph Dacre in 1330 petitioned parliament to be reinstated during the remainder of his term[a]. In 1358 the son of William above-mentioned, had a licence from the bishop to build a chapel there, and to have a chaplain to officiate in it. About the year 1550 High-head Castle was purchased of the family of Restwold, by John Richmond, Esq. in whose posterity it continued for several generations. This castle and estate are now in moieties, one moiety belonged to the late John Gale, Esq. maternally descended from the Richmonds; the other is the joint property of several persons descended from Mrs. Baines, who was a Richmond. The half of the mansion, which belonged to Mr. Gale, has been many years uninhabited: his estate devolves to his son Wilson Braddyll, Esq. of Conishead priory; the other part has been occupied by the tenants of the estate.

Divine service is still performed at the chapel, which has a small endowment; the minister is nominated by trustees; it has no cemetery.

The mesne manor of Cardew belonged at an early period to a family who took their name from the place. In the reign of Edward I. it became the

[a] Rot. Parl. II. 34.

property

property of John Burdon, who in default of issue from his son of the same name, entailed it on John Denton and his wife Joan, the heiress of Kirkbride, and their heirs. This John Denton is said to have distinguished himself in the service of Edward Baliol, who gave him the crest [t], afterwards borne by his family, for defending a castle in Annandale, against Robert Bruce. In 1686 George Denton, Esq. sold the manor of Cardew to Sir James Lowther, Bart., from whom it has descended to William Earl of Lonsdale, the present proprietor; Cardew-hall, the old seat of the Dentons, has been long occupied as a farm-house.

The manor of Gateskale [u], or Gateskell, and Raughton, belonged to one Ughtred [w], whose posterity took the name of Raughton: the last of that name having settled it upon his wife Margaret Stapleton, it passed to her family, and from them to the Hayton branch of the Musgraves: it is now the property of Mrs. Jolliffe.

Hawkesdale Hall, many years the property and residence of the Nicolson family, is now in a dilapidated state. Holme-hill, many years the residence of the family of Holme, on the extinction of that family passed to George Holme Sumner, Esq. M.P. and having been since sold, is now the property of Colonel Salkeld; it is occupied as a ladies boarding school. "The Oaks" is the residence of Mrs. Blamire, widow of William Blamire, Esq.

Against the chancel of the parish church of Dalston, on the outside, is a monument to the memory of the Nicolson family [x], of Hawkesdale.

The deaths of some of the Bishops of Carlisle are recorded in the parish register. Dr. John Maye, Bishop of Carlisle, who died Feb. 15th 1597-8, at eight in the morning, is said to have been buried at eight the same evening, in the cathedral at Carlisle, and his obsequies celebrated the following day at Dalston. Bishop Robinson, who died about three in the afternoon on the 19th of June, 1616, is said to have been buried in Carlisle cathedral about eleven the same night. The burial of Bishop Senhouse, "May 7th 1626," is thus entered, "Richardus Senhouse, Episcopus Car-

[t] A castle burning with a flaming sword in a lion's paw; so T. Denton's MS. but we do not find this crest assigned to Denton of Cardew at the Heralds College.

[u] Sometimes written Gatesgill.

[w] Mr. T. Denton says, that it was given to Ughtred to hold by the service of keeping the King's hawks in the neighbouring aery, which gave the name to Hawkesdale, and that the Raughton family in consequence took a hawk or falcon for their crest. MS.

[x] James Nicolson, Esq. ob. 1727; Mary, his widow, 1763, aged 105; Joseph Nicolson, Esq. author of the history of Cumberland, who resided at Low-house or Bromfield-place, in this parish, 1777; and Mrs. Margaret Nicolson, 1793, aged 96.

liolensis;"

liolensis;" yet it is said that he was buried at Carlisle. "Dr. Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle, who died at 11 o'clock at night on the 27th of March, 1684, was buried in the church-yard at Dalston at four in the afternoon on the 1st of April."

The great tithes of Dalston are appropriated to the Bishop of Carlisle. The moors, &c. within the parish of Dalston, have been inclosed under an act of parliament, passed in 1803, by which allotments of land were given to the bishop as rector, and to the vicar. The commons in the townships of Raughton and Gateskell, and Ivegill, were inclosed under the act for inclosing the forest of Inglewood.

The bishop is patron of the vicarage. The late celebrated Dr. Paley was vicar of Dalston from 1774 to 1793; he added a good parlour to the vicarage house, and rebuilt the stables. After the Restoration, this vicarage was augmented with an annual payment of 31*l.* 8*d.* charged on the great tithes, and Bishop Smith gave the sum of 300*l.* which has been laid out in lands near the vicarage.

About the year 1343 a forty days indulgence was granted by Bishop Kirkby, to all such as should be benefactors to the chapel of St. Wynomaus, the bishop, in the parish of Dalston, or to the support of Hugh de Lilford, an hermit there; there are no remains of this chapel, nor any tradition respecting it. About a mile from the parish church is a field called the Chapel-Flat, which probably was its site.

There is a school at Dalston, endowed with a stock of 110*l.* and a tenement at Hawkesdale, given by Bishop Smith, now let for 36*l.* per annum. Under the act of 1803, there was an allotment for the purpose of erecting a workhouse and school-house, and a dwelling-house for the master.

At Dalston are two large cotton mills occupied by Messrs. Waldies and Dugdales; and another, a very extensive concern, near to Bishops-Forge, the property of Messrs. Hobson and Forster. The iron and plating forge now belongs to Mr. Thomas Watson; the spades manufactured here are held in much esteem, and sent to many parts of Scotland. The different manufactories are supposed to employ about 600 persons.

Dean, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about nine miles from Whitehaven, about five from Workington, and about the same distance from Cockermouth, which is the post-office town. It comprises the townships of Dean, Branthwaite, and Ullock, containing altogether in 1811, 157 houses, and 752 inhabitants.

Dean was one of the five towns given by William de Meschines to Waldieve; having passed by descent to the families of Lucy and Percy,

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it was given by Henry, Earl of Northumberland, to King Henry VIII. granted to the Whartons, purchased by the Duke of Somerset, and from him descended to the Earl of Egremont, who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Branthwaite was given by Alan, son of Waldieve, in marriage with one of his relations, to a person who took the name of Branthwaite; the heiress of this family married Sir Richard Skelton, whose posterity continued in possession for many generations. Gen. Skelton, who died in 1757, devised this manor to Captain Jones, whose son, Arnoldus Jones, took the name of Skelton, and died in 1793. The manor of Branthwaite is now the property of John Christian Curwen, of Workington, Esq.

The church is a rectory in the diocese of Chester, the archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland; the advowson was formerly annexed to the manor. The Rev. Henry Sill, is the present rector and patron. Dr. John Dalton, born at Dean in 1709, being son of John Dalton, then rector, adapted Milton's Comus for the stage[y], and published some poems and sermons. His brother, the late Mr. Richard Dalton, for many years held the office of surveyor of His Majesty's pictures, &c.

In the seventeenth century the Quakers were very numerous in this parish. George Fox, their founder, in his journal, speaks of two general meetings held at Pardsey Crag in 1657 and 1663.[z]

There is a free grammar school at Dean endowed in 1596, by John Fox, goldsmith, with a rent charge of 10*l.* per annum; the inhabitants recommend, and the goldsmiths company appoint the master: there was a benefaction also given to this school by the family of Fearon, but part of it having been lost, it produces now only 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

Dearham, or Deerham, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, two miles and a half from Maryport, and six miles and a half from Workington. It comprises the townships of Dearham, Ellenborough, and Unerigg, containing together in 1811, 120 houses, and 1081 inhabitants.

A moiety of the manor of Dearham was given by Alan, Lord of Allerdale, to Simon Sheftling, whose posterity took the name of Deerham. The heiress of this family brought it to Barwis; the sister and heir of Richard Barwis, Esq. of Ilekirk, married a Lamplugh, whose son, Richard Lamplugh, Esq. sold this estate in 1722, to Sir James Lowther, Bart. ancestor

[y] During its run he sought out a grand-daughter of Milton's in distressed circumstances, and procured a benefit for her, which is said to have produced upwards of 120*l.* Dr. Johnson wrote a prologue for the occasion.

[z] See p. 268 and 370.

of

of William Earl of Lonsdale, the present proprietor. The other moiety, which belonged to the Multons, has been enfranchised.

The manor of Ewanrigg, or Unerigg, in the fourteenth century belonged to the Multons; in 1638 it was conveyed by Richard Barwis, Esq. to Ewan Christian, Esq. of Milntown, in the Isle of Man, Deemster of that island; it is now the property and seat of John Christian Esq. eldest son of John Christian Curwen, Esq. of Workington Hall. The old house, "built castle-wise[a]," spoken of by Nicolson, has been taken down, and a modern mansion, which commands a fine sea view, built on the site.

The manor of Ellenborough, comprising Netherhall, in the parish of Cross-Canonby and the township of Ellenborough, in this parish, belongs to Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. of Netherhall.[b]

In the parish church are some ancient and curious grave-stones already spoken of; a monument for the family of Christian of Unerigg (1719, &c.) and that of William and Ann Bowman, who lived 64 years together as man and wife, and died in 1800, he aged 87, she 91.

The church of Dearham was given by Alice de Romely, daughter of William Fitz-Duncan, to the church of St. Mary at Gisborne, to which the great tithes were appropriated; they are now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale. John Christian Curwen, Esq. is patron of the vicarage[c], which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by a benefaction of 200*l.* given by the Countess Dowager Gower.

There is a school at Dearham, endowed in 1715 by Ewan Christian, Esq. with a rent-charge of 9*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* issuing out of lands in the township of Flimby. At Unerigg is a school, to which Mrs. Bowman, who died in 1800, gave a benefaction of 400*l.* The whole income is about 30*l.* per annum.

Near the village of Dearham is a considerable manufactory of coarse pottery.

OVER-DENTON, in Eskdale ward, lies about six miles from Brampton, which is the post-office town.

The manor of Over-Denton, which was anciently parcel of the barony of Gilsland, was conveyed in the reign of Edward I. by Richard Stonland to John Witherington, in whose family it continued several generations.

[a] Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, says, Mr. Ewan Christian hath built a good house out of the shell of an old tower.

[b] See p. 54.

[c] It was in the Bishops of Carlisle previously to 1747.

Mr. T. Denton says, that it was conveyed by that family to Lord William Howard, but Nicolson and Burn make the Tweedales to have been intermediate proprietors. It now belongs to the Earl of Carlisle, in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

The church is said to have been formerly in the diocese of Durham; it was given by the Vaux family to Lanercost priory, to which the tithes were appropriated; they now belong to the Earl of Carlisle, the benefice being a perpetual curacy in his gift.

NETHER-DENTON, in Eskdale ward, lies five miles from Brampton, which is the post-office town. The manor was given by Eustace de Vallibus, to a family who assumed the name of Denton; the heiress of Sir Richard Denton, married Copley of Yorkshire, and the heiress of Copley, in the third generation, married Adam de Hall[d], who took the name of Denton, and had from his father-in-law a grant of the arms of his maternal great grandfather Sir Richard Denton[e]. In the reign of Henry VII. John Denton exchanged this manor for Warnell-hall with Lord Dacre, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Carlisle. Denton-hall has long been occupied as a farm-house. There are no traces of the tower mentioned in Hutchinson's history.

Robert, son of Bueth, who possessed both the Dentons, gave the church to the monks of Wetheral; it was afterwards given to the priory of Lanercost, which caused a law suit between those monasteries, who eventually compromised the matter, and shared the profits between them, viz. certain payments out of the rectory. In 1266 the monastery of Wetheral released their share, two marks and a half, to the bishop. The rectory is in the bishop's gift; it has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by a benefaction of 200*l.* from the Countess Dowager Gower.

The Rev. William Reay, a native of this parish, of which his father was rector from 1718 to 1736, published, when curate to Dr. Church at Battersea, in Surrey, a volume of sermons, which are held in much esteem, and sell for a high price; they were published by subscription to assist their author, when laboring under a severe illness, of which he died in 1756.

DISTINGTON, or DISSINGTON, lies in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, about four miles from Whitehaven, which is the post-office town, and about the same distance from Workington.

[d] Thomas De Hall, father of Adam, had purchased Denton-hall of Sir Richard Denton, who in the deed calls him *consanguineus*. T. Denton's MS.

[e] See the account of Gentry.

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The manor of Distington belonged to Gilbert de Dundraw, who lived in the reigns of Richard I. and King John; his daughters and co-heiresses divided the manor; after this it continued some time in severalties, which all appear to have centered by purchase or otherwise in the Moresby family, and to have passed by marriage to the Fletchers[f]. After the death of the last of the Fletchers, it was sold under a decree of chancery in 1720. John Brougham, Esq. of Scales, who was then the purchaser, conveyed it in 1737 to Sir James Lowther, Bart. It is now the property of William Earl of Lonsdale. Nicolson and Burn speak of the Dykes family as possessing the manor, and presenting to the rectory from the year 1484 to 1558.

Hay, or Hayes-castle, of which there are some remains in that part of the parish which adjoins to Harrington, is supposed to have been the manerial site and the seat of the Moresby family, who possessed a moiety of the manor as early as the reign of Edward III.[g]; it is now the property of Thomas Hartley, Esq. whose father, Mr. John Hartley, purchased it of Anthony Dickenson. The Earl of Lonsdale is patron of the rectory, which is in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland. In the church-yard are some monuments of the Blakeney family. The school at this place has no endowment, except three acres of land taken out of the common when the school-house was built.

Drigg, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about three miles from Ravenglas.

The manor belonged in the reign of Henry II. to the Estotevills, and passed with the heiress of that family to Baldwin, Lord Wake. At a later period the Harringtons appear to have held the whole or part of the manor under the Lords Wake; the heiress of Harrington married Curwen, and in the reign of James I. Sir Nicholas Curwen sold an estate described as the manor and advowson of Drigg, to Sir William Pennington, from whom they passed by inheritance to Lord Muncaster, the present proprietor. The Earl of Egremont is Lord Paramount of the whole, and a considerable part of the parish is held immediately under his barony of Egremont. Sir William Pennington, the first baronet, made a horse course on the sands at Drigg, in the reign of Charles II. where a plate of the value of 10*l.* was run for annually in the month of May.

The church of Drigg was appropriated to the priory of Conishead;

[f] T. Denton's MS.

[g] See Pat. Rot. 28 Edward III. part 3. 28.

the benefice is a perpetual curacy in the gift of Lord Muncaster; it is in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland.

The school at Drigg was founded and endowed in 1723, by Joseph Walker. There is now belonging to this school the sum of 260*l.* in the hands of the late Lord Muncaster's trustees, being chiefly if not wholly its original endowment.

Carlton, a hamlet of Drigg, is divided into tenements, holden of Lord Muncaster, as of his manor of Drigg. The parish is sometimes called Drigg and Carleton.

EDENHALL, in Leath ward, lies four miles from Penrith. The first proprietor of the manor upon record is Henry Fitz-Swein; in the reign of Henry III. it belonged to Robert Turp; a co-heiress of that family, after three descents, brought it to the Stapletons, in whom it continued five descents, and then passed with a co-heiress to the Musgraves in the reign of Henry VI. Sir Richard Musgrave, who had been made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I. was made a baronet in the month of June 1611, being one of the second list after the institution of the order. Sir Philip Musgrave, the second baronet, distinguished himself in the civil wars on the side of King Charles I. and is said to have been one of the last who despaired of the royal cause; he took Carlisle from the parliament in 1648, and was made governor of that city. The present baronet is Sir Philip Musgrave, as yet under age; Eden-hall is in the possession of his mother Lady Musgrave, relict of the late Sir John Chardin Musgrave, Bart. The singularly curious glass vessel, called the Luck of Eden-hall, has been already spoken of.

On the west side of the tower and in the south window of the parish church are the arms of Stapleton, Vipont, Musgrave, and Hilton. In the church is the grave-stone of William Stapleton, Esq. who married the heiress of Vipont, and died in 1457. There are several monuments of the Musgrave family.[1]

[1] Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. ob. 1678; Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. 1687; Philip Musgrave, Esq. clerk of the council to King Charles II. one of the principal officers of the ordnance, and M.P. for the county, ob. 1688; Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. 1704; Christopher Musgrave, Esq. one of the principal officers of the ordnance, and clerk of the council to Queen Anne, ob. 1718; Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. who succeeded his uncle as clerk of the council, M.P. for Carlisle, and afterwards for the county, ob. 1735; Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. M.P. for Westmorland, ob. 1795.

The church of Eden-hall was given by King Edward I. to the priory of Carlisle, and was soon afterwards appropriated to that monastery. The dean and chapter of Carlisle are now appropriators and patrons; the vicarage is united to that of Langwathby.

It appears by the parish register that forty-two persons, supposed to have been a fourth part of the inhabitants, died of the plague at Eden-hall in 1598.

There is a school at Eden-hall, endowed with 4*l.* per annum, by one of the Musgrave family.

The commons of this parish were inclosed by the act of 1803, for inclosing the honor of Penrith and forest of Inglewood.

EGREMONT in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, is an ancient market town, five miles from Whitehaven, and 302 from London.

The barony of Egremont was given by Ranulph de Meschines, (who possessed the county of Cumberland by the grant of William the Conqueror,) to his brother William; this William seated himself at Egremont, and built the castle [k] near the town, of which there are still some remains; his only daughter and heir married Robert de Romeley, Lord of Skipton, whose daughter and heir Alice married William Fitz-Duncan, Earl of Murray, nephew of David King of Scots. Ciceley, one of the three co-heiresses of Fitz-Duncan and Alice, married William de Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and inherited the barony of Skipton; Alice was twice married but had no issue; Amabel married Reginald de Lucy, and had two daughters, co-heiresses, married to two brothers of the Multon family. In the year 1300 [l] the barony of Egremont was in moieties between Thomas de Multon and Thomas de Lucy, the latter having taken the name of Lucy from his maternal grandfather.

The whole of this barony appears afterwards to have been in the Multons till it became divided among the sisters and co-heiresses of John de Multon, the last heir male of that family, who died in 1335; one of these married Thomas Lord Lucy, grandson of Thomas Multon, who took the name of Lucy as above-mentioned. Henry Percy, the first Earl of Northumberland, having married Maud, the only sister and heir of Anthony, the last Lord Lucy, who died in 1369, the Earls of Northumberland, by gift or purchase, eventually became possessed of the whole barony, and it continued in that noble family till Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Josceline, the last Earl

[k] See the account of ancient castles.

[l] Quo Warranto Roll, 29 Edward I.

of

of Northumberland, brought it in the year 1682, to Charles Duke of Somerset, whose son Algernon, the succeeding Duke, was in 1749 created Baron Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont, with remainder to Sir Charles Wyndham, son of his sister Catherine, by Sir William Wyndham, Bart. On the death of Duke Algernon in 1750, Sir Charles Wyndham succeeded to these titles and the Egremont estate, and on his death in 1763, was succeeded in both by George, now Earl of Egremont.

In the Appendix to Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland, is printed a charter of Richard de Lucy, in or about the reign of King John, containing rules and orders, with the grant of certain privileges to his burgesses of Egremont. It appears that the burgesses were bound in time of war to defend Egremont Castle at their own cost with twelve armed men, and to clothe and maintain them upon credit during that time; to grant an aid for knighting one of the Lord's sons and marrying one of his daughters, or for redeeming him or his heirs if taken prisoners. A burgess accused of robbing had a right to his trial by thirty-six men three times; but on a fourth accusation was to be expelled the borough, and his goods and chattels to be seised to the use of the lord: the fines for assaults, &c. are defined: a burgess was not to pay the customary fine for fornication with the daughter of a countryman unless he had promised her marriage: exemption from toll, and some other privileges, are granted to the burgesses.

The borough of Egremont sent members to parliament in the 23d year of Edward I.; but this ancient privilege has never been restored.

In the year 1300, Thomas de Multon and Thomas de Lucy claimed to have assize of bread, &c. and the chattels of felons condemned and beheaded throughout the whole land of Copeland; a gallows at Egremont; a market at that town on Wednesday, and a fair for two[1] days at Lady-day, which market and fair had been granted in 1266. The market, which is now held on Saturday, is a large corn-market, and well supplied with butchers' meat and other provisions. The fair is now held on the 18th of September for cattle, &c. There is another fair on the third Friday in May. There are also certain great markets or cattle-fairs held on the market-days in the summer months.

The church of Egremont was given by William de Meschines to the cell of St. Bees belonging to the abbey of St. Mary in York. The church is a rectory, in the diocese of Chester, the archdeaconry of Richmond, and the deanery of Copeland. The Earl of Egremont is patron.

[1] The charter says three days. See Cart. 51 Hen. 3.

The

Drawn by Joseph Farrington R.A.

Etched by Letitia Byrne.

*Egremont Castle.*

Published Sept.r 10. 1815 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand

The school has no other endowment than the interest of 7 or 8*l.* There are two paper-mills at Egremont, two manufactories of sail-cloth and checks, and four tan-yards. According to the returns of 1811, there were then 329 inhabited houses in the parish of Egremont, and 1,556 inhabitants. Mr. T. Denton computed the inhabitants at 1,410 in 1688.

FARLAM, in Eskdale ward, lies about three miles from Brampton. It is divided into two townships, East-Farlam and West-Farlam, containing together, in 1811, 115 houses and 672 inhabitants. The manor was granted by Hubert de Vaux, lord of Gilsland, to Walter de Windsor, whose posterity took the name of Farlam. John de Farlam having no children, devised it in the reign of Edward III. to Ralph de Dacre and Margaret Multon, lady of Gilsland, his wife, and their heirs. It has ever since passed with the barony of Gilsland, now vested in the Earl of Carlisle.

The church of Farlam was given by Robert de Vallibus to the priory of Lanercost, to which monastery the tithes were appropriated. Lord Carlisle is now impropriator and patron of the perpetual curacy, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by a benefaction of 200*l.* given by the Countess-dowager Gower.

GILCRUX, or GILCRUCE, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies six miles from Cockermouth, which is the post-office town. The manor was given by Waldieve, lord of Allerdale, to Adam, son of Lyulph, whose daughter brought it to the family of Bonekill. It was given by this family to Calder Abbey. After the Reformation it was in the family of Armstrong, who were succeeded by that of Dykes. It is now the property of Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq. in right of his wife, who was daughter and heir of the late Frecheville Dykes, Esq.

Ellenhall, in this parish, now a farm-house, was some time a seat of the Dykes family. The church was appropriated to Calder Abbey. The present impropriator is Mr. Dykes, by purchase from Sir Frederic Fletcher Vane, Bart. The Bishop of Carlisle is patron of the vicarage.

GOSFORTH, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies eleven miles and a half from Whitehaven and six and a half from Egremont. There is a post-office at Calder Bridge, two miles and a half from Gosforth. This parish is divided into the townships of High and Low-Bolton, Boonwood, Seascales, and Gosforth; containing together, in 1811, 132 houses and 685 inhabitants. An ancient family, who took their name from Gosforth, appears

appears to have been possessed of the chief estate in that township, which was divided in severalties between the five daughters and coheiresses of the last of that family. In 1688 it was divided between the families of Pennington, Kirkby, and Senhouse of Seascales.[m]

The manor of Bolton belonged at an early period to the Wabergthwaites. William Kirkby was possessed of it in the reign of Henry VIII. It was afterwards in a younger branch of the Senhouses of Seascales. The late Charles Lutwidge, Esq. and his younger brothers Henry and Sheffington (the late Admiral[n]), were successively proprietors of this manor. It now belongs to Major Sheffington Lutwidge, the Admiral's nephew.

Seascales, in this parish, was the ancient seat of the Senhouse family, who possessed it for several generations[o]. It was afterwards successively in the families of Blacklock, Earl, and Lutwidge. After the death of the late Charles Lutwidge, Esq. the manor of Newton and Seascales was purchased by Sampson Senhouse, Esq. of London, (nephew of the late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. of Netherhall,) who is the present proprietor. Seascales is now a farm-house.

The church of Gosforth is a rectory, in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland. The present patron is Sampson Senhouse, Esq. In the church-yard is a very curious ancient cross, which has been already noticed. This parish has been inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1810, by which lands were allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes. There are two fairs held annually at Boonwood in this parish, April 25. and Oct. 18; the former for horned cattle, the latter for foals and cattle: two acres of land were allotted for the purpose of holding these fairs by the act of 1810.

Greystock, in Leath ward, lies five miles from Penrith. It is divided into the townships of Berrier and Murrah, Little-Blencow, Greystock, Hutton-John, Hutton-Roof, Hutton-Soil, Johnby, Matterdale, Motherby and Gill, Mungrisdale, Threlkeld, and Water-Melock; containing collectively, according to the returns of 1811, 459 houses and 2,132 inhabitants. Mr. T. Denton computed the inhabitants of this parish to be 2,510 in 1688.

The barony of Greystock was given by Ranulph de Meschines to Lyulph, and confirmed by Henry I. to his son Phorne, whose posterity took the name of Greystock.

[m] T. Denton's MS.

[n] It was sold after the death of Henry, and purchased by the Admiral.

[o] In 1688 it was the seat of John Senhouse, Esq. (T. Denton.)

Thomas

Thomas de Greystock in 1244, had a charter for a weekly market on Saturday, in his manor of Greystock[p], and a fair for three days at the festival of the translation of St. Edward, both long ago disused.[q]

John de Greystock, who was summoned to parliament as a baron in the reign of Edward I. died without issue, and left his estates to Ralph de Grimsthorpe, son of Joan, aunt to the said John; Ralph, Lord of Grimsthorpe and Greystock, was summoned to parliament in the reign of Edward II. Ralph, grandson of the last mentioned Ralph, assumed the name of Greystock. William de Greystock, his son, in 1353, had the King's licence for castellating his manor-house of Greystock[r]. Ralph, the last Lord Greystock of this family, died in the year 1486; his only son, who died before him, left one daughter, Elizabeth, who became heiress to the barony, and married Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland. George, Lord Dacre, died without issue in 1568, and his sisters and co-heiresses married the two sons of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Philip, Earl of Arundel, and Lord William Howard. On the partition of the property, Lord Arundel had the Greystock estate[s]; which, after a long chancery suit, was adjudged to Charles, fourth son of Henry Lord Mowbray, (grandson of Philip, Earl of Arundel, above-mentioned,) pursuant to a settlement made by his father. Upon the death of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, in 1773, the dukedom devolved on Charles Howard, Esq. of Greystock, grandson of Charles above-mentioned, and father of the present duke, who, among his numerous titles, bears the ancient title of Baron of Greystock.

Greystock Castle, which had been garrisoned for the King in 1648, was taken by a detachment of General Lambert's army in the month of June. Mr. T. Denton says, that it was burnt down by order of Major Cholmley, who commanded the detachment[t]. The castle, which stands at the south end of the park, on a steep bank above a small stream, which runs into the Petrell; it was almost wholly rebuilt by H. C. Howard, Esq. grandfather

[p] Cart. Rot. 29 Henry III. 1.

[q] A fair chiefly for sheep and lambs, has been held within the memory of many persons now living.

[r] Pat. 27 Edward III. part 2. m. 8.

[s] Yet it should seem as if the Howard family had not immediate possession of the Greystock estate, for there is a grant, 44 Eliz. to Edward Carril and others, of various estates in Cumberland, (the manor of Greystock among others,) "until and so long as there should be an heir male of the body of Francis Dacre, Esq. then lately attainted of high treason, in full life." Randall Dacre, Esq. the son of Francis, (who was uncle of George, the last Lord Dacre,) died without issue, and was buried at Greystock in 1634.

[t] MS. History of Cumberland.

of the present duke. The lower part of a large square tower of the original edifice remains, which has been lately repaired and raised by his grace, who is making considerable additions to the other parts of the buildings in the castellated style. There are several valuable portraits at the castle, among which are Archbishop Warham and Erasmus, by Holbein; John, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at the battle of Bosworth; Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Henry VIII. with his treasurer's rod and marshal's staff; Anne Dacre, Countess of Arundel, who brought Greystock to the Howards; Elizabeth, daughter of the last Duke of Lennox, and wife of Henry Frederick Earl of Arundel; Henry Earl of Arundel, and his Countess, and several others of the Howard family. In one of the rooms is the Crucifixion in needle-work, by Mary Queen of Scots.[t]

The park at Greystock now contains upwards of 3000 acres, surrounded by a wall nine feet in height; more than a thousand acres have been added to it since the year 1800, in consequence of the inclosure of the adjacent wastes. The plantations made in the park by the present duke, occupy about 375 acres. From one to two thousand head of deer, were generally kept in this park till within these few years; they are now reduced to a small number. Gobarrow-park, on the Duke of Norfolk's estate, in this parish, extended three miles in length and one in breadth, on the north side of Ulswater, but the present duke has taken off two thirds, and converted the land into farms, leaving the central part for red and fallow deer; of the latter there are about 300: the red deer, of which there are about a hundred, have a free communication across the water with Martindale-Chase, in Westmorland; hunts on both sides the water, are occasionally held in the months of August and September, the deer being frequently pursued across the lake.

The manors of Motherby, Matterdale, Grisdale, Water-millock, and Berrier and Murrey, are spoken of in a record of the reign of Queen Elizabeth as appendages of the manor[u] of Greystock.

In the parish church are monuments of some of the barons of Greystock, and a gravestone of Dr. John Whelpdale, master of the college, 1526.

The church of Greystock was made collegiate in 1382, by Alexander Nevil, Archbishop of York. The college consisted of a master and six chantry priests: it continued collegiate till the abolition of colleges and

[t] Certified by Charles Howard of Greystock, to have been presented to his mother Elizabeth, Countess of Arundel, by the Duke of Guise.

[u] See pat. 44 Eliz. as quoted by Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii. p. 351.

chantries,

chantries, when a dispute arose whether the crown was intitled to the rectory and profits as having been vested in the college. The cause was tried, and judgment given against the crown, on the ground, that the college had no common seal, and that the church had been made collegiate on the Pope's authority alone. In consequence of this decision it remains rectorial. The advowson was long attached to the manor of Greystock. The late duke, when Charles Howard, Esq. sold it to Adam Askew, Esq.; the Rev. H. Askew is now both patron and incumbent.

Dr. Richard Gilpin, who was ejected from this rectory by the act of uniformity, in the reign of Charles II. practised afterwards as a physician at Newcastle. He was author of a Discourse on Satan's Temptations, and several Treatises on Divinity.

There is a Presbyterian meeting-house at Penruddock, in this parish, endowed with a field, let for 11*l.* per annum.

The manor of Hutton-John, or Penruddock, in this parish, belonged for many generations to the family of Hutton. One of the sisters and coheiresses of Thomas Hutton, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth without issue, brought Hutton-John to a younger branch of the Huddlestons of Millom. The Huddlestons suffered much for their loyalty during the civil wars; John Huddleston, second son of Andrew Huddleston, of Hutton-John, was instrumental in saving King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; he afterwards became his private confessor, and is said to have administered the sacrament to him on his death bed, according to the rites of the church of Rome. Andrew Huddleston, of Hutton-John, the first protestant of the family, was an active promoter of the Revolution. Hutton-John is now the property and residence of Andrew Huddleston, Esq. great grandson of Andrew last-mentioned. The manor of Hutton-John, *alias* Hutton-Soil, was purchased in 1787 by the Duke of Norfolk, of Mr. Huddleston, who retained the demesne. An act of parliament for inclosing lands within this manor, was passed in 1813.

The manor of Johnby belonged formerly to the Musgraves of Hayton; an heiress of a younger branch of this family brought it to the Wyvills, by whom it was sold to William Williams, Gent.; one of Mr. Williams's co-heiresses brought it to Sir Edward Hasell, of whose descendant, William Hasell, Esq. this manor was purchased by the Duke of Norfolk in 1783. The manor of Low-end and Thwaite-hall, belonged to the Huttons, and passed by marriage to the Dalstons, who sold this estate about the year 1680, to Mr. Williams of Johnby*; having passed with Johnby to

* T. Denton's MS.

the Hasells, it was purchased in 1785 of William Hasell, Esq. by the Duke of Norfolk.

The manor of Greenthwaite and Greenthwaite-hall, which had long been the property and residence of the Halton family, was purchased by the Duke of Norfolk, of Wingfield Halton, Esq. in 1795.

Little-Blencow, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, by whom it was long possessed. In the year 1358 King Edward III. granted to Adam de Blencowe all the lands in Greystocke, Blencowe, and Newbigging, which had belonged to John Riddall[x]. The manor of Blencowe and Blencow-hall, the old seat of the family, were purchased of the immediate descendant of the family, Henry Prescot Blencowe[y], Esq. in 1802, by the Duke of Norfolk.

There are four chapelries in the parish of Greystock, Water-Millock, Matterdale, Grisdale, and Threlkeld.

There was a chapel at Water-millock, as early as the reign of Edward III. This appears to have been rebuilt about 1558, and then called Newkirk; from this time the chaplain had licence from the bishop to baptize and bury at Water-millock. The chapel has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Dr. Joseph Brown, born at Water-millock in 1700, published in 1726 a fine edition of Cardinal Barbarini's Latin poems, with a life of the author.

The school at Water-millock has an ancient endowment of 5*l.* per annum, given by some person or persons now unknown.

The chapelry of Matterdale was endowed with parochial rights by Bishop Meye in 1580; the present chapel was erected in 1685; the rector of Greystock nominates the curate: the chapel has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by 200*l.* given by Countess Dowager Gower. The Rev. Robert Grisdale built a school-house at Matterdale, and endowed it in 1722, with the interest of 200*l.* In 1723 Mrs. Elizabeth Grisdale gave a small library, chiefly books of divinity, for the use of the chapelry.

The village of Threlkeld lies on the road between Penrith and Keswick, at the foot of the mountain of Saddleback, which is in the chapelry. The manor belonged at an early period to a family who took their name from the place. Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, the last heir male, left three daughters, one of whom brought Threlkeld to the Pickerings. It was sold to the Lowther family before the year 1632, and now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. Threlkeld-hall and the demesne lands passed from the Pickerings by marriage to the Irtons, and from the latter in like manner to the

[x] Pat. 32 Edward III. part 2.

[y] The final e is still retained in the family name.

Speddings.

Speddings. This estate now belongs to the Duke of Norfolk by purchase from the last-mentioned family; the duke also claims manerial rights here. A fair for sheep is held at Threlkeld on the first Thursday in September.

There was a chapel at Threlkeld as early as the year 1431: this chapel which has right of sepulture and baptism, has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

The chapel at Grisdale, or Mungrisdale, has also been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by 200*l.* given by the inhabitants, and 200*l.* by the Countess Dowager Gower; it has a house belonging to it with a small close. The rector presents to the chapels of Matterdale, Grisdale, and Water-millock. The Earl of Lonsdale is the patron of Threlkeld.

GRINSDALE, in Cumberland ward, lies two miles and a half from Carlisle. This place gave name to an ancient family who held Grinsdale under the barony of Burgh. The elder line failed about King John's time, when the co-heiresses married Newton and Le-Sor[a]. Newton's lands passed by successive marriages to Martindale and Dacre, and having been forfeited to the crown, were granted to Whitmore, and passed by sale to Dacre of Kirklinton. This estate is now the property of Joseph Dacre, Esq. who is at present in the East Indies. A younger brother continued the male line of the family of Grinsdale, and some of his posterity represented the city and the county in parliament. This branch became extinct about the reign of Henry IV. when the co-heiresses sold their lands in Grinsdale to the Dentons, of whom they were purchased by the Lowthers about the year 1686. This estate now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale, who is Lord Paramount of the manor, as parcel of his barony of Burgh.

The church of Grinsdale was given by Hugh de Morville to the priory of Lanercost, and became appropriated to that monastery. King Edward VI. granted the rectory of Grinsdale to Sir Thomas Dacre; the great tithes were sold by the Dacre family in 1751, to the respective landholders. Joseph Dacre, Esq. is patron of the perpetual curacy, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The church, which had been many years totally in ruins, was rebuilt about the year 1743 by Joseph Dacre, Esq. at his own expence.

HALE, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about two miles from Egremont, seven from Whitehaven, and two and a half from Calder-bridge,

[a] T. Denton's MS.

where

where there is a post-office. The manor belonged at an early period to a family who took their name from the place. One of the coheiresses brought a moiety of it to the Ponsonby family in the early part of the fourteenth century, and they eventually became possessed of the remainder, which, in Richard the Second's time, continued in the representatives of the other coheiress[z]. Miles Ponsonby, Esq. died lord of this manor in 1814; it is now the property of his third son, William Ponsonby, Esq. of Gray's Inn. Sir John Ponsonby, ancestor of the Earl of Besborough, who went into Ireland with Oliver Cromwell, was of this family.

The church of Hale was appropriated to the priory of Conishead in 1345. This parish has been inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1811, by which lands were allotted to the Earl of Lonsdale, as impropriator of the tithes. His Lordship is patron of the perpetual curacy.

HARRINGTON, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about four miles and a half from Whitehaven. This place was the inheritance and gave name to the ancient and baronial family of Harrington, which became widely branched and settled in various counties. The manor of Harrington is said to have been granted soon after the Conquest to the Talebois family; but at an early period it passed to that of Harrington. The only daughter of William Lord Harrington married Thomas Grey Marquis of Dorset. On the attainder of his son, Henry Duke of Suffolk, the manor of Harrington was granted by Philip and Mary to Henry Curwen, Esq. ancestor of John Christian Curwen, Esq. the present proprietor. The demesne is within the inclosure of Workington Park.

The church which is rectorial was given by the Talebois family to the abbey of St. Mary in York. Mr. Curwen is the present patron. It is in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland.

The port of Harrington has a considerable trade, chiefly in coals and lime, exported to Ireland and Scotland. There are at present about 40 vessels belonging to this port, averaging 122 tons. In the summer months about 500 sloops take in lime at Harrington: the lime is burnt at Dissington, and brought down in carts.

A school-house has been lately built at Harrington by J. C. Curwen, Esq. The school has no endowment.

HAYTON, in Eskdale ward, lies three miles from Brampton. It is divided into the townships of Faugh and Fenton, Hayton, and Talkin; containing

[z] T. Denton's MS.

together,

together, in 1811, 205 houses and 977 inhabitants. The manors of Hayton and Talkin both belong to the Earl of Carlisle, as parcel of the barony of Gilsland. Mr. T. Denton says that Hayton formerly belonged to the Denton family, and was given by John Denton to Lord Dacre, in exchange, in the reign of Henry VII. The manor of Little-Corby, in this parish, belongs to Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby.

The church was given by Robert de Vallibus to the prior and convent of Carlisle, and became appropriated to that monastery. The dean and chapter are now appropriators and patrons of the perpetual curacy, which has been twice augmented, by lot, by Queen Anne's bounty. An act of parliament for inclosing lands in this parish passed in 1807.

Hesket, sometimes called Higher-Hesket, and sometimes Hesket in the Forest, to distinguish it from Hesket-Newmarket, lies in Leath ward, on the road from Penrith to Carlisle, at the distance of about nine miles from each. It is divided into the townships of Upper and Nether-Hesket, Petterell Crook, and Plumpton Street and Cawthwaite; containing together, in 1811, 227 houses and 1,205 inhabitants. The greater part of the parish is within the Duke of Devonshire's manor of the Forest of Inglewood, purchased in 1787 of the late Duke of Portland, whose ancestor acquired it by grant from the Crown.

The forest courts are held yearly on St. Barnabas Day in this parish, in the open air, at a tree called Court-Thorn, by the road-side between Upper and Nether-Heskett. At this place the inhabitants of above twenty townships[a] attend, out of whom a jury is ballotted and sworn. Here are paid the annual dues to the lord of the forest, and other customary payments. The commons of this parish have been inclosed under the act of 1803, for inclosing the forest of Inglewood.

Armathwaite Castle, in this parish, was for several generations the seat of the Skeltons, who appear to have been originally of Skelton, and frequently represented the county and the city of Carlisle in parliament. John Skelton, who had been several times sheriff, and had represented the county in parliament in the reign of Henry VI. had a grant from the crown in the first year of Edward IV.'s reign, of 100 acres of the forest at a place called

[a] Mr. Denton, writing in 1688, says, that the townships of the north and west part of the forest met in the morning, the chamberlain of Carlisle being foreman of their jury; the townships of the south and east parts in the afternoon, the bailiff of Penrith being their foreman he describes the courts as being in the nature of swainmote-courts used in other forests.

Armathwaite Bank[b]. It is not certain whether the Skeltons became possessed of the Castle estate before or after this grant. The two estates are mentioned separately in an inquisition taken in the reign of Henry VIII. John Skelton, poet-laureat to that monarch, is said to have been a younger brother of this family, and to have been born at Armathwaite[c]. The Skeltons enjoyed this estate till the year 1712, when it was sold by Richard Skelton, Esq. to William Sanderson, Esq. collateral ancestor of Robert Sanderson Milbourne, Esq. the present proprietor. Armathwaite Castle is the seat of Mr. Milbourne, who possesses also the manors of Aiketgate and Nun-close. The latter, which belonged to the nuns of the neighbouring monastery of Armathwaite, in the parish of Ainstable, was granted by King Edward VI. to William Græme, in whose family it continued several descents. Sir John Lowther having become possessed of it by purchase, exchanged it for other lands in 1695 with Christopher Dalston, Esq. of Acornbank, of whose descendant, Sir William Dalston, it was purchased in 1762 by William Milbourne, Esq. of Armathwaite Castle.

Near Aiketgate is a small lake or tarn called Tarn Wadling, covering about 100 acres of land, belonging to Mr. Milbourne. On a lofty eminence near this tarn were, some time ago, the remains of a fortress, called Castle Hewen, thus spoken of by Leland: "In the forest of Ynglewood, about six miles from Carluel, appere ruines of a castle call'd Castel Lewen." The neighbouring tenants pay a yearly rent to Mr. Milbourne as lord of the manor, called Castle Hewen rent.[d]

In the parish church is the monument of Bernard Kirkbride, of Ellerton, Esq. the last of an ancient family, who died in 1677.

This parish was formerly part of that of St. Mary's[e] in Carlisle. The prior and convent were before the Reformation, and now the dean and chapter of Carlisle are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the curacy, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by a benefaction of 200*l.* given by Mr. John Brown, who died in 1763. Mr. Brown gave also to the school at Heskett 200*l.*; to the school at Wreay 200*l.*; to Armathwaite chapel, 100*l.* The income of the school is now 11*l.* 5*s.*

The chapel at Armathwaite was rebuilt by Richard Skelton, Esq.[f] who died in 1668, and left 100*l.* towards its endowment; and it has been augmented

[b] Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 4. [c] A. Wood. [d] Hutchinson, II. 492.

[e] So Nicolson and Burn and Mr. T. Denton. The Liber Regis says St. Cuthbert's.

[f] Mr. T. Denton, who wrote his MS. in 1687 and 1688, attributes the building of the chapel to

mented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by 100*l.* given by Mr. Brown as before-mentioned, and 100*l.* by Countess-dowager Gower.

HOLME-CULTRAM, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, is divided into the townships of Abbey Quarter, East-Waver Quarter, Low Quarter, and St. Cuthbert's Quarter; containing collectively, in 1811, 451 inhabited houses and 2,438 inhabitants. Abbey-town, in which is situated the parish church, is six miles from Wigton.

In the year 1150, Henry, son of David King of Scots, being at that time Prince of Cumberland, founded at Holme-Cultram an abbey for monks of the Cistertian order, to whom he gave two-thirds of the manor of Holme-Cultram, having given the other third to Alan, son of Waldieve, as a chase for hunting: this third part Alan soon afterwards gave to the Abbey. King Henry II. being possessed of the county of Cumberland, by the cession of Malcolm, took the abbey into his protection, and having confirmed the grant of Holme-Cultram and other lands, was recognized by the monks as their patron. Ample revenues were afterwards given to this abbey by various persons; and its abbot, though not mitred, was occasionally summoned to parliament[g]. It was at this abbey, in the month of October 1300, that King Edward I. in person released the Bishop of Glasgow from his imprisonment, and received his allegiance with much solemnity, in the presence of the Bishop of Carlisle, the abbot, and the French envoys[h]. This abbey was pillaged by the army of Alexander, the Scottish King, in 1216[i]; and again in 1322 by Robert Bruce, notwithstanding, as the historian observes, his father's body was there interred[k]. In or about the year 1383, during an inroad not mentioned by any of the historians, the abbot and convent of Holme-Cultram were obliged to pay the sum of 200*l.* to the Earl of Douglas to save their monastery from being burned[l]. This abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1538 by Abbot Borrowdale; its revenues being then valued at 427*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* clear yearly income. The celebrated Michael Scott, an abstruse mathematician, reputed by the common people to be a necromancer, was a monk of this house about the year 1290. The conventual buildings

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to Mr. George Fothergill, who married Mr. Skelton's daughter; but it seems pretty clear that it originated with Mr. Skelton. (See Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii. p. 342.) Perhaps Mr. Fothergill completed the design of his father-in-law.

[g] The abbot of Holme-Cultram was at the parliament at Carlisle, 35 Edw. I.

[h] Rymer, vol. ii. p. 868.

[i] Chron. de Mailros.

[k] Harrison's History of Scotland published by Holinshed.

[l] Rot. Parl. III. 181.

which were of freestone were taken down in the time of the civil wars in the 17th century, except the abbey church, which was reserved for the use of the parishioners[m]. It appears that the manor of Holme-Cultram continued in the Crown till after the restoration of King Charles II. It was purchased of William Burton, Esq. of South-Luffington, in the county of Suffolk, in the year 1732, by Edward Stephenson, some time governor of Bengal, and is now the property of Edward Stephenson, Esq. of London, grandson of his first cousin.

The rectory, which had been appropriated to the monastery, was granted by Queen Mary (after the death of Abbot Borrowdale, to whom it had been given in lieu of a pension,) to the university of Oxford, by whom it is granted out on lease. The university are patrons of the vicarage. An act of parliament for inclosing the parish of Holme-Cultram was passed in 1806. The parish church, which formed part of the conventual church, has undergone sundry repairs since the dissolution, in consequence of accidents which are recorded in the parish-register. In the year 1600, the steeple being 19 fathoms in height, suddenly fell to the ground, and by the fall destroyed great part of the chancel; Sir Edward Mandeville, the vicar, and another person, being in the church, escaped unhurt. The chancel was rebuilt, but had scarcely been completed, when it was set on fire by accident, and both that and the body of the church burnt down. When Dr. Waugh was appointed chancellor, in 1727, he found both church and chancel in a very ruinous condition, and by his exertions both were put in a complete state of repair in 1731. In the church-yard are some memorials of the family of Chamber, the inscriptions on which are nearly obliterated[n]. There is a Quakers' meeting-house at Beck-foot.

At the Abbey-town is a weekly market for butchers' meat on Saturday, from Whitsuntide till Martinmas; and there are two annual fairs for horses and cattle, the Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and October 29. Twenty acres of land for holding the fairs were allotted to the lord of the manor of Holme-Cultram in 1806, under the inclosure act.

Skinburness, a small fishing town[o] and bathing place in this parish, was formerly a place of considerable consequence. It had a market and fair, for which the abbot paid the King a fine of 100 marks[p], and was the chief

[m] T. Denton's MS.

[n] Thomas Chamber, 1619; Ann Chamber, murdered at Raby-coat, 1586; John Chamber, 1655, &c. See Hutchinson's History.

[o] There is a considerable herring fishery at this place.

[p] See Rot. Parl. I. 161. It was probably under this charter that the market and fair at Abbey-Holme were originally held.

place

place for the King's magazines for supplying the army employed against the Scots. In 1301 the abbot procured a grant from the bishop for building a church there, and making it a separate parish, but soon afterwards, most probably before 1303, the town was washed away by the inroads of the sea. In 1303 Bishop Halton granted a licence to the abbot to build a church or chapel within their territory of Arlosh, which in consequence of the removal of the town thither, acquired the name of Newton-Arlosh, and in 1304 the abbot petitioned parliament that he might have at this place the market and fair which had been granted him at Skinburness; this petition was granted [q]. The church, then built, in consequence of the frequent hostile invasions of the Scots, which are spoken of in the bishop's charter, was constructed so as to answer the purpose of a fortress [r]. The building still remains, but has not been for many years used for divine service. There is a cemetery adjoining. By the bishop's charter of 1303, this church was to be parochial, the abbot was to nominate the priest, and to allow him 4*l.* per annum with a house and curtilage. Mr. T. Denton mentions a chapel called Chapel-Cooper in Holme-Cultram, which had been demolished before 1688.

Wulstey Castle, in this parish, was the ancient seat of the Chamber family, who were settled there in the reign of Edward I. [s] There are scarcely any remains of the mansion, which was in ruins in Camden's time [t]. The Chamber family, of whom was Robert Chamber, some time Abbot of Holme-Cultram, resided at a later period at Raby-coat in this parish, as appears by their monuments. They afterwards removed to Hanworth in Middlesex.

HUTTON, in Leath ward, called by way of distinction Hutton-in-the-forest, lies about six miles from Penrith; it is divided into two townships, Hutton, and Thomas-Close, containing both together in 1811, 47 houses, and 236 inhabitants.

The manor of Hutton, which was holden by the service of keeping the forest in the Hay of our Lord the King in Plumpton, and by the further service of holding the King's stirrup when he should mount his horse in the castle at Carlisle, belonged as early as the reign of Edward I. to the family of de Hoton afterwards spelt Hutton, who took their name from the place [u],

[q] See Rot. Parl. I. 161.

[r] See the account of church architecture.

[s] Ancient pedigrees in the Heralds' College.

[t] It appears by that author that in his time Wulstey Castle was said to have been built by the Abbots of Holme-Cultram, to secure their treasure, and that the works of Michael Scott were preserved there; but these traditions were evidently fallacious.

[u] Denton says that they were bow-bearers and rangers of the forest.

Sir Richard Hutton, of this family, was one of the justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of James I. In this reign the manor of Hutton was sold to Sir Richard Fletcher of Cockermouth, who removed his residence to Hutton; his son, Sir Henry, created a baronet in 1640, was killed at the battle of Rowton-heath, near Chester, fighting on the King's side, in 1645; his widow and family were all sent prisoners to Carlisle, but were after a time released, and his heir suffered to compound for his estate. Sir Henry Fletcher, grandson of the first baronet, embraced the Roman catholic religion, and died a bachelor in the early part of the last century, in a convent of English monks at Douay: the title by this event became extinct. Sir Henry bequeathed Hutton to Thomas Fletcher, Esq. of Moresby, a remote relation, (and first cousin on the mother's side.) Sir Henry's sisters commenced a suit in chancery for the estate, which was at length compromised, it being agreed that Thomas Fletcher should enjoy Hutton and some other estates for life, and if he died without issue, (which was the event,) that Henry Fletcher Vane, Esq. second son of Catherine, eldest sister of Sir Henry Fletcher, by her deceased husband Lionel Vane, Esq. should have and enjoy the whole. Henry Fletcher Vane dying without issue, his brother Walter succeeded to the estate, and took the name of Fletcher: in the year 1786 his son Lionel Wright Vane Fletcher, Esq. was created a baronet, and was father of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, the present baronet, and possessor of the Hutton estate. The hall is the occasional residence of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart.

The small manor of Morton, in the northern part of this parish, belongs to the Duke of Devonshire.

In the parish church is an ancient gravestone for one of the Hutton family, and some monuments of the families of Fletcher and Vane[w]. The dean and chapter of Carlisle are patrons of the rectory of Hutton, which is in the deanery of Allerdale. The church was rebuilt about the year 1714; it had been given to the priory of Carlisle by Robert de Vallibus.

The commons of this parish were inclosed under the act of 1803, for inclosing the forest of Inglewood.

There was anciently a chantry chapel at Bramwra, in this parish[x]; it was purchased of King Henry III. by Thomas de Capella, who endowed it with lands, and gave the advowson to the Bishops of Carlisle[y]. This chapel

[w] Sir George Fletcher, Bart. 1700, forty years knight of the shire. Henry Fletcher, Esq. son of Lionel Vane, and grandson of Sir George Fletcher; Sir Lionel Wright Vane Fletcher, Bart. 1786, and Walter Vane, Esq. his son, 1787.

[x] Nicolson and Burn. The *Liber Regis* makes it in the parish of Edenhall.

[y] Inq. ad q. d. 4 Edward II. 66.

having

having gone to decay before the year 1361, the revenues were given with additional lands to the chantry of St. Mary, in the church of Hutton, then newly founded. These chantry lands were granted by King Edward VI. to Thomas Brende.

There is a school at Hutton, called Mar-school, built in 1715 by Thomas Fletcher, Esq. then lord of the manor, and others, and endowed with lands, now worth about 30*l.* per annum.

The parish of St. John's, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about one mile and a half from Calder-bridge, where is a post-office, and about eight miles from Whitehaven.

The manor of Little Beckermet, or Beckermont, in this parish, has belonged for several centuries to the Fleming family, and is now the property of Sir Daniel Fleming, Bart. of Rydall, in Westmorland.

Yerton-hall, in this parish, is the property of Mr. Henry Gaitskell, and is now occupied as a farm-house.

The church was given by the Flemings to Calder Abbey, and in 1262 was wholly appropriated to that monastery. The Rev. Henry John Todd is the present impropriator and patron of the perpetual curacy.

Carleton-Moore and Grange-brow, in this parish, have been inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1813.

Ireby, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, is a small market town on the road from Keswick to Wigton, twelve miles from the former, and six and a half from the latter. The parish is divided into the townships of High and Low-Ireby, containing together, in 1811, 87 houses, and 399 inhabitants.

The manor of High-Ireby was given by Alan, son of Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to Gospatric, son of Orme; a younger son of Gospatric assumed the name of Orme de Ireby, and was ancestor of two families of that name. William de Ireby, the last of the elder branch had two daughters, married to Estoteville and Lascelles, in the reign of Henry III. This manor was inherited by Lascelles, and passed by marriage to Seaton. Christopher Seaton, son of the heiress of Lascelles, was attainted for taking part with Robert Bruce. At a later period this manor belonged to the Barwis family, of whom it was purchased by an ancestor of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart, the present proprietor.

The manor of Routhwaite was granted by Alan, Lord of Allerdale, to the Bruns, from whom it passed at an early period to the Dentons. In

1676 Thomas Denton, Esq. sold it to Mr. Peter Norman of Carlisle[z]. It is now the property of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart.

The manor of Low-Ireby, or Market-Ireby, belonged anciently to the Thursbys whose heiress brought it to Boyvil. It was acquired of the Boyvils by William de Ireby, a younger brother of the family before-mentioned. Christian, daughter and heir of this William, married Thomas, the son of Duncan Lascelles, and afterwards Robert Bruce. This lady conveyed Low-Ireby to Thomas Middleton, from whom it passed to the Tilliols. On the death of Robert Tilliol, the last of the family, in 1433, it was allotted to Isabel, his sister and coheiress; one of the coheiresses of her son William Colvill, brought this estate to the Musgraves. Sir John Ballantine married Ann, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Musgrave, the last of the Crookdake family, from whom it descended to the family of Ballantine; it is now the property of Mrs. Jane Ballantine, widow.

The market at Low-Ireby was granted in 1237 to William de Ireby, to be held on Thursday, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Matthew[a]. There is still a small market for butchers' meat[b], &c. on Thursday, and there are two fairs, one for horses on the 24th of February, the other a great sheep fair, particularly noted for an excellent shew of mountain tups and ewes, on the 18th of October. The church of Ireby was given by Alan, Lord of Allerdale, to the prior and convent of Carlisle.

This parish has been inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1811, by which lands were allotted to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, or their lessee, in lieu of tithes. The dean and chapter are patrons of the perpetual curacy, which, although still a small benefice, has within the last five years been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The priory had two estates in this parish, Isaacby, or Prior's-hall, and Newbiggin, formerly called a manor: Newbiggin is now a grange belonging to the dean and chapter; Prior-hall is divided into leasehold tenements held under the dean and chapter. Matthew Caldbeck founded a school at Low-Ireby in 1726, and endowed it with the interest of 100*l.*

Irthington, in Eskdale ward, lies about two miles and a half from Brampton. It is divided into the townships of Irthington, Leversdale, Newby,

[z] T. Denton's MS.

[a] Cart. 22 Henry III. confirmed to Peter Tilliol by Rot. Pat. 14 Richard II. p. 1. m. 6.

[b] This was a great corn market in 1688. Mr. T. Denton says, "In this market all sorts of graine, (big and oates especially,) and also salt, are sold at far cheaper rates, and by a larger measure, than in any market in the north; the reason is because of the great plenty of good corn that grows every where round that neighbourhood."

and

and Newtown, containing collectively in 1811, 143 houses, and 911 inhabitants. The manor of Leversdale, and the whole of this parish, are parcel of the barony of Gilsland, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle. Leversdale was for some generations the property of a family who took their name from the place. Near the church is the keep of a castle, which probably was the seat of some of the family of Vaux or de Vallibus, for one of whom there is an ancient grave-stone in the parish church. It is said to have been the chief seat of the barony of Gilsland before Naworth Castle was built.

The church was given by Robert de Vallibus to the priory of Lanercost, to which the great tithes were appropriated. They were granted, together with the advowson of the vicarage, by King Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Dacre. Joseph Dacre, Esq. is the present patron and impropriator.

Castlesteads and Watch-cross, the two Roman stations, already more particularly spoken of, are in this parish.

There is a school at Irthington, endowed with the interest of 200*l.* one hundred of which was given in 1792, by James Hetherington, the other in 1795, by Jane Dalton.

Irton, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about sixteen miles from Whitehaven. The manor has belonged almost from the time of the conquest to the ancestors of Edmund Lamplugh Irton, Esq. of Irton hall, the present possessor. The manor of Santon, in this parish, belonged in the reign of Henry III. to Alan de Copeland, of Bootle, in whose family it continued several descents. It is now the property of Mr. Irton.

Holme-rook, in this parish and manor, was the seat of the late Admiral Lutwidge, who sailed round the world with Captain Cooke, now of his nephew Major Skeffington Lutwidge.

The church of Irton, which had been appropriated to the nunnery of Seaton, was granted on the dissolution to the Penningtons. Their descendant, Lord Muncaster, is the present impropriator and patron of the perpetual curacy.

Henry Caddy in 1716, gave the interest of 100*l.* for the support of a school at this place.

This parish has been inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1809, under which an allotment of land was given in lieu of tithes to the impropriator, and two statute acres were allotted for the better support of the school. The endowment has by subsequent benefactions been increased to 170*l.* the interest of which is paid by the trustees to the master.

Isel, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies about three miles from Cockermouth. It is divided into the townships of Blindcrake, Isel and Redmain, Isel Old Park, and Sunderland; containing altogether, in 1811, 74 houses and 278 inhabitants. The manor of Isel was given by Alan, son of Waldieve, to Ranulph Engain, whose grand-daughter brought it to the Morvils. Ada, coheiress of Hugh de Morvil, one of Thomas-a-Becket's assassins, married to her second husband, Thomas de Multon. Margaret, the heiress of Multon, brought Isel to the Leighs in the reign of Edward II. Thomas Leigh, Esq. the last heir male of this family, gave the manor of Isel to his wife Maud, (who had been widow of Redmain): this lady gave it to her third husband, Sir Wilfred Lawson, great uncle of Sir Wilfred Lawson of Isel, who was created a baronet by King James II. in 1688. Upon the death of Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. in 1806, the title became extinct; and the Isel estate, under his will, is now the property of Wilfred, a younger son of Thomas Wybergh, Esq. who has taken the name of Lawson: he is as yet under age.

Isel Hall, the seat of the Lawsons, an ancient mansion, with a square tower, situated in a beautiful valley on the river Derwent, has been many years deserted by the Lawson family, whose chief residence has been at Brayton-hall.

Redmain, in this parish, was given by Alan Lord of Allerdale to the priory of Gisborne. After the Reformation it was granted to the Curwen family, who continued to possess it in 1688[c]: it is now part of the Lawson estate. At Chapel-guards were some time the ruins of buildings, of which there are now no remains: it is probable there might have been a chapel there dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the adjoining grounds are demesne lands called the Trinities, belonging to the Lawson estate. Chapel-guards is the property of Allan Pearson, Esq. of Bridekirk. Redmain was the birth-place of Dr. Joseph and Dr. Bolton Simpson, two eminent classic scholars. Dr. Joseph Simpson, who was born in 1710 and died in 1796, rector of Weyhill in Hampshire, published an edition of Epictetus, which went through several editions; the Choice of Hercules by Prodicus; Characters of Theophrastus, &c. Dr. Bolton Simpson, who was born in 1717 and died about the year 1785, published an edition of Xenophon.

In the parish church are monuments of Sir Wilfred Lawson, Knight, 1632; and Sir Wilfred Lawson, the first Baronet, 1688.

[c] T. Denton's MS.

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The church of Isel, which is in the deanery of Allerdale, was appropriated to the priory of Hexham. Queen Elizabeth granted the rectory and advowson in 1559 to Thomas Leigh, Esq. Mr. Wilfred Lawson is now impropriator of the great tithes and patron of the vicarage. Sir Wilfred Lawson, who died in 1737, gave to the vicar the tithes of Blincrake, Sunderland, Isel-Old-Park, and Isel-gate, in lieu of the tithes of Isel demesne. This parish has been inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1808, by which lands were given in lieu of tithes.

KIRK-ANDREWS ON EDEN, in Cumberland ward, lies three miles and a half from Carlisle. This parish is part of the barony of Burgh [d], belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. The rectory is united to Beaumont, and is in Lord Lonsdale's patronage. There has been no church in this parish for many years, but the parishioners still bury their dead in the cemetery. The rectory belonged formerly to the priory of Marrick in Yorkshire. It is said that there was formerly a church at a place called Kirksteads, about a mile south of the village of Kirk-Andrews, where there is still the appearance of a church-yard. This parish has a share of the interest of 50*l.* bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Pattinson, in 1785, for the purpose of educating the children of the poor of Beaumont, Kirk-Andrews, and Grisdale.

KIRK-ANDREWS UPON ESK, in Eskdale ward, on the borders of Scotland, lies about two miles from Longtown, and eleven from Carlisle. It is divided into the townships of Kirk-Andrews-Middle, Kirk-Andrews-Nether, Moat, and Nichol-forest; containing altogether, in 1811, 367 houses and 2,086 inhabitants. The whole of the parish is within the barony of Liddell, already described, belonging to Sir James Graham, Bart. of Netherby. The moat, supposed to have been the ancient site of the barony, is in this parish, but has been already spoken of under Arthuret [e]. The parish church was rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Richard Graham, on the site where the church of Kirk-Andrews, long before demolished, had stood, on the banks of the Esk: this was done under the authority of letters patent from the King, which define the boundaries of the restored parish, comprising a part of the depopulated parish of Eston, the remainder being in the parish of Arthuret. The advowson of the rectory belongs to Sir James Graham, Bart. Not far from the church is one of the border towers, built as a protection against the hostile inroads of the Scots.

[d] Mr. T. Denton says that it was for a while severed from Burgh, and made parcel of the barony of Levington, but afterwards re-annexed to Burgh. [e] See p. 12.

In this parish is Solom or Solway Moss, already spoken of, celebrated for the victory obtained over the Scots[g] in the reign of Henry VIII. and for the remarkable overflowing of the Moss in the year 1771. The eruption began on the 15th of November; it continued to flow for several days, covering with its black stream several hundred acres of fertile land, and destroying many of the tenants' houses. The mischief at first seemed almost irreparable; but by the spirited exertions of Dr. Graham, who was landlord of the whole inundated tract, the ground was gradually cleared, at a great expence, and again brought into cultivation; and there is now not a trace of this extraordinary inundation to be seen.

At Nichol-forest is a chapel of ease, which in 1744 was augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The minister is nominated by the rector. The endowment of the school at Kirk-Andrews has already been spoken of under Arthuret.[h]

KIRK-BAMPTON, in Cumberland ward, lies six miles from Carlisle. It is divided into the townships of Kirk-Bampton, Little-Bampton, and Oughterby; containing collectively, in 1811, 89 houses and 458 inhabitants. The greater part of this parish is held under the Earl of Lonsdale, as of his barony of Burgh[k]; some lands are holden under Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart. and the hamlet of Langrigg under the rectory. There were formerly some mesne manors in this parish, which were originally united in one, and the property of Sir Hildred de Carlisle, who had his seat here. His lands were divided among his descendants. In the reign of Edward II. William de Montacute and Elizabeth his wife held a moiety of the manors of Kirkbampton and Oughterby, or Utterby, and the advowson of the church of Bampton[l], which appear to have belonged to William de Carlisle[k]. This estate was afterwards in the Stapletons, who, in Henry VIII.'s reign, conveyed it to the Dacres of Lanercost, by whom it was sold in severalties to the tenants. Eudo de Carliell conveyed an estate in Little-Bampton, &c. to the family of Bampton. This estate appears to have passed to the Musgraves of Crookdake, the coheiresses of which family enfranchised the lands. We find also[l], that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Brisby conveyed an estate called the manor of Little-Bampton to Southaick and Tolson; the latter conveyed it to John Dalston, Esq. by whom it was sold in severalty to the tenants. The manor of Studholme, in this parish, was given in the reign of Henry II. by Sir Hildred de Carlisle, to a family who took their name from that place;

[g] See p. xx. [h] See p. 14. [l] Inq. ad q. d. 14 Edw. II. 126.
[k] See Dugdale's Baronage, I. p. 640. [l] See Nicolson and Burn.

the

the manor had been dismembered long before the year[a] 1688; but the estate still belongs to their immediate descendant Mr. Joseph Studholme, of Shincliffe, near Durham.

A moiety of the rectory was given in the reign of Henry II. by Adam, son of Robert, to the hospital of St. Nicholas at Carlisle. This moiety is now vested in the dean and chapter, under whom it is held on lease by Joseph Liddell, Esq. The right of presentation to the other moiety, long called the rectory of Kirk-Bampton (the other moiety having no concern with the cure) has been disputed ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There were then three claimants, Cuthbert Musgrave, Esq. William Briscoe, Esq. and Christopher Dacre, Esq. In 1610 those families joined in a presentation. In 1740, on the death of Thomas Story, who had been incumbent 61 years, and who is said to have buried every one of the parishioners who were living at his induction, Henry Viscount Lonsdale presented. The advowson is understood to be now jointly in the Earl of Lonsdale and Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart.

KIRK-BRIDE, in Cumberland ward, lies six miles from Wigton. The manor was given by Adam, son of Odard, second baron of Wigton, to his second son, who took the name of Kirkbride: in this family it continued several generations, till a coheiress of George Kirkbride, Esq. the last heir male, brought a moiety to the Dalstons of Dalston-hall. The other moiety having become vested in the Crown, was granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Dalston. After this the whole manor continued in the Dalston family till the year 1764, when it was sold by Sir George Dalston, Bart. the last of the family, to Joseph Wilson, Esq. of Pomfret. It was conveyed by the latter to ——— Matthews, and of him purchased by the late Earl of Lonsdale. It is now the property of the present Earl. At Moorhouses, in this parish, was an ancient seat of the Dalstons.[a]

The church of Kirk-bride, which is in the deanery of Allerdale, is a rectory; the advowson belongs to the Rev. Francis Metcalfe, the present incumbent. Dr. Anthony Hall, son of Henry Hall, rector of this parish, born at Kirk-Bride in 1619, was editor of Leland's Scriptores, Trivet's Annals, and other works; he was one of the editors of the Magna Britannia, the first volume of which was published in 1720, and has dedicated the account of Cumberland to his father.

The parish of Kirk-Bride has been inclosed under an act of parliament passed in 1810: lands were allotted in lieu of tithes.

[a] T. Denton's MS. [a] Ibid.

KIRK-CAMBOCK, is a depopulated parish in Eskdale ward. A market at this place on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, were granted in 1251 to William de St. Edmund, then rector, and his successors[n]. King Edward I. was at this place for four days (March 1—4.) on his way from Lanercost to Carlisle in 1307[o]. The manor was held under the barony of Gilsland successively by the families of De Cambock, Terrye or Tyrer, Leversdale, and Stapleton. It now belongs to the Earl of Carlisle, as parcel of the barony of Gilsland. The church was given at an early period to the priory of Carlisle. The rectory now belongs to the dean and chapter; but the church was in ruins long before the Reformation, and has never been rebuilt: the lessees nevertheless covenant to repair the church, and provide an able and sufficient curate. The inhabitants chiefly apply to the church of Lanercost for the rites of baptism and sepulture. No account is taken of this parish in the late population returns.

KIRKLAND, in Leath ward, lies on the borders of the county, five miles from Temple-Sowerby, in Westmorland, which is the post-office town. It is divided into the townships of Culgaith, Kirkland and Blencarn, and Skirwith; containing collectively, in 1811, 141 houses and 608 inhabitants.

The manor of Blencarn was anciently parcel of the barony of Adam Fitz-Swein, and afterwards belonged to his descendants, the Nevills. In the reign of King John, it was in moieties between the families of Thursby and Whitby. The Boyvils afterwards possessed the whole, as heirs to the Thursbys, and sold it to John de Hercla. In the year 1340, King Edward III. granted the manor of Blencarn, which had belonged to Sir Andrew de Hercla, attainted, to William Langleys, or English[p], whose daughter brought it in marriage (after the death of her brother) to the Restwolds: from this family it passed by sale to the Loughs. It is now the property of Mrs. Fydell and Mrs. Tufnell, as nieces and coheiresses of Lough Carleton, Esq. who died in 1792.

The manor of Skirwith was originally parcel of Adam Fitz-Swein's barony. It appears to have been successively in the families of Spigurnell, Fitzwalter, Lancaster, Place, Hutton, Middleton, and Hutton; Mrs. Agnes Fleming, widow, purchased it in the year 1607; it is now the property of her descendant Sir Daniel Fleming, Bart. of Rydal, in Westmorland. Skirwith-hall, an old seat of the Flemings, has been pulled down, and a farm-house built on the site.

The Skirwith Abbey estate was so called from a tradition, for which we can find no foundation, that it was the site of a religious house. This

[n] Cart. Rot. 36 Hen. III. m. 3. [o] Cl. Rot. 35 Edw. I. [p] Pat. Rot. 14 Edw. III.

estate

estate forms a small manor, which, since the middle of the sixteenth century has passed through the families of Benson, Lowther, Chambre, Langcake, Sanderson, Bird, and Aderton, all by purchase. The last-mentioned family sold it in 1768, to John Orfeur Yates[p], Esq. the present proprietor. Skirwith Abbey, a modern built mansion, ornamented with extensive plantations, is the seat of Mr. Yates.

Bank-Manor has been long in the Crackenthorp family, and is now the property of William Crackenthorp, Esq. Bank-hall was some time a seat of the Crackenthorps.

The manor of Culgaith was parcel of Adam Fitz-Swein's barony, his daughters married Crevaquer and Montbegon; the elder afterwards married Nevill. The manor long continued in moieties; in the reign of Edward I. one belonged to Sir Michael de Hercla, the other to Mulcaster and Hawksley. After this we hear of the manor as only one estate, granted on the attainder of Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle, to Sir Hugh Moriceby, for his bravery and good services in taking the earl prisoner in the castle at Carlisle [q]. Lady Knevett, heir general of the Pickerings and Moricebys, sold the demesne to Henry Crackenthorp, Esq. and the manor to certain feoffees for the tenants, subject to a quit rent of 28*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* which she afterwards sold to the Dalstons, and which is now vested in Richard Atkinson, Esq. of the East India Company's service.

A place at Culgaith, called Kirklandres, or Kirk-Andrews, with wood and land adjoining, was conveyed by Simon, Abbot of St. Mary in York, to Sir Michael de Hercla, Knight, in the reign of Edward I. as appears by a record of the reign of Edward II. in which it is stated, that Sir Michael agreed to give a yearly rent of 40*s.* for it to the Monks of Wetheral, though the estate was worth only 10*s.* per annum, because it was a desirable situation for his own residence [r]. This Sir Michael was father of Sir Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle, who was executed at Carlisle in 1327. The Kirk-Andrews estate is now held under the dean and chapter by the Crackenthorp family.

In the parish church of Kirkland, which was rebuilt in 1768, are monuments of the Fleming family [s]. The church of Kirkland was appropriated to the priory of Carlisle in the reign of Henry VI. The dean and chapter are now appropriators and patrons of the vicarage.

[p] We are under considerable obligation to Mrs. Yates, for assisting our enquiries, particularly in the neighbourhood of Penrith.

[q] Chron. Lanercost. [r] Inquis. ad q. d. 17 Edward III. 49.

[s] Daniel Fleming 1621; Isabella, his wife, 1639; John Fleming, his son, 1662; Daniel was a younger son of the Rydal family, on whom Skirwith was settled by his mother, the purchaser: on the failure of the elder branch his son succeeded to the Rydal estate.

At

At Culgaith is a chapel of ease, founded at an early period by the lord of the manor; and afterwards, as it appears, given by Adam Fitz-Swein to the priory of Pomfret[t]. It has been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty; the Rev. Christopher Bowerbank gave 160*l.* towards it by will. The chapel was rebuilt in 1758. The minister is nominated by the vicar.

On the division of the common, one hundred acres were allotted to the support of a school, which now produces an income of 58*l.* per annum.

KIRKLINTON, or KIRKLEVINGTON, in Eskdale ward, lies ten miles from Carlisle. The parish is divided into the townships of Hethersgill, Middle-township, and West-Linton, or Levington, containing collectively in 1811, 318 houses, and 1412 inhabitants. The barony of Levington was granted by Ranulph de Meschines, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Richard Boyvil, whose posterity took the name of de Levington. Sir Ranulph de Boyvil, or Levington, the last of the family, died in the year 1253, leaving an infant daughter, Harriet, afterwards the wife of Eustace de Baliol, to whom and her husband, a market at Levington on Thursday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter, (both long ago discontinued,) were granted in 1263[u]. On the death of the said Harriet, without issue, this manor or barony was divided between the six sisters of her father or their representatives[w]. We have no account of what became of the other parts of this manor or barony, but it appears that the Tilliols became possessed by purchase from the Turps, of a third, consisting of the manor of Kirklinton, which passed to the Musgraves, and was sold by Sir Edward Musgrave of Hayton Castle, to Edmund Appleby, Esq. who died in 1698. Joseph, son of Edmund Appleby, married a daughter of Dacre of Lanercost, and the family eventually becoming possessed of the estates of that branch of the Dacres assumed the name. The manor of Kirklinton is now the lifehold property of the widow of the late William Dacre, Esq. the fee being in her son Joseph Dacre, Esq. now resident in the East Indies. The hall is in the occupation of Mr. John Ewart. Near Mrs. Dacre's house are the traces of an ancient mansion or castle, supposed to have been the site of the barony, and the residence of the Boyvills.

The manor of West-Linton was the property and residence of a younger branch of the Boyvills, whose heiress brought it to the Highmores of Harby-brow, in the reign of Edward IV. By the latter it was sold in the reign of James I. to the Blencowes[x]. It is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

[t] Dugdale's Monast. I. 652.

[u] Cart. Rot. 46 Henry III.

[w] They married Kirkbride, Hampton, Southaic, Cory, Turp, and Twinham.

[x] From the information of Anthony Highmore, Esq.



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The Hetheringtons, an ancient family, were of Kirklinton for several generations, and possessed some estates there, which are now by bequest the property of their relative John Bacon, Esq. of the First-Fruits Office. Mrs. Dacre is patron of the rectory, which is in the deanery of Carlisle. There is a Quakers meeting-house at a place called Sike-side.

George Graham, the celebrated watch maker, esteemed the first general mechanic of his time, who invented and constructed the sector, for the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, by which Dr. Bradley discovered the aberration of the fixed stars, was born at Horsgills, in this parish, in the year 1675.[x]

KIRK-OSWALD, in Leath ward, is a small market town, 8½ miles from Penrith; and 293 from London. The parish is divided into the townships of Kirk-Oswald and Staffold; the former in 1811 contained 116 houses, and 636 inhabitants, the latter 49 houses, and 309 inhabitants.

The manor of Kirk-Oswald belonged in the reign of King John to Sir Hugh Morvil, one of Thomas a Becket's assassins, who acquired it in marriage with the heiress of Estoteville. This Sir Hugh had a charter for a market in the reign of King John, on Thursday, and a fair on the feast of St. Oswald[y]. From the Morvils this manor passed by descent to the Dacres, and with the barony of Dacre of the south, to the Fynes's and Lennards. The coheiresses of Thomas Lennard, Earl of Sussex, sold it to Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Eden-hall, ancestor of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. the present proprietor. The manor of Little-Croglin has been long annexed to that of Kirk-Oswald.

There are but small remains of the ancient castle of Kirk-Oswald, said to have been built by the Engaynes. It was improved by Sir Hugh Morvil, who inclosed the park; Thomas de Multon enlarged and fortified it; Thomas de Dacre, who married the heiress of Multon, beautified it at a great expence. We find Thomas Lord Dacre frequently residing at Kirk-Oswald in the reign of Henry VIII.[z]

Mr. Sandford, who wrote an account of Cumberland about the latter end of the seventeenth century[a], speaks of this castle as "the fairest fabric

[x] It is a remarkable circumstance, that the eminent instrument-maker of the present day, who has lately invented and constructed the mural circle for the same observatory, is also a native of Cumberland, having been born in the parish of Corney.

[y] Cart. Rot. 2 John, part 1.

[z] See letters relating to Scotland and the borders, among the Cotton MSS.

[a] The date of Mr. Sandford's MS. may be nearly ascertained from Nicolson and Burn's History, vol. ii. p. 337.

that

that ever eyes looked upon." It was pulled down in his time, and the pictures of the Kings of England, which decorated the hall, described by Mr. Sandford as 100 feet [b] in length, were removed to Naworth, where they are still to be seen in the hall of that castle. Mr. T. Denton, who was contemporary with Mr. Sandford, and wrote in 1688, describes Kirk-Oswald Castle as a bare shell or heap of stones, and says, "that Lord William Howard pulled it down and removed the pictures and several monuments of antiquity to Naworth Castle; after which time Kirk-Oswald was never inhabited." In some particulars Mr. Denton seems to have been mistaken, as certainly Kirk-Oswald was not the property of Lord William Howard, and Mr. Sandford speaks of having himself seen the hall at Kirk-Oswald and the portraits in it, which were afterwards removed to Naworth. They might have been presented to the Howard family at the dismantling of Kirk-Oswald Castle by the Lord Dacre of the south.

Croglin-hall, in this parish, within the manor of Kirk-Oswald, was sold by William, son of Sir Charles Howard, to George Towry, Esq. who possessed it in 1688 [c]. After the death of William Towry, Esq. without issue, in 1727, it was sold to Mr. Johnson, and is now by inheritance the property of Mrs. Burrowes, widow. The hall has been for some time occupied as a farm-house.

The market at Kirk-Oswald, which is only for butchers' meat, &c. is still held on Thursday; there are now two fairs, on the Thursday before Whitsuntide, and August 5; they are small fairs, but cattle are sometimes exhibited for sale. The town of Kirk-Oswald was burnt by the Scots in 1314. [d]

Staffield, or Staffol, sometimes written Staffold, belonged formerly to a family of that name, which became extinct in the reign of Henry V. when the coheiresses married Chambers, Mulcaster, and Blennerhasset. This estate was afterwards successively in the Fletchers of Hutton, and the Lowthians; it is now the property and residence of Richard Lowthian Ross, Esq. whose father, George Ross, Esq. inherited it from his uncle Mr. Richard Lowthian, the last of that family.

Harescough, or Harescow, was given by Ada de Engain to the priory of Lanercost; after the reformation it was purchased of the crown by the Dacres of Lanercost. It was conveyed by that family to Dr. Peter Barwick,

[b] It is printed "yards" in Nicolson and Burn's extract, but this must have been a mistake.
[c] T. Denton's MSS.
[d] Chron. de Lanercost.

physician

physician in ordinary to King Charles II. who gave it to the chapel and poor of Witherslack in Westmorland.

The church of Kirk-Oswald was in 1523 made collegiate for twelve secular priests. Queen Elizabeth in 1587, granted the reversion of the college estate, including most of the great tithes of this parish, to Edward Downinge and Miles Doddinge. This estate not long afterwards came to the Fetherstonhaughs, who seated themselves at the college-house near the church. The present possessor is Charles, the son of the Rev. Charles Smallwood, vicar of Kirk-Oswald, by the sister of Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq. who died in 1797. This gentleman has assumed the name of Fetherstonhaugh in addition to that of Smallwood.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Fetherstonhaugh, particularly the monument of the loyal Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, who was beheaded at Chester in 1651. It has the following inscription:

M. S. Timothei Fetherstonhaugh de Kirk-Oswald equitis vexillarii, ab antiquâ de T. H. in agro Northumb. stirpe oriundi; quantum pro publicis afflictæ patriæ vindiciis (grassante tunc conspiratione, perfidissimâ) et molitus et perpessus, oculos huc adverte, lege, lege. Causam Regis et ecclesiæ Ang. extremo capitis fortunarumq, periculo perpetim asseruit, aureos 300 in regium subsidium ultro erogavit; cohortem militarem suis ipsius sumptibus conscripsit. Filium Henricum primogenitum equestri dignitate sub vexillis regiis insignitum in perduelles ad mortem usq, dimicantem; res familiares misere tabefactas, se suaque per omnia aspera jactata, aspexit, et invicta animi magnitudine sustinuit. Tandem, hostium in manus inauspicato incidit, in vincula conjectus est, & in civitate Cestriæ immaniter decollatus, 22° die Octob. A.D. 1651.

" In desideratissimi avi memoriam, hoc monumentum extrui, in extremis mandatis dedit Ths. F. nepos meritissimus qui ob. 3 die Oct. 1747."

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, the present proprietor of this estate, has in his possession some letters, full of affection to his wife and family, addressed by Sir Timothy to Lady Fetherstonhaugh, from Chester Castle; one of them is his farewell letter, written on the 20th of October, two days before his execution. With these letters is a petition of Dame Bridget Fetherstonhaugh, his widow, setting forth the grievous plunder of property which she had suffered after his decease.

The belfrey of the church is at a distance, a tower having been built for that purpose on a hill to the east of the town.

Kirk-Oswald is in the deanery of Allerdale; most of the great tithes as before-mentioned, are annexed to the college estate. The tithes of Blundersfield belong to Joseph Hodgson; those of Staffold mostly to the several

proprietors of lands, who purchased them of the Towry family. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

In the year 1598, 583 persons died of the plague in this parish, being equal to more than half the present population of the whole parish. This destructive pestilence began in the preceding year, in which forty-two persons died of it.

There is an old established Presbyterian meeting-house at Huddlesceugh, in this parish, which was rebuilt in 1711, and is endowed with a house and gardens, and about nine acres of land. The society is said to have been originally established at Melmerby about the year 1653.

The school at Kirk-Oswald is endowed with a house, some land, let at about 10*l.* per annum, and the interest of 30*l.*

LAMPLUGH, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, is eight miles from Whitehaven. The parish is divided into the townships of Kelton-Quarter, Lamplugh, Morton, or Moortown, and Winder, containing collectively in 1811, 100 houses, and 532 inhabitants.

The manor of Lamplugh belonged at a very early period to William de Lancaster, who gave it to Gospatric, son of Orme, in exchange. Thomas, son of Gospatric, gave it in the reign of Henry II. to Sir Robert de Lamplugh, immediate ancestor of the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, late prebendary of York, the last male heir of that ancient family, a great proportion of whom, in a long line of succession, were of equestrian rank. Colonel John Lamplugh was wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Marston-moor, in 1644; he was father of Thomas Lamplugh, Esq. of Lamplugh, who died in 1737. The manor of Lamplugh now belongs to John Raper, Esq. of York, and the devisees of the late Edward Copley, Esq. (formerly Wolley.)[a] Lamplugh-hall, which is in a dilapidated state, has the remains of a square tower.

The manor of Kelton belonged to the Harringtons, and having passed by marriage to the Bonvilles and Greys, was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk. In the reign of Queen Mary it was granted to Charles Morys and Elizabeth his wife, who was the Queen's laundress. This manor was afterwards successively in the families of Leigh, Salkeld, and Patrickson, and having been purchased of the latter by Sir John Lowther, Bart. is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, who

[a] The Rev. Thomas Lamplugh above-mentioned, left his estates to his sisters; Honor, who died unmarried, and bequeathed her share among the other devisees; Catherine, wife of the Rev. Godfrey Wolley; Anne, wife of John Raper, Esq.; and Honor, the only child of his deceased sister Jane, then the wife of ——— Lowe, afterwards of William Graham, Esq. Mrs. Graham sold her share to the late John Raper, Esq. and the late Edward Wolley, Esq. who afterwards took the name of Copley.

possesses

possesses also an estate in this parish, called Stockhow, where the Patricksons had a seat[e]. Salter-hall, which had been given to the abbey of St. Mary at York, passed successively from the Patricksons to the families of Robertson and Fryer. The coheiresses of the latter married Mr. John Dickenson and the Rev. John Baxter. Salter-hall, deemed extra-parochial, was built by the Salkelds in 1586, it is now the property of Mr. John Dickenson of Ulverstone, and inhabited by a farmer. Murton, or Moor-town, is parcel of the Lamplugh estate.

In the parish church are some memorials of the families of Lamplugh and Briscoe.[f]

The patronage of the rectory, which is in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland, has always been annexed to the manor.

The school at Lamplugh was endowed in 1731 or 1732, by Richard Briscoe, Esq. who married the daughter of Thomas Lamplugh, with a rent charge of 6*l.* 8*s.* payable out of an estate called Skeelsmoor, in Lamplugh; the sums of 40*s.* per annum for the purchase of books for the children, and 3*l.* 12*s.* for poor housekeepers, are charged on the same estate.

Lanercost, in Eskdale ward, is about two miles from Brampton. It is divided into four townships or quarters, each maintaining its own poor, viz. Askerton, Burtholme, Kingwater, and Waterhead, containing collectively in 1811, 231 houses, and 1535 inhabitants.

Robert de Vallibus, Lord of Gilsland, in the year 1169, founded a priory here of the order of St. Austin, which was endowed by himself and subsequent benefactors, with ample revenues. The patronage of the priory was granted by the founder to the convent. The Chronicle of Lanercost informs us that King Edward I. with his Queen Eleanor, came to Lanercost on the 11th of September 1280; that the King offered a cloth of silk, and that he had been hunting in Inglewood forest, where he was said to have taken 200 bucks and does. On the 22d of March following, Ralph Irton, the new Bishop of Carlisle, visited the convent, and obliged the canons to receive a new set of statutes. The King appears to have been at Lanercost again in 1299 or 1300[g]. On the 1st of October 1306 King Edward, being then aged and infirm, came to Lanercost with his Queen Margaret, and staid there till the 5th. After a short visit to Carlisle they returned to

[e] T. Denton's MSS.

[f] Thomas Lamplugh, Esq. no date, (ob. 1737); Frances, his wife, ætat 80, 1745; Richard Briscoe, Esq. 1750.

[g] See p. xv.

Lanercost on the 8th, and the King's health being then in a very declining state they remained there till the 28th of February following. In consideration of the expences which the monks had been put to by his long residence among them, and the damage which they suffered by an invasion of the Scots, who burnt their convent in 1296, the King granted them some appropriations as an augmentation of their revenues. Robert Bruce, the Scottish King, was at Lanercost with his army for three days in 1311, when he imprisoned several of the monks, but set them at liberty before his departure. [h]

Thomas de Hextoldesham, who was elected prior in 1357, was obliged by the bishop, besides the oath of canonical obedience, to make a solemn promise that he would not frequent public huntings or keep so large a pack of hounds as he had formerly done. At the time of the suppression of this priory its revenues were estimated at 77*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* per annum. The site of the priory and the adjacent lands, were granted in 1543 to Thomas Dacre, Esq. afterwards Sir Thomas Dacre, Knt. an illegitimate son of Thomas Lord Dacre of the north, and his heirs male. Upon the death of James Dacre, Esq. of Lanercost, in 1716, without issue male, the priory estate, consisting of the manor of Lanercost, &c. reverted to the crown, under which it is now held on lease by the Earl of Carlisle, who possesses also the manors of Troddermain, or Tryermain, Askerton, and Waltonwood, all in this parish, and parcel of the barony of Gilsland.

There are considerable ruins of the priory, particularly of the conventual church, the nave of which has been fitted up as the parish church; in the east window are the following lines, removed from the dining room of the mansion:

" Mille et quingentos ad quinquaginta novemque
Adjuc, et hoc anno condidit istud opus
Thomas Daker eques, sedem qui primus in istam
Venerat; extincta religione loci:
Hæc Edwardus ei dederat, devoverat ante
Henricus, longæ præmia militiæ." [i]

The priory-house continued to be the seat of the Dacres till the death of Mr. Dacre above-mentioned; it is now a farm-house.

The benefice of Lanercost is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Earl of Carlisle, who is impropriator of the great tithes, belonging formerly to the priory.

[h] Chron. de Lanercost.

[i] This is an erroneous account of the grants of King Henry and Edward. Henry gave the priory estate to him and his heirs male; Edward gave to him and his heirs general the churches of Lanercost, &c. with the lands, &c. to them belonging.

An act of parliament passed in 1802, for inclosing the moors, &c. in the parish of Lanercost, under which allotments of land were made in lieu of tithes, to the impropriator and to the curate.

At Askerton, on the banks of the Cambock, is a small castle, built for the protection of the barony, against the inroads of the borderers. It was the usual residence of an officer, called the Land-Serjeant, whose duty it was to take the command of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, in repelling the inroads of the borderers. It appears that Thomas Lord Dacre, when Lord Warden, in the reign of Henry VIII. occasionally resided at this castle[k]. It is stated to have been in great decay in the reign of Queen Elizabeth[l]: it has since been repaired and converted into a farm-house: there was formerly a park belonging to it[m]. The manor extends into the parishes of Kirk-Cambock and Stapleton.

Tryermain in the reign of Henry I. and II. belonged to Gylandus and his son Gilamoor; it was afterwards the seat of a younger branch of the Vaux family, having been given by Hubert de Vaux to his second son Ranulph, whose descendants continued to possess it till the reign of Edward IV. There was formerly a chapel here, originally built of wood, in the reign of Henry I. A tower of the old mansion of the Vaux family remained in 1688.[n]

In this parish is the medicinal water called Gilsland Spa, about seven miles from Lanercost, near which are boarding-houses for the accommodation of company who resort thither to drink the waters and to bathe. The spring is situated on the south bank of the river Irthing, in a beautiful wooded valley, surrounded by barren moors. Dr. Short classes the water among those of the sulphureous kind. The place acquired the name of Gilsland Spa about the year 1770, or soon after. The spring was formerly called Holywell, and the place where it rises, Shaws.[o]

Langwathby, commonly called Langanby, in Leath ward, lies five miles from Penrith. The manor was one of those assigned by King Henry III. to the Kings of Scotland, and resumed on the revolt of John Baliol. It was afterwards granted to the Nevils, from whom it passed to King Richard the III. when Duke of Gloucester. After this it continued in the crown till King William III. granted it to the Earl of Portland, whose descendant, the late Duke of Portland, sold it to the late Duke of Devonshire.

[k] Letters relating to Scotland and the borders, Cotton MSS.

[l] Inquisition of the manors, castles, &c. of Leonard Dacre, attainted of high treason, printed in Hutchinson's history of Cumberland, Vol. I. p. 98.

[m] Ibid. [n] T. Denton's MS. [o] Gibson's Camden.

It

It is now the property of the present Duke. It appears that there was a manor of Lambanby in the reign of Edward II. which was purchased by John de Penrith of William Latimer. [q]

Langwathby is supposed to have been formerly part of the parish of Edenhall, but has been long esteemed a separate parish, although the vicarages which are in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, are consolidated. The dean and chapter are appropriators. The church was rebuilt not many years ago.

Lazonby, in Leath ward, lies seven miles from Penrith. The parish is divided into the townships of Lazonby and Plumpton-wall, containing together, in 1811, 106 houses and 578 inhabitants.

The manor of Lazonby belonged, at an early period, to the Estotevilles, and passed by successive heirs female to the Morvills, Multons, and [r] Dacres. In 1716 it was purchased of the coheiresses of Thomas Lennard Earl of Sussex, by Sir Christopher Musgrave, ancestor of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. the present proprietor. Ch. S. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq. has a small manor within that of Lazonby.

The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the greater part of the parish, as parcel of the forest of Inglewood. The commons of this parish were inclosed under the act of 1803, for inclosing the manor of Penrith and forest of Inglewood.

The church of Lazonby was given by Sir Hugh Morvill to the priory of Lanercost, and in 1272 appropriated to that monastery. The rectory was granted by King Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Dacre, and having been purchased of his descendant by Dr. Barwick, physician in ordinary to King Charles II., was given by him to the chapel and poor of Witherslack, in Westmorland. The Bishop of Carlisle is patron of the vicarage. In this parish is the chapelry of Plumpton. Plumpton Park, or Old-Penrith, was a Roman station, of which mention has been already made. The demesne of Plumpton-Park having before been held on lease by Jack Musgrave, captain of Bewcastle, and by John Murray, Esq. afterwards Earl of Annandale, it was granted in fee to the said Earl in 1625.

[q] Inq. ad quod damnum, 8 Edw. II. 93.

[r] The Crown seized this manor and other estates on the attainder of Leonard Dacre, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and it was not till 1657, some time after the death of Ralph, son of William brother of Leonard Dacre, that these estates were recovered by Francis Lord Dacre of the South.

James

James Earl of Annandale, in 1653, sold the manor of Plumpton[s] to Dame Eleanor Lowther, widow, from whom it has descended to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present proprietor. This manor is partly in Lazonby and partly in Hesket parish. Lord Lonsdale purchased Plumpton-hall and demesne of the Duke of Norfolk in 1808. The chapel at Plumpton-wall was built in 1767, by contribution, at the expence of about 200 *l.* Mr. John Brown gave the sum of 200 *l.* towards the endowment, with which and Queen Anne's bounty, an estate was purchased at Castle-Sowerby, supposed to be now worth about 70 *l.* per annum, for the support of the minister. The Earl of Lonsdale is patron of the chapel.

Melmerby, in Leath ward, lies nine miles from Penrith. The manor was parcel of the barony of Adam-Fitz-Swein. In the reign of Henry III. it was in the Wigton family, whose heiress having been twice married, but having no issue, gave it to Sir Robert Parving, the King's serjeant-at-law, afterwards successively Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Chancellor, and Lord High Treasurer. Sir Robert Parving had a confirmation from King Edward III. in 1335, of a market at Melmerby on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*[t], (both long since discontinued) which had been originally granted by King Edward I. to John de Wigton. Sir Robert Parving was succeeded in this manor by his sister's son, who took the name of Parving, and died in 1380. Soon afterwards the Threlkelds became possessed of this manor, which they held for several generations. Lancelot Threlkeld[u], who died about the middle of the 17th century, left five daughters, coheirs; the eldest of which married the Rev. W. Threlkeld, a distant relation, who purchased the shares of the other coheirs. His only daughter and heir married Thomas Pattenson, Esq. of Breeks, in the county of Westmorland, ancestor of the Rev. Thomas Pattenson, the present possessor of this manor, who resides at Melmerby-hall. The advowson of the rectory has always been annexed to the manor of Melmerby.

Mr. John Slee, of Melmerby, (father of the Rev. John Slee, the present rector,) who died in 1806, at the age of 84, distinguished himself in the year 1745 by several acts of personal bravery against the rebels, three of whom he took prisoners, being himself armed only with a sword, and brought

[s] In this manor, on failure of male issue, estates descend to the elder daughter.

[t] Pat. Rot. 9 E. III. p. 2.

[u] Of this family was Dr. Caleb Threlkeld, a dissenting minister and physician, born at Melmerby in 1676, who settled at Dublin, and published a Synopsis of the Plants of Ireland.

them to the Moot-hall at Penrith. The Duke of Cumberland, having heard of this brave action, sent for him, and gave him an appointment in the Duke of Montagu's troop.

The small manor of Gale, in this parish, belonged to the Hutton family, of Hutton-hall, in Penrith, and was purchased of the widow of the last of that family by the late Captain Lancelot Holme. It is now the property of Henry Holme, Esq.

There are two mineral springs in this parish; the one of a sulphureous nature, under the mountain, about three quarters of a mile from the village, much resorted to on Sunday afternoons in the summer, but more from curiosity than with a view to benefit: the other is a chalybeate water on the fells, about three miles from Melmerby, never visited but by the shepherds.

MILHAM, MILLAM, MILLOM, or MILLUM, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, (generally spelt in the parish and neighbourhood Millom), is situated in the south-west angle of the county, on the river Duddon, and at the foot of Black Comb; about nine miles from Bootle, and about thirty-one from Whitehaven. The parish is divided into the townships of Birker and Awsthwaite, Millom, Thwaits, and Ulpha; containing collectively, in 1811, 307 houses and 1,625 inhabitants.

There was formerly a market at this place on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Holy Trinity, granted to John Huddleston in 1250.[x]

The manor or seigniory of Millom was given by William de Meschines to Godart Boyvill, whose descendants, bearing the name of Millom, possessed it till the reign of Henry III. when Joan, daughter and heir of Adam de Millom, brought it to Sir John Hudleston, or Huddleston, Lord of Anneys, in Millom, descended from a Yorkshire family. In the year 1335, Sir John Huddleston procured the King's licence to fortify and embattle his mansion at Millom[y]: his great grandson Sir Richard was made knight banneret at Agincourt: his descendant Ferdinando Huddleston, had nine sons, who were all officers in the service of King Charles I.; William, the eldest, was made knight banneret at Edghill, where he recovered the royal standard. William Huddleston, Esq. the last heir male of the elder branch of this ancient family, had two daughters; Elizabeth, the elder, married Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. of Monk-Weremouth, in the county of Durham; who, in 1774, sold the manor of Millom to Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale. It is now the

[x] Cart. Rot. 35 Hen. III.

[y] Pat. Rot. 9 E. III. p. 2.

property

property of the present Earl. The lords of this seigniory had in former times great privileges: they were exempt from the sheriff's jurisdiction, and had the power of life and death. Mr. Denton, writing in 1688, says that the gallows stood on a hill near the castle, on which criminals had been executed within memory. There are considerable remains of the castle [z], which was the ancient seat of the Huddlestons: they continued to reside there in 1688, although Mr. T. Denton speaks of it as being at that time much out of repair. He describes the park as having within twenty years abounded with oak, which, to the value of 4,000*l.* had been cut down, and used chiefly for the iron forges. The habitable part of the castle is now occupied as a farm-house.

There was formerly a manor of Brattaby in Millom, given by the De Milloms to the Corbets before the reign of Henry III. There is mention also of the manor of Kirksanton, given by Godart de Boyvill to his second son, William, whose posterity possessed it till the reign of Edward II.

In the parish church of Millom are several monuments of the family of Huddleston [a], and a brass tablet to the memory of John Latus, Esq. of Beck, who died in 1702. The church of Millom was given to Furness Abbey in 1228: one moiety was appropriated to that monastery, the other assigned by the Archbishop of York to the support of his chantry of St. Nicholas at York. The impropriation is now vested in the Earl of Lonsdale, as lessee under the Duchy of Lancaster.

The vicarage is in the gift of the duchy of Lancaster. It has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by a benefaction of 200*l.* given by the Rev. Mr. Postlethwayte. This parish is in the diocese of Chester, the archdeaconry of Richmond, and the deanery of Copeland.

There is a school at Millom, to which Joseph Huddleston, Esq. gave the interest of 100*l.*; but this endowment has been irrecoverably lost, in consequence of the insolvency of a person in whose hands it was deposited.

The manor of Awsthwayte and Birker belongs to Edward Stanley, Esq. whose ancestor, Nicholas Stanley, married the heiress of Awsthwayte in the reign of Edward III. Awsthwayte had been granted to the ancestor of the family, who assumed that name, by Arthur Boyvill, or De Millom. Dalegarth, the ancient manor-house of Awsthwayte, was the residence of the Awsthwaytes, and afterwards of the Stanleys. Great part of it has been pulled down. The curious carved oak bedstead now at Ponsonby Hall was removed from this house.

[z] See the account of ancient castles.

[a] The more modern monuments are those of Jos. Huddleston, Esq. 1702, and Sir F. Huddleston, 1720.

The manor of Ulpha was granted to one Ulf, whose posterity enjoyed it till the reign of Henry III.; it was afterwards re-united to Millom, and one of the Huddleston family made a deer-park there. Sir Hedworth Williamson and his lady sold the Ulpha estate to Mr. Singleton of Drigg. The manor is now the property of Lord Muncaster, whose brother, the late Lord Muncaster, purchased it some years ago of Miss Singleton. The lands belong to Mr. Ormanby of Lancaster, as heir of the Singletons.

The manor of Thwaites was held under the lords of Millom as early as the reign of Edward I. by the family of Thwaites, who had their seat here before they removed to Unerigg. The manor was conveyed by the Huddlestons, in the seventeenth century, to Sir John Lowther, and is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

There are chapels of ease at Ulpha and Thwaites. The latter has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by 200*l.* given by the inhabitants. The chapel of Thwaites was rebuilt in 1715. The place where the chapel stands is called Hall-Thwaites; it is about three miles from the parish church.

Mr. W. Atkinson gave by will, in 1811, the sum of 800*l.* to this parish; the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* out of the interest to be distributed in oatmeal or flour at Upper-beck-stones mill to such of the poor customers as the occupier of the mill should think proper; the residue to be given in equal shares to Millom-above, Millom-below, and Thwaites, for teaching poor children.

Moresby, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, is two miles north of Whitehaven. It is divided into two townships, Moresby and Parton, containing together, in 1811, 187 houses and 881 inhabitants. The manor of Moresby belonged for several generations to the family of Moresby or Moriceby, whose heiress married Sir James Pickering. Ann, daughter and heir of Sir James was thrice married; Thomas Knevett, Esq. her son by her second husband, sold this manor in 1576 to William Fletcher of Cockermouth, of the same family as the Fletchers of Hutton. After the death of Thomas Fletcher of Moresby (the last of the family), it was sold (under a decree in Chancery), in 1720, to John Brougham, Esq. of Scales, by whom, in 1737, it was conveyed to Sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven, Bart., ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the present proprietor. This manor is rich in coal-mines. In the parish church, which is situated within a [b] Roman station, is a monument of William Fletcher, Esq. lord of the manor, 1703. The advowson of the rectory, which is in the diocese of Chester, arch-

[b] See the account of Roman stations.

deaconry

deaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland, is annexed to the manor.

Ineffectual attempts at constructing a harbour at Parton were made by the Fletcher and Lamplugh family in 1680 and 1695: the proceedings being stopped by an injunction from the court of exchequer. In 1695 Mr. Lamplugh was allowed to repair the small old pier. An act of parliament for enlarging the pier and harbour of Parton passed in 1705; another act for rebuilding the pier and harbour passed in 1724; and a third act, for enlarging the term of that last-mentioned, in 1732. Several vessels were employed in the coal-trade here till the year 1795, when the pier was washed away by an unusually high tide, and has not since been rebuilt.

Muncaster, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies near the sea, about 16 miles south of Whitehaven, The original name of this place was Meolcastre, Mealcastre, or Mulcaster, from a castle which was the ancient residence of the lords of the manor at Esk-meal, near the mouth of the Esk, between the mountains and the sea. The manor is known to have belonged to the Pennington family as early as the reign of Henry II. Sir John Pennington, who lived in the reign of Henry VI. is said to have secreted that unhappy monarch at Muncaster in his flight from his enemies; and the tradition of the family is, that on quitting Muncaster he presented his host with a small glass vessel, still preserved in the family, and called the Luck of Muncaster, to the preservation of which a considerable degree of superstition has attached. This Sir John Pennington is said to have been a distinguished military character, and to have commanded the left wing of the English army in an expedition against Scotland. His grandson, Sir John Pennington was in the battle of Flodden-field. Another descendant of the same name, was admiral to King Charles I. and much trusted by that monarch in naval affairs. Sir William Pennington, grandson of the last-mentioned Sir John, was created a baronet in 1676. Sir John Pennington, the fifth baronet, was in 1783 created Lord Muncaster of the kingdom of Ireland; he died in 1813, leaving only one surviving daughter, married to Lord Lindsay, son of the Earl of Balcarras, when the title of Muncaster, and the Muncaster estate being settled on male heirs, devolved to General Lowther Pennington, now Lord Muncaster.

Muncaster Castle, which retains the principal tower of the ancient fortified mansion, though it has lost its original form, was nearly rebuilt by the late Lord Muncaster. It stands on an eminence, nearly surrounded by beautiful plantations, and commanding in front a fine view of the vale of the Esk, flanked on each side and terminated in front by the wildest mountain

scenery. In the house are several family pictures, and a curious portrait of Thomas Skelton, the Fool of Muncaster[c], who is said to have lived in the family at the time of the civil wars, and of whose sayings there are many traditional stories.

[c] He is dressed in a check gown, blue, yellow, and white; under his arm is an earthen dish with ears; in his right hand a white wand; in his left, a white hat, bound with pink ribbands and with blue bows; in front, a paper, on which is written Mrs. Dorothy Copeland. The following lines are inscribed on the picture:

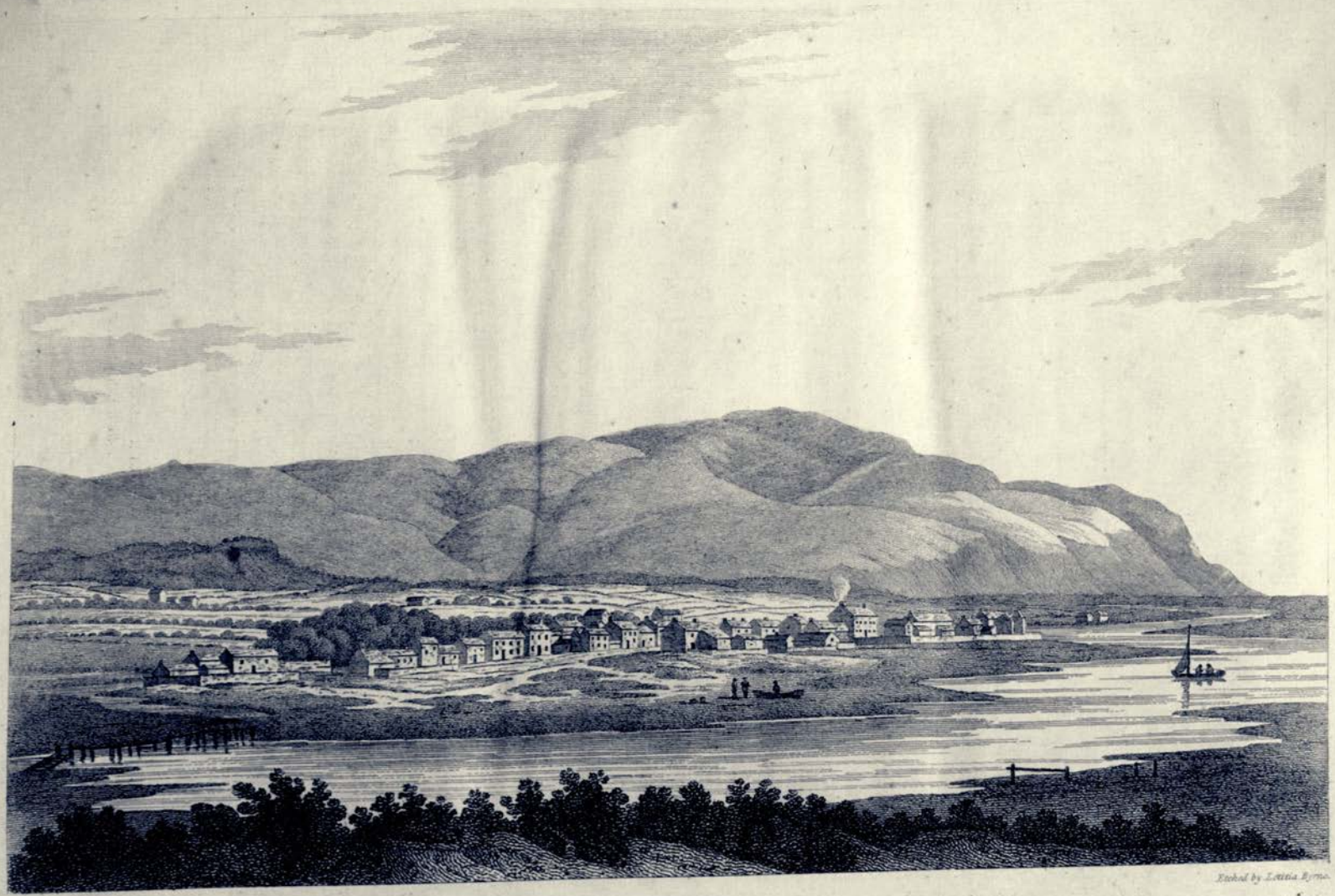
"Th^s Skelton late Fool of Muncaster's last Will and Testament.

"Be it known to ye, oh grave and wise men all,
That I Thom Fool am Sheriff of y^e Hall,
I mean the Hall of Haigh, where I command
What neither I nor you do understand.
My Under Sheriff is Ralph Wayte you know,
As wise as I am and as witty too.
Of Egremond I have Burrow Serjeant beene,
Of Wiggan Bailiff too, as may be seen
By my white staff of office in my hand,
Being carried streight as the badge of my command:
A low high constable too was once my calling,
Which I enjoyed under kind Henry Rawling;
And when the Fates a new Sheriff send,
I'm Under Sheriff prick'd World without e
He who doth question my authority
May see the seal and patten here ly by.
The dish with luggs which I do carry here
Shews all my living is in good strong beer.
If scurvy lads to me abuses do——.
I'll call 'em scurvy rogues and rascals too.
Fair Dolly Copeland in my cap is placed;
Monstrous fair is she, and as good as all the rest.
Honest Nich. Pennington, honest Th^s Turner, both
Will bury me when I this world go forth.
But let me not be carry'd o'er the brigg,
Lest falling I in Duggas River ligg;
Nor let my body by old Charnock lye,
But by Will. Caddy, for he'll lye quietly.
And when I'm bury'd then my friends may drink,
But each man pay for himself, that's best I think.
This is my Will, and this I know will be
Perform'd by them as they have promised me.

"Sign'd, Seal'd, Publish'd, and Declared in the presence of
HENRY RAWLING,
HENRY TROUGHTON,
TH^S TURNER."

Th^s Skelton,
⋈ his Mark.

The



Etched by Letitia Byrne.

Drawn by Joseph Farington R.A.

...of Ravenglass, and Black Comb Mountain.

Published Sept. 10 1818 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

The manor of Birkby, in this parish, has long been in the family of Stanley, and is now the property of Edward Stanley, Esq. of Ponsonby Hall.

In the parish church are a series of memorials of the Pennington family for several centuries, put up by the late Lord Muncaster, a monument for himself, and that of his Lady, who lost her life in consequence of an accidental fall, in the month of November 1806.

The church of Muncaster was given to the priory of Conishead by Gamel de Pennington, and appropriated to that monastery. Lord Muncaster has the impropriation, and appoints the perpetual curate. The curacy, which is in the diocese of Chester, archdeaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland, has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

A charity school at Muncaster, was founded by Richard Brookbank, who endowed it with 16*o*l. The present stock of the school is 273*l*.

Ravenglass, in this parish, is a small market and post-office town by the sea side. King John granted a market at this place to be held on Saturday[d] to Richard de Lucy, with a fair on St. James's day. This Richard gave the manor of Ravenglass to the Penningtons. It is now held under the Earl of Egremont by Lord Muncaster, who in 1796 procured a charter for two weekly markets at Ravenglass, on Wednesday and Friday, and three fairs for one day each, March 11th, April 14th, and October 12th. These are at present unattended.

There are two antient fairs, which are still held, chiefly for horned cattle, one on the 8th of June, belonging to E. Stanley, Esq. the other on the 5th of August, (the festival of St. James O. S.) to Lord Egremont. Nicolson and Burn relate some singular circumstances attending the holding of this fair, which continued for three days. On the first day the lord's steward was attended by the serjeant of the borough of Egremont with the insignia called the Bow of Egremont, the foresters with their bows and horns, and all the tenants of the forest of Copeland, whose special service was to attend the lord and his representatives at Ravenglass Fair, and abide there during its continuance. On the third day, at noon, the officers and tenants of the forest departed, after proclamation made; Lord Muncaster and his tenants took a formal repossession of the place, and the day was concluded with horse-races and rural diversions. This fair is now held[e] for only one day. Lord Egremont's tenants ride the fair attended by two or three fiddlers, and preceded by halberd-men, but without bows or horns.

[d] Rot. Cart. 10 John. n. 2.

[e] It is about forty years since it was held for three days.

Newton-

NEWTON-REGNY, or REGNEY, in Leath ward, lies three miles from Penrith. It is divided into the townships of Newton-Regny and Catterlen, containing together in 1811, 44 houses, and 219 inhabitants. The manor of Newton belonged in the reign of Henry II. to the family of de Regny, whose descendant in the reign of Edward I. left four daughters coheirs. In the same reign we find this manor in the possession of Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells[f], who in 1239 conveyed it to Hugh de Lowther, ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the present proprietor. This was one of the earliest possessions of the Lowther family in Cumberland. The old mansion on this estate is occupied as a farm-house.

The manor of Catterlen belonged at the time of the conquest to Hudlan, whose son forfeited it in the reign of Stephen; King Henry II. granted it to Hubert de Vallibus, or Vaux, after which it continued many generations in a younger branch of that ancient family[g]. John Vaux, Esq. the last of this branch, left two daughters, married to Richmond and Graham of Nunnery. This manor passed to the Richmonds, and under the will of Mrs. Susannah Richmond to J. C. Curwen, Esq. from whom it passed by sale to the Duke of Norfolk, who is the present proprietor. The old mansion of Catterlen-hall, built by Rowland Vaux in 1577, has long been in a dilapidated state, and occupied as a farm-house.

The church of Newton, which is in the deanery of Allerdale, has been appropriated from a very early period to the see of Carlisle. The bishop is patron of the perpetual curacy, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by a benefaction of 200*l.* given by Dr. Holme. The commons of this parish have been inclosed under the act of 1803, for inclosing the forest of Inglewood.

Mrs. Isabella Miller left by will a messuage and garden for the use of the master of a charity school at Newton-Regny, but the school has no endowment.

ORTON, in Cumberland ward, is five miles from Carlisle. It is divided into the townships of Baldwin-holme and Orton, containing together in 1811, 80 houses, and 422 inhabitants.

[f] Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, held this manor by the service of finding an esquire in the King's army against Scotland, with an haubergeon and an iron helmet, at his own cost for forty days. Hugh de Lowther acquired this manor by the King's licence, and the King by his patent excused the said Hugh the above-mentioned service. Quo Warranto Roll, 29 Edward I.

[g] Mr. T. Denton states, that an heiress of this family brought Catterlen to the Musgraves of Hayton, but that it reverted to the Vaux's by the marriage of William Vaux with one of the daughters of Thomas Musgrave, Esq.

The

The manor of Orton, held under that of Levington, belonged at an early period to a family to whom it gave name. John de Orton had a licence for making a park in 1340[h]; his heiress married Sir Clement de Skelton, whose coheiresses married Leigh, Bellasis, Ridley, and Blennerhasset. Between three of these the manor[i] was divided; in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the whole came by several purchases to the Briscoes, and is now the property of Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart. who is patron also of the rectory. The manor of Wiggonby, in this parish, long ago annihilated, belonged to the Ortons, and was divided among their representatives[k]. Orton is in the deanery of Carlisle. Mr. Thomas Pattinson in 1785, bequeathed the interest of 100*l.* as an endowment for the school.

William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle, afterwards of Londonderry, who died shortly after his nomination to the archbishoprick of Cashel in 1726, the learned author of "The English Historical Library," and other works, was born in 1655 at Orton, of which his father was rector.

Ousby, in Leath ward, under Crossfell, lies eight miles from Penrith. The manor was at a very early period divided into moieties: in the reign of Henry III. these moieties were in the family of Falcard and Armstrong, shortly afterwards one of them was split into four, between coheiresses.

The estate has remained ever since in severalties, in the families of Crackenthorp and others, but the manerial rights seem to have been centered by purchase or otherwise, in that of Crackenthorp, and W. Crackenthorp, Esq. of Newbiggin-hall, in the county of Westmorland, is now considered as lord of the manor. The rectory, which is in the deanery of Allerdale, is in the patronage of the bishop. Thomas Robinson, who published "An essay towards a natural History of Cumberland and Westmorland," was rector of this parish from 1672 till his death in 1719; he was author also of two other works, entitled "A natural History of this World of Matter, and this World of Life," and "The Anatomy of the Earth."

Penrith, in Leath ward, is a large market town on the great road from London to Carlisle, 287 miles from the former, and 18 from the latter. The parish is divided into the townships of Burrowgate, Dockray, Middle-

[h] Cart. Rot. 14 Edward III. 33. When John de Orton was called upon to prove his right to free warren in 1300, he alleged that his charter was destroyed when the town of Orton was burnt by the Scots. His claim was not allowed. Quo Warranto Roll 29 Edward I.

[i] Mr. T. Denton says, that by the custom of this manor, on failure of male issue, lands escheat to the lord: daughters never inherit.

[k] T. Denton's MS.



gate,

gate and Sandgate, Netherend Bridge and Carleton, and Town and Plumpton-head, containing collectively in 1811, 932 houses, and 4328 inhabitants.

The manor or honour of Penrith, which had been ancient demesne of the crown, was in the year 1242, assigned to Alexander, King of Scotland, with other manors[l], in pursuance of an agreement made at the conference holden at York in 1237, when Alexander consented to cede all claim to the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, for himself and his successors, in consideration of a grant of lands of 200*l.* per annum value, to be holden of the King of England, by the annual render of a falcon to the constable of the castle at Carlisle.[m]

John Baliol succeeded to these manors, but in the quarrel between him and King Edward I. they were seized and given to Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham: the parliament, which was held at Carlisle, disapproving the grant, it was revoked, and these manors reverted to the crown. In the year 1345, the Scots with a large army entered Cumberland, burnt Penrith, and carried away great numbers of the inhabitants prisoners. The manors of Salkeld and Sowerby also were laid waste in revenge for their having been taken from John Baliol. In the year 1380 the Scots surprised Penrith during the time of the fair, put many of the inhabitants to the sword, and carried off many prisoners and a great booty[n]. It appears by our historians, this town had been peculiarly obnoxious to the Scots, and had been burned in 1342 and in 1345.[o]

King Richard II. granted the manors of Penrith, &c. to John Duke of Britanny and Earl of Richmond; two years afterwards he granted them to Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmorland, and his heirs male, to be held in as ample manner as they had been by Alexander King of Scots. It is probable that about this time Penrith Castle was built by the Nevils, as a protection to the town, against any future attacks of their hostile neighbours. By the death of Richard, Earl of Warwick, who was slain at Barnet Field, and died without issue male, the manor of Penrith reverted to the crown, and was immediately granted by King Edward IV. to his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. It has been said that the Duke of Gloucester resided at Penrith for the purpose of taking effectual measures for the security of the county of Cumberland against the Scots, and indeed there seems little doubt of it, for we find that the duke was sheriff of the county for five successive years, and he is described as of Penrith Castle. After this the honor of Penrith remained in the crown

[l] Carlatton, Longwathby, Scotby, Great-Salkeld, and Castle Sowerby.
[m] See p. xviii. [n] Walsingham. [o] Chron. Lanercost and Walsingham.

till

till 1696, when it was granted to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire, whose father purchased it of the late Duke of Portland in 1787.

The extensive commons within the honor of Penrith and forest of Inglewood, have been inclosed under an act of parliament, passed in 1803.

There are considerable remains of Penrith Castle, which stands on an eminence to the west of the town. It is supposed to have been built by the Nevils, and enlarged and repaired by the Duke of Gloucester.

We have not found any positive account that Penrith Castle was occupied as a garrison during the civil war; it is probable that it was held by General Lambert, whose head-quarters were at Penrith from the middle of June till the middle of July 1648 [p]. The castle was dismantled after the war, and the lead, timber, and other materials sold.

Penrith Beacon, on the summit of the Fell, overlooks the town, and commands a most extensive prospect, closed in on every side by mountain scenery.

Within the parish of Penrith are the following subordinate manors, Bishop's-row, belonging to the Bishop of Carlisle; Penrith, Hutton-hall, and Carleton. The mesne manor of Penrith belonged to the Hutton family of Hutton-hall from the reign of Edward I. till it was sold by Addison Hutton, M.D. the last of the family [q] in 1734, to John Gaskarth, Esquire, whose son in 1790, sold it to the late Earl of Lonsdale. It is now the property of the present Earl. Hutton-hall is in the occupation of John Orfeur Yates, Esq.

Mr. T. Denton says that the *manor* of Carleton was acquired in marriage with a daughter of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmorland, by Robert Lord Clifford, and that it was then (1688) the property of the Earl of Burlington, in right of his wife, who was sole heiress of the last Lord Clifford; he adds, that Carleton-hall (we suppose the fee) was purchased by Sir Thomas Carleton of George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. Carleton was the residence of the family of de Carleton, nearly as early as the time of the conquest. On the death of Robert Carleton, Esq. the last of this ancient family, in 1707, the manor, which had been purchased probably of Lord Burlington or his heirs, was sold to John Pattinson, Esq. On the death of his son without issue, it became the property of his eldest daughter, who married Thomas Simpson, Esq. Mr. Simpson's son dying unmarried, Carleton devolved to his only daughter, the wife of the late James Wallace, Esq. His Majesty's Attorney General. It is now the property and seat of the Right Honourable Thomas Wallace.

[p] Rushworth.

[q] Dr. Hutton died in 1742.

The grounds of Carleton-hall command beautiful views of the windings of the Eamont, Lowther Woods, Brougham Castle, Whinfield Park, and Crossfell, with the range of mountains towards Northumberland.

There was a convent of grey friers of the order of St. Augustine, at Penrith, founded in or before the reign of Edward II. The site of this monastery was granted by King Henry the VIII. to Robert Tyrwhit, Esq. It was afterwards for many years in the family of Raincock, from whom it passed to the Gaskarths, and having been purchased of the Rev. John Gaskarth, by the late Earl of Lonsdale, is now the property of the present earl. The house which occupies its site is called the Friery, and is situate in a street called Frier-gate.

The market at Penrith is held by prescription. We find no charter. A small market for butchers' meat, &c. is held on Saturday, but the principal market day for corn, &c. for which it is a great mart, is Tuesday. There are considerable cattle fairs on the 1st of March, the 24th and 25th of April, and the third Tuesday in October; and also on the customary hiring days of Tuesday in Whitsun-week and Martinmas Tuesday[r]. The ancient townhouse, spoken of in Gibson's edition of Camden, was burnt down by accident a few years ago, whilst occupied by a company of comedians[s]. It appears on record that the men of Penrith had a right to all trees blown down by the wind within the forest of Inglewood[t]. The principal manufactures of Penrith are checks and ginghams, which have of late years been upon the decline.

A tablet in the church states, that in the year 1598, 2260 persons died of the plague[u]: there must ~~have been some~~ mistake in this; it appears by the parish register, that only 583 persons died in the parish of Penrith of the plague. It is distinctly stated by prefixing the letter F. how many of them were buried on the Fells. The above-mentioned number, indeed, is very large, for it appears that the average yearly number of burials for some years before that period was only about fifty-two[w]. Forty-two persons

[r] Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, says, "the market abounds with all sorts of corn, grain, meal, malt, salt, fruit, and butchers' meat, especially about Martinmas, they kill 300 or 400 beeves every market day. The chief fair is upon Whitsun Tuesday, for horses in Dockeray; cattle and sheep upon the Fell; and servants at the Cross to be hired. They have four guilds here, viz. Merchants, Tanners, Shoemakers, and Skinners."

[s] Hutchinson's History, I. 318.

[t] Inq. ad q. d. 2 Edward II. 103.

[u] It is said that when Penrith was plundered by the Scots in 1380, the plague was raging there, and that they carried back the infection with them, which occasioned a great mortality in Scotland.

[w] This is the average of eight years, from 1588 to 1595, both inclusive; the years 1587 and 1596 appear to have been years of more than common mortality; in 1587 there were 196 burials; in 1596, 124.

had

had been buried of the plague in 1597. Mr. Pennant, who visited Penrith in his tour to Scotland in 1769, says, that the town then contained about 2000 souls. The population of the town and its immediate suburbs was about 4000 in 1811, and is supposed to have been since considerably increased.

The church of Penrith, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1722, and is a large handsome structure. The chandeliers were given by the first Duke of Portland, in testimony of his regard to the inhabitants, for their loyalty in 1745.[x]

Several monuments, taken from the old church, are preserved; as that of Richard Coldall, Esq. of Plumpton, 1562; Sir Christopher Moresby, Knight, 1499; Sir Christopher Moresby, the younger, no date; Sir Christopher Pykering, Knight, 1516; Jane, wife of Thomas Dalston, Esq. (daughter of Wharton, of Kirkby-Thore) 1678. There were also the monuments of Thomas de Hutton, temp. Henry V.; Anthony Hutton, Esq. 1637; and Mary daughter of Sir Thomas Wilson, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, married first to Robert Burdet, Esq. of Warwickshire, afterwards to Sir Christopher Lowther, ob. 1622. Of more modern date, since the rebuilding of the church, are the monuments of Dr. Thomas Bolton, rector of Greystock, 1763, and James Wallace, Esq. of Carleton-hall, sometime His Majesty's Attorney General, who died in 1783. In the chancel is the burial place of the Whelpdale family, but there are no memorials of them. The ancient monuments in the church-yard, have been already spoken of.

The church of Penrith, which is in the deanery of Allerdale, was given and appropriated to the Bishop of Carlisle at an early period. The bishop is patron of the vicarage, which has been augmented by a rent charge of 32*l.* per annum, out of the great tithes, the sum of 500*l.* bequeathed by Bishop Smith in 1702, and laid out in lands and other benefactions[y]. Dr. Todd, who was vicar of Penrith from 1699 till his death in 1728, made considerable topographical collections for this county, and wrote a brief account of Carlisle, still in MS.

The grammar school at Penrith is of very ancient date; it appears that there was a school under the bishop's patronage so early as 1340. Bishop Strickland required his chantry priest to teach music and grammar at a

[x] The van of the rebel army halted at Penrith on their march southwards, on the 21st of November, and Charles Stuart with the rear on the 22d; they halted there also on their retreat to Scotland on the 17th of December. During the former rebellion of 1715, Penrith was taken possession of by a body of the rebels, headed by General Forster, who was soon afterwards defeated at Preston.

[y] Mrs. Mary Bell in 1740, gave the interest of 240*l.* to the vicar, for reading daily prayers.

salary of 6*l.* per annum. This revenue, after the reformation, continued some years in the crown, till Queen Elizabeth, at the instance of her secretary, Sir Thomas Smith, then Dean of Carlisle, founded anew the grammar school, and endowed it with the above-mentioned salary.

In the year 1661 William Robinson, citizen of London, gave a rent charge of 10*l.* per annum to the school. William Bleamire, Esq. in 1782, gave a rent charge of 6*l.* per annum, and one pound to the vicar, for preaching a sermon on education. The whole revenue of the school, including some smaller benefactions, does not exceed, about 26*l.* per annum [y], and the school, which was formerly in much repute as a classical seminary, has in consequence of the smallness of its endowment fallen much into decay. It is entitled in its turn with other Cumberland schools, to an exhibition at Queen's College in Oxford. William Bleamire, Esq. above-mentioned, gave a further annual rent-charge for the purpose of providing a silver medal [z] of one inch and a quarter diameter, to be delivered at Christmas by the master, to such one of his scholars as should in his judgment compose the best Latin verses or theme on a proposed subject, and to provide a silver pen for the greatest proficient in writing, and a book of arithmetic for the best arithmetician; the residue, (if any,) to be retained by the master for his own benefit.

Mr. William Robinson above-mentioned, gave 20*l.* per annum for a girls' school. Mrs. Joan Lascelles in 1671, gave the residue of her effects to the said school: the amount was 100*l.* in lieu of which the executor gave a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum.

Isaac Ritson, a native of this parish, who died at Islington, near London, in the 27th year of his age, published a translation of Homer's Hymn to Venus. Specimens of his poetry are printed in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland. He was a very eccentric character, and may be rather said to have given the promise of future literary eminence, than to have much distinguished himself by what he had written.

PLUMBLAND, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, is seven miles distant from Cockermouth, which is the post-office town. The manor of

[y] The school appears to have irrecoverably lost a considerable part of its revenue. See Nicolson and Burn's History. Vol. II. p. 411.

[z] The medal to have on one side the figure of Queen Elizabeth. On the other side this inscription, "Hoc meriti singularis præmium, ne virtuti bonisque moribus, nec studio literarum egregio, hos intra parietes, aut sua desit gratia aut incitamentum, dono dedit Gulielmus Bleamire Arm. Gubernator, A. D. 1797." Round the figure are to be the words, Regina Elizabetha Scholæ Regiæ de Penrith Fundatrix.

Plumbland

Plumbland belonged as early as the reign of Edward II. to the ancient family of Orfeur. Charles Orfeur, Esq. who died in 1725, sold it to Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. It has since been enfranchised; but the demesne land called High Close, where is the site of the ancient manor-house, continued in the Lawson family, and having passed under the will of the last baronet, is now vested in Wilfred, son of Thomas Wybergh, Esq. who has assumed the name of Lawson, and is as yet a minor. He is proprietor also of Arcleby Hall, which was purchased by Sir W. Lawson of John Satterthwaite, Esq. This estate was the property and residence of the family of De Arcleby, afterwards of the Martindales. Having been forfeited by treason, Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Penruddock, grandfather of Sir John, who was beheaded at Salisbury by Cromwell in 1652. It was afterwards purchased by Gustavus Thompson *, who was rector of Plumbland in 1702. His son, Gustavus Thompson, Esq. built the present mansion of Arcleby Hall, now occupied as a farm-house.

The manor of Warthole belonged formerly to the abbey of Calder: since the Reformation it has been for several generations in the family of Dykes. Warthole Hall, which was their seat, had been for some years past occupied by day-labourers: the greater part of it was pulled down in 1813. The estate is now the property of Joseph Dykes Ballantine Dykes, Esq. of Dovenby-hall, in the parish of Bridekirk.

John Christian Curwen, Esq. is patron of the rectory, which is in the deanery of Allerdale. The manor of Parsonby belongs to the rectory.

There is an excellent free school in this parish. The school-house, which was erected in 1800, contains two school-rooms, each 42 feet by 28; one for the classics; the other for English, writing, and accounts, the mathematics, &c. This school was founded by Mr. John Sibson, formerly of this parish, and endowed with lands, &c. producing an income of 87*l.* 6*s.* per annum. The founder directs that prayers, and an exposition of the New Testament, shall form part of each day's duty.

Ponsonby, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies near Calderbridge, where is a post-office, and nearly eleven miles south of Whitehaven. The manor belonged, at a very early period, to the descendants of Fitz-Ponson, who were called Ponsonby before the reign of Edward II. They were ancestors of the noble Irish families of that name, and of the Pon-

* Mr. T. Denton says that it was some time in the Orfeurs, and that the heiress of Charles Orfeur brought it to Mr. Henry Peirson, who sold to Thompson.

sonbys

sonbys of Hale. It was purchased of this family at an early period by the Stanleys, and is now the property, and Ponsonby Hall the seat, of Edward Stanley, Esq.

In the parish church are memorials of Frances daughter of Sir Thomas Whytt, one of the privy-council to King Henry VIII., some time wife of Thomas Hobe of Calder, afterwards of William Patryckson, Gentleman, ob. 1578; Thomas Curwen, Esq.; and Dorothy wife of George Stanley, Esq. 1786.

The church was given by John Fitz-Ponson to the priory of Conishead, and appropriated to that monastery. The Stanley family have now the impropriation, and nominate the perpetual curate.

RENWICK, in Leath ward, lies 11½ miles from Penrith. The manor belonged at an early period to the family of Staveley, who continued to hold it in the reign of Edward I. It was afterwards parcel of the possessions of Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle, and having been vested in the Crown by his attainder, was given to Robert de Eglesfield by King Edward III. in exchange for the manor of the Hide, in Laleham, (Middlesex). Eglesfield, in 1341, settled it upon his newly founded college at Oxford, to which, in compliment to Queen Philippa, he had given the name of Queen's College. The church of Renwick was appropriated to the monastery of Hexham; but it afterwards belonged to the abbey of St. Mary at York.

Mr. William Lowson is said to be the patron of the perpetual curacy, but the patronage appears to be in the Crown, and the Crown has generally presented to it by lapse; indeed the advowson appears to have been reserved to the Crown by the patent of 20 Eliz. unless there has been any subsequent grant. The benefice is very small, although it has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by a benefaction of 200 *l.* from the Countess-dowager Gower. The church was rebuilt in 1733.

An act of parliament was passed in 1814 for inclosing this parish. Allotments were made in lieu of tithes to Mr. William Lowson the impropriator, and to persons entitled to certain portions of tithes.

There is an endowment of 10*s.* per annum for a school.

ROCLIFFE or ROCKLIFFE, (sometimes spelt ROWCLIFF), in Cumberland ward, lies five miles from Carlisle. It is divided into the townships of Rocliffe-Church and Rocliffe-Castle, containing together, in 1811, 116 houses and 588 inhabitants. The manor was successively in the families of Bray, Hardrigill, and France, before the reign of Edward I. who granted it to

Vernon. In the reign of Edward III. the heiress of Daniel brought it to the Radcliffes, by whom it was sold to the Dacres, and by them united to the barony of Burgh, now belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. The Dacres built a small castle on the banks of the Eden, of which there are now no remains[b]. This castle was garrisoned by Leonard Dacre when he was in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth in 1570, and was taken possession of by Lord Hunsdon, in the Queen's name, on the 21st of February in that year[c]. The demesne lands and the castle were sold by Henry Howard Duke of Norfolk, in 1692, to the Rev. Charles Usher; this estate having passed by devise, is now the property of the Rev. Thomas Strong.

In the church-yard is the tomb of the Rev. William Robinson, who died in 1779, aged 81, with an epitaph beginning

> "I living planted trees: of one is made
> This chest wherein my body now is laid."

The rectory was appropriated to the priory of Carlisle, afterwards to the dean and chapter, who nominate a perpetual curate. In 1753 this church, which is in the deanery of Carlisle, had an allotment of 200*l.* from Queen Anne's bounty.

GREAT-SALKELD, or SALKELD-REGIS, in Leath ward, lies five miles from Penrith. The manor was granted by King Richard I. to Adam Le Sauser, and confirmed by King John. It was afterwards in the Crown again, and always considered as ancient demesne. It was granted to Alexander King of Scots with Penrith, and from that time the history of the two manors is exactly the same.

Hunter Hall, an old mansion belonging to the late William Randall Ricardson, Esq. is now the property and residence of Edward Bachelor Harraden, Esq. Nunwick Hall is the property and residence of Miss E. Wilkinson.

The tower of the parish church is a regular fortress[d], and no doubt was so constructed in consequence of the inroads of the Scots, to which this parish was particularly liable by reason of their King's claims upon the manor. It is probable that it was so constructed about the time that Penrith Castle was built by the Nevils.

[b] A mansion called Rowcliff-hall is supposed to have been built on the site.

[c] Letter from John Forster, dated Feb. 25th, 1569-70. Cotton MSS. Cal. C. I. f. 384.

[d] See the account of ancient church architecture.

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The rectory of Salkeld, which is in the deanery of Allerdale, is attached to the archdeaconry of Carlisle. Bishop Law was archdeacon of Carlisle and rector of this parish from 1743 to 1756: here he resided several years, during which he published most of his works. His son Lord Ellenborough, the present Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born during his residence at this place, in the month of December 1750. The late celebrated Dr. Paley was archdeacon of Carlisle and rector of this parish from the year 1782 till his death in 1805, but never resided here except occasionally.

Dr. George Benson, a very eminent nonconformist divine and biblical critic, was a native of this parish. He was born on the 1st of September 1699, as appears by the parish register.

A free school was founded at Great-Salkeld in 1515, endowed with certain rents, &c. Its revenues were the subject of a long litigation; and, upon inquiry, we are informed that it has now no endowment. The school-house was built by subscription in 1686, Archdeacon Nicolson having been the chief contributor to it.

The commons of this parish have been inclosed, under the act of 1803, for inclosing the forest of Inglewood.

Scaleby, in Eskdale ward, lies six miles from Carlisle. The parish is divided into the townships of East and West-Scaleby, containing together, in 1811, 100 houses and 557 inhabitants. The manor was given by King Edward I. to Richard Tylliol or Tilliol. Robert de Tilliol had the King's licence for castellating his mansion at Scaleby in 1307[e]. Robert de Tilliol, the last of this ancient family, died without issue in 1435. The elder sister and coheiress brought this estate to John Colvill, whose son William left two daughters, coheirs[f], who both married into the Musgrave family; the younger, Margaret, brought Scaleby to Nicholas Musgrave. His descendant Sir Edward Musgrave, Bart. who was a zealous royalist, garrisoned Scaleby Castle in 1648[g]; but it was not of sufficient strength to stand a siege, and surrendered, after firing one shot, to a detachment of General Lambert's army, who are said to have set fire to the Castle[h]. Sir Edward, in conse-

[e] Pat. Rot. 1 Edw. II. 18.

[f] It was contested, but without success, by Robert the younger brother of William Colvill, who assumed the name of Tilliol.

[g] It had been before a garrison for the King, and was taken in 1645, during the siege of Carlisle.

[h] Kimber's Baronetage and Rushworth's Collections. In the latter it is erroneously called Selby.

quence

quence of the losses he sustained by the war, was obliged to sell a great part of his estates. The manor of Scaleby was conveyed to Richard Gilpin, Esq., who repaired the Castle, and fitted it up for his own residence[1]: his descendant of the same name sold it in 1741 to Edward Stephenson, Esq. some time governor of Bengal: it is now the property of Edward Stephenson, Esq. of London, grandson of the governor's first cousin. The Castle is in the occupation of Mr. Rowland Fawcett.

The late Rev. William Gilpin, vicar of Boldre in Hampshire, author of the Lives of the Reformers, Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures and the Church Catechism, and of several popular tours, was born at Scaleby Castle in 1724: his brother, Sawry Gilpin, Esq. R. A. an eminent artist, who excelled in the drawing of animals, was born at Carlisle.

The church of Scaleby is in the deanery of Carlisle. The Bishop is patron of the rectory, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

SEBERGHAM, in Cumberland ward, is ten miles from Carlisle. The parish is divided into the townships of Sebergham-Church and Sebergham-Castle, containing together, in 1811, 143 houses and 781 inhabitants. The greater part of Sebergham is held under the Duke of Devonshire, as parcel of the forest of Inglewood. In the latter part of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth century, one William Wastall or De Wastedale, a hermit, lived in this parish, and having had a grant from King John of some inclosed ground called Sebergham Hill, bequeathed it to the prior and convent of Carlisle, who possessed the manor of Langholme, in this parish, by the gift of Sir John de Sebergham. These estates are now vested in the dean and chapter. The manor of Sebergham belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, as parcel of the forest of Inglewood.

The manor of Warnell was given by King Edward II. to Andrew de Hercla, after whose attainder it was granted to Ralph Lord Dacre. William Lord Dacre gave it in exchange to John Denton, Esq. of Denton-hall, in exchange for Denton, in the year 1496: his immediate descendant, of the same name, sold it in the year 1774 to Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale: it is now the property of the present Earl. The old mansion of Warnell-hall is occupied as a farm-house: it had formerly one

[1] Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, says, "The capital messuage here is an old castle, a place formerly of great strength, and now by its being lately repaired and new modelled hath made it a large and convenient habitation."

of the large square towers common to many of the Cumberland mansions, and intended for defence against the inroads of the Scots.

The little manor of Hartrigg, which belonged formerly to the Dalstons, is the property of Thomas Benson, Esq. of Carlisle.

In Sebergham Church are some monuments of the Denton family. There are some English and Latin verses by Bernard Ellis, partly defaced, to the memory of Thomas Denton, Esq. who died in 1616; a monument for the Rev. Josiah Relph, 1743; and one for the father and mother of Mr. Faulder, the late bookseller in London. In the church-yard is a monument for the family of the late James Robson, Esq. many years an eminent bookseller in Bond-Street, and late high-bailiff of Westminster. There is an epitaph to the memory of a son of Mr. Robson's, who died by a fall from his horse in 1785.

The dean and chapter of Carlisle are appropriators of the tithes of this parish, which belonged formerly to the priory, and are patrons of the perpetual curacy. This benefice was augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by a benefaction of 200*l.* by J. Simpson, Esq.; it has been benefited also by an inclosure of the common. Mr. Thomas Denton, who was proprietor of Warnell-hall, in his MS. History of Cumberland, written in 1688, and frequently quoted in this work, says that the common prayer was read in Sebergham church "in all the late times of trouble;" and he adds, "we never had a fanatick in this parish, neither then nor since."

The Rev. Josiah Relph, a native of Sebergham, who was curate of the parish from 1733 till his death in 1743[k], was called the Cumberland poet. His poems, consisting of fables, pastorals in the Cumberland dialect, &c. were published by his successor, the Rev. Thomas Denton, who was himself author of two poems, entitled "Immortality, or the Consolation of Human Life, a Monody," and "The House of Superstition, a Vision;" he also compiled the Supplemental Volume of the Biographical Dictionary. Mr. Denton died in 1777.

[k] The following epitaph was written and the monument put up at the expence of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher:—

"M. S. Reverendi Viri, Josie Relph, cujus id erat ingenium, ea eruditio, et tantus animi candor, morumque sanctitas, ut illustrius quodlibet in Ecclesiâ munus digne sustinuisset et ornasset: Deo aliter visum est!! Partes ergo humiliores, haud forsan inutiliores, Ludimagistri et hujusce Ecclesiæ sacerdotis, lubenter excepit, et constantissime explevit. Camœnis amicus, mores egrestes, tanquam alius Theocritus, feliciter cecinit. De brevitate vitæ, lector, ne queraris! En virum brevis quidem ævi, si numerentur anni; sin recte facta et virtutes spectes, longissimi! Hic, et enim magno cum dolore omnium, sibi vero maximo cum lucro, ante obiit quam annum 32^dum absolvisset, vi Cal. Jul. A.D. 1743."

SKELTON,

SKELTON, in Leath ward, is about six miles from Penrith. The parish is divided into the townships of Skelton, Lamonby, and Unthank, containing together, in 1811, 142 houses and 756 inhabitants.

The manor belonged, about the reign of Henry I., to the Boyvills, lords of Levington, and was divided among six coheiresses; each of their portions is to be traced through various proprietors: some of them were eventually sold to the tenants and inhabitants. The greater part, which remained unsold, became at last vested in the Dacres, and in the year 1565 was conveyed by Sir Thomas Dacre and his wife to Thomas Dawes and others. In 1688 the Fletchers had this estate and a manor here[l], which now belongs to Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. One of the six portions which had been forfeited by Christopher Seaton, and granted to Robert Lord Clifford[m], passed from the latter by inheritance to the Duke of Devonshire, who is the present proprietor. The manor of Lamonby included the estate of the Seatons, in Skelton, and passed by the same title; but the demesne called Lamonby-hall was separated and sold to Leonard Wilkinson about the year 1680[n]. It is now the property of Mrs. Ann James, (widow of the Rev. Dr. James, rector of Arthuret,) whose father, Mr. Thomas Grayson, purchased it of the Wilkinsons.

Sir F. F. Vane has two ancient mansions in this parish: Hardrigg-hall, which has a large square tower, formerly the seat of the family of Southaic or Southaik, descended from Patrick Southaik[o], who married one of the coheiresses of Boyvil; and Allonby-hall, now a farm-house, where the manor-courts are held. Hardrigg was purchased by the Fletchers of John Southaic, Esq. the last of that ancient family, in the early part of the seventeenth century[p]. Scales-hall, which was many years a seat of the Broughams, having passed by marriage to the families of Lamplugh and Dykes, is now a farm-house, the property of J. D. Ballantine Dykes, Esq.

The rectory of Skelton was long attached to the manor: in 1607 it was sold to Corpus Christi College, in Oxford. There was a chantry in the church of Skelton, amply endowed, the lands belonging to which were granted by King Edward VI. to Thomas Dalston and William Denton. The commons of this parish were inclosed by act of parliament in 1767.

CASTLE-SOWERBY, in Leath ward, lies about fifteen miles from Carlisle: it was formerly parcel of St. Mary's parish in that city[q]. This parish is

[l] T. Denton's MS. [m] Cart. 35 E. I. 33. [n] T. Denton's MSS.
[o] He was son of Gilbert, son of Gospatric, of Workington. T. Denton's MS.
[p] T. Denton's MS. [q] Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, says within 200 years from that date.

divided into the townships of Bustabeck, Howbound, Rowbound, Southernby-bound, and Stocklewath-bound; containing collectively, in 1811, 169 houses and 974 inhabitants. The manor[r] lies wholly within the forest of Inglewood: its history is the same as those of Penrith and Great-Salkeld, except that in the year 1214 we find a grant of Sowerby to Robert de Ros[s]. In 1256, Margaret Queen of Scotland, who had the manors of Penrith, &c. for her marriage-portion, had a licence from King Henry III. to inclose certain waste land in the manor of Sowerby within the forest of Inglewood.[t]

King Edward I. gave the church of Sowerby (which is in the deanery of Allerdale) to the priory and convent of Carlisle, to which monastery the great tithes were appropriated. After the Reformation, the dean and chapter became appropriators and patrons. In 1766 an act of parliament passed, under which allotments were made in lieu of tithes to the appropriators and to the vicar.

Raughton-head chapel, in this parish, having then been long in ruins, was rebuilt in 1678: it was again rebuilt by subscription in 1760. This chapel has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, aided by 200*l.* given by Countess-dowager Gower. The minister is nominated by the trustees. In this chapelry is a small manor called Thackwood, belonging to William Blamire, Esq. who inherited it from his father of the same name. The school-house at Raughton-head was built by Mr. John Head in 1744, and rebuilt in 1806 with the money left for its endowment, amounting to 50*l.*

In 1750 a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum was given by Mr. John Sowerby to a school in Rowbound quarter, for teaching Latin, English, writing, and accounts.

Southernby-hall was the seat of Mr. J. Fallowfield, (author of Essays and Poems); now of his son, John Fallowfield, Esq.

In the district of How-bound is a hill called Castle-hill, the site of an ancient castle, from which the parish took its name; the land on which it stood is part of one of ten estates, whose owners held them by the service of riding through Penrith on Tuesday in Whitsun-week brandishing their spears. Both the estates and their owners appear to have been called Red Spears. The custom is obsolete; but the spears, till within the last century, remained in several of the proprietors' houses.[u]

[r] In this manor lands descend to coheiresses; and in case of sale, a wife must be privately examined, and consenting, otherwise she will be entitled to her thirds, notwithstanding any such sale.

[s] Pat. 16 John. [t] Pat. 41 Henry III. [u] Hutchinson, Vol. I. p. 520.

STANWIX,

STANWIX, in the wards of Cumberland and Eskdale, lies scarcely a mile from Carlisle, on the opposite bank of the Eden. It is divided into the townships of Cargo, or Craghow, and Stainton, in Cumberland ward, and Etterby, Houghton, Linstock, Rickerby, Stanwix, and Tarraby, in Eskdale ward, containing collectively, in 1811, 271 houses, and 1435 inhabitants.

Stanwix is parcel of the manor of the socage of the castle of Carlisle. Linstock was granted by King Henry I. to his chaplain Walter, and by him given to the prior and convent of Carlisle. After the creation of the see, the bishop and the convent held their lands in common, till a partition was made by Gualo, the pope's legate, by which, among other manors, Linstock was appropriated to the bishop, and Linstock Castle was for a long time the only seat of him and his successors. Bishop Irton died at this castle in 1292, and the next year Bishop Halton, entertained Johannes Romanus and his suite. In the year 1307 King Edward I. was at Linstock Castle with his Queen Margaret and his court, from the 6th of March till the 12th, when he removed to Carlisle[w]. The manor of Linstock still belongs to the see, but the castle has not for many centuries been the residence of the bishops. It was repaired and modernized in 1768 by John Nicolson, Esq. then lessee of the estate; the ancient square tower remains. The present lessee of this estate is John Nicolson Watts, Esq. The mansion is occupied as a farm-house.

Rickerby, or Richardby, a mesne manor under Linstock, formerly belonged to the Tilliols, afterwards to the Pickerings and Westons; Sir Edward Musgrave purchased it of the latter. From the Musgraves it passed by sale to Studholme, then to the Gilpins, in whose family it continued three generations, Mr. Richardson afterwards purchased what had not been sold off to the tenants. Rickerby is now the property and seat of James Graham, Esq. who inherited from the late William Richardson, Esq.

Drawdykes Castle is a mansion of the Aglionbys, on the site of an ancient castle, which was taken down in the seventeenth century, and rebuilt in its present form by John Aglionby, Esq. Recorder of Carlisle. This castle, which had been among the earliest possessions of the Aglionby family in Cumberland, upon the death of Christopher Aglionby, Esq. the last heir male in 1789, passed under a decree of chancery to John Orfeur Yates, Esq. of Skirwith Abbey, who married Mary, the youngest of the coheiresses, and is the present proprietor: it is occupied as a farm-house.

[w] Cl. Rot.

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The manor of Tarraby, was conveyed by John Aglionby, Esq. in exchange to Sir John Lowther*, who again exchanged it with the Dalstons for an estate in Westmorland: it was sold to the tenants about the year 1764, by Sir William Dalston.

Etterby belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale, as parcel of the barony of Burgh. Stainton, formerly parcel of the manor of West-Linton, belongs also to the Earl of Lonsdale: it was sometime in the Musgraves of Crookdake, one of whose coheiresses sold what had not been previously enfranchised, to Sir John Lowther, in 1686.

The manor of Cargo belonged to John Lacy, constable of Chester; from him it passed by conveyance to William de Vescy, and from the latter to Sir Ewan Carlisle. Robert de Ros died seised of it in 1273; the heiress of this family, brought it to the Parrs. Ellen, Marchioness of Northampton, widow of William Parr, gave it in exchange to Queen Elizabeth; King James granted it to the Whitmores; Sir William Whitmore possessed it in 1688; it was afterwards sold to the Dacres, of whom it was purchased in 1793, by Joseph Lamb, Esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne: it is now the property of Humble Lamb, Esq. of that place. In the parish church is the monument of William Richardson, Esq. of Rickerby, who died in 1807.

The church, which is in the deanery of Carlisle, was given by Walter, Chaplain to King Henry I. to the prior and convent of Carlisle, to which monastery the tithes were appropriated. The great tithes are now divided between the bishop and the dean and chapter. The bishop is patron of the vicarage. The celebrated Dr. Paley was vicar of this parish from 1793 to 1795.

Stapleton, in Eskdale ward, lies about seven miles from Brampton, and about 15 from Carlisle. The parish is divided into the townships of Belbank, Solport, Stapleton, and Trough, containing collectively, in 1811, 166 houses, and 891 inhabitants. The manors of Stapleton and Solport belonged to the Lords of Levington, and were divided among the coheirs. Stapleton became at an early period the property of the Stapleton family: it was afterwards successively in the Dacres and Howards, and is now the property of the Earl of Carlisle.

The manor of Solport passed successively to the Tilliols, Colvills, and Musgraves. Sir Edward Musgrave sold it to Lord Preston, from whom

* It was Mr. Aglionby's in 1688. T. Denton's MS.

it

it descended to Sir James Graham, Bart. the present proprietor. The demesne lands of this manor are called the Shank, where are the ruins of a castle. Mr. T. Denton says, that Sir William Hutton built a neat house here for his own habitation, when steward to George, Earl of Cumberland, in the reign of James I. and that he dwelt at Shank to subdue the moss-troopers.

In the parish church is the monument of Mrs. Margaret Milbourne, wife of J. Milbourne, Esq. of Denton-Holme, who died in 1790. The advowson of the rectory, which is in the deanery of Carlisle, has long been in moieties, one of which was sold by the Stapletons to Thomas Lord Dacre; this moiety now belongs to the Earl of Carlisle, the other to Sir James Graham, Bart. The Rev. William Graham, rector of this parish from 1771 till his death in 1796, published a translation, in verse, of the Eclogues of Virgil, and some Sermons. Mr. Edward Irwin, in 1778, gave the sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum to a master, for teaching the poor children of Stapleton Quarter, and 10*s.* to buy books.

Thursby, in Cumberland ward, on the road from Carlisle to Wigton, lies six miles from the former, and five from the latter. The parish is divided into the townships of Parton, High-Thursby, Low-Thursby, and Whinow, or Crofton-Quarter, containing collectively, in 1811, 94 houses, and 340 inhabitants. The manor of Thursby was given by Alan, second Lord of Allerdale, to Herbert de Bruce, who took the name of Thursby; from his family it passed by an heir female to a younger branch of the Boyvills, who held it in the reign of Edward I. Soon after it was in the Ogles, who continued to possess it in the reign of Edward IV. afterwards it came to the Dacres, and having been united to the barony of Burgh, is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

The manor of Crofton belonged in King John's reign to Gilbert de Dundraw, one of whose coheiresses brought it to Stephen de Crofton. The heiress of Crofton brought the manors of Crofton and Whinow, about the year 1390, to the Briscoes, of Briscoe, near Carlisle. Sir John Briscoe, the immediate descendant of this ancient family, was created a baronet in 1782. Crofton is now the property and seat of his son Sir Wastell, who succeeded to the title and estate in 1805. There is a deer park at this place.

The manor of Parton belonged anciently to a family, who took their name from the place of their residence; their heiress brought it to the Mansels; afterwards it passed successively to the families of Mulcaster, Grinsdale,

Roose, Carliel, and Denton[x]. It was purchased of the latter in 1686, by Sir John Lowther, Bart. ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the present proprietor.

In the Briscoe chapel of Thursby church are monuments of the Briscoe family, and of a daughter, married to Holme of Holme-hill. A tombstone in the church-yard records a remarkable length of widowhood: William Read, of Micklethwaite, died in 1715, aged 33, his widow in 1761, aged 105.

The church of Thursby, which is in the deanery of Carlisle, was granted before 1469, by Sir Robert Ogle, to the priory of Carlisle; to which monastery the great tithes were appropriated. The dean and chapter are now appropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage. There is a school at Thursby, which has been endowed with the sum of 384*l.* under the will of Mr. Thomas Thomlinson, who died in North-Carolina in 1802; he gave also 160*l.* to the poor of Thursby.

TORPENHOW, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies about ten miles from Cockermouth, and about seven from Wigton, which is the post-office town. The parish is divided into the townships of Bowaldeth and Snittlegarth, Blennerhasset and Kirkland, Bothel and Threapland, and Torpenhow with Whiterigg, containing collectively, in 1811, 192 houses, and 724 inhabitants. The manor of Torpenhow was given by Alan, son of Waldieve, to his brother-in-law Ughtred. Philip de Valoniis held it in the reign of Henry II. in right of his wife; we afterwards find it successively in the families of Estoteville, Ulfly, Mulcastre, Tilliol, Moresby, and Pickering[y]. It was purchased of the heiress of the latter by Thomas Salkeld and John Appleby, about the middle of the sixteenth century. This estate has passed with Whitehall, in Allhallows, and is now the property of William John Charlton, Esq. The paramount manor of Whiterigg, was in 1804 or 1805, adjudged to belong to Mr. Charlton, who, at the time of the inclosure, had a composition for his manerial rights. A subordinate manor of the same name, which passed with one of the coheiresses of Tilliol to Colvill, and was afterwards in the Skeltons of Armathwaite, is said to have been purchased of the latter by Sir Gilfred Lawson, in 1712[z], and has since passed with the Isel estate.

[x] This must have been the estate in Thursby, mentioned in the Chronicle of Lanercost, as given by King Edward II. to Sir Richard Denton, for his good services in taking Sir Andrew de Hercla prisoner in the castle at Carlisle.

It passed from the Mulcasters to the succeeding families by inheritance.

[z] See Nicolson and Burn's History.

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The manor of Bewaldeth, or Bowaldeth, was given by Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to Gilmin. Having again reverted to the Lord Paramount, it was granted by Alice de Romely to John de Utterfield; after this the Mulcasters had it for several descents: in or about the year 1400, Robert de Mulcastre conveyed it to Robert de Highmore, whose descendant, Mr. Benson Highmore, sold it to James Spedding, Esq. grandfather of John Spedding, Esq. now of Mirehouse, of whom it was purchased by Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. the present proprietor. This manor was holden of the honor of Cockermouth, by the service of maintaining one of the King's servants once, for three weeks. [a]

The manor of Blennerhasset was given by Alan, Lord of Allerdale, to his brother-in-law Ranulph de Lindsey, from whom it passed by inheritance through the families of Mulcaster, Tilliol, Moresby, and Pickering. The heiress of the latter sold it in the reign of Henry VIII. to the Salkelds. It has since passed with Whitehall, and is now the property of William John Charlton, Esq.: he is proprietor also of the manor of Kirkland, which belonged to the priory of Rossdale, and after the reformation was granted to the Salkelds of Whitehall.

The manor of Bothill, otherwise Boald, was given by Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to Gamel, son of Brun. The Bruns were Lords of Bothill till the reign of Edward III. when the coheiresses married Harrington, Culwen, and Bowet. The descendants of Harrington sold their share, with the parks and demesne, to Thomas Lord Dacre, who conveyed it in exchange to the Dentons. In 1670 Thomas Denton, Esq. sold the park, &c. to Sir Francis Salkeld, and the manor to Captain Anthony Wilkes. Sir Henry Curwen, sold the third part of Bothill, which belonged to his family, to the Barwises of Ilekirk, whose heiress brought it to the Dentons, and the Dentons sold it to the Salkelds. Bowet's share is said to have been conveyed by Sir Nicholas Bowet to William Ellis, whose grandson sold it piecemeal to the tenants, but in 1807 William John Carlton, Esq. representative of the Salkelds, claimed to be sole lord of this manor, and his claim was allowed by the commissioners. Mr. Charlton has since sold the demesne lands, called Bothill Parks, to John Raney, Esq. of Whitehaven. Bothill-hall, and certain lands adjoining, are the property of Mr. Gibson, by devise of the late Thomas Storey, Esq. of Mirehouse.

The manor of Threapland was given by Alan, Lord of Allerdale, to his steward Ketel, from whose descendants it passed to the family of Hercla,

[a] Inq. ad q. d. 6 Edward II. 23.

Michael de Hercla, in the reign of Edward II. conveyed it to William de Mulcastre, from whom it passed by fine to Sir Henry Multon, and Margaret, his wife[b]; their daughter and heir brought it to a younger branch of the Skeltons. It passed by sale from the Skeltons to the Salkelds, and from the latter to the Greggs of Mirehouse; a coheiress of Gregg married the Rev. John Story, who was instituted to the vicarage of Dalston in 1731, and Mr. Roger Williamson. The manor of Threapland is now the property of Roger Williamson, Esq.

The church of Torpenhow was given by Sibella de Valoniis and Eustachius D'Estoteville, to the prior and convent of Rossdale, in Yorkshire, to whom it was appropriated; but by an award made in the year 1290, by Bishop Irton, the glebe, &c. of Torpenhow, and the great tithes of Torpenhow, Threapland, Aldersceugh, Applewray, Snittlegarth, Bellasis, and Bowaldeth, were assigned to the vicar, for the maintenance of three priests and one sub-deacon: some of these tithes were granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1562, to Cicely Pickrell, and the remainder, in 1574, to John Sonky and Percival Gunson. These tithes belonged to the vicar till the late inclosure act, under which lands were given in lieu of them. The tithes of Bothill and Blennerhasset, which were reserved to the priory of Rossdale, were granted to the Salkelds, and were held till lately with the Whitehall estate. Under the inclosure act an allotment was given in lieu of the tithes of Bothill. Mr. Charlton has sold the great tithes of Blennerhasset to Mr. Hodgson, of that place; the small tithes belong to the vicar of Torpenhow. The great tithes of the manor of Kirkland belong to the land owners. In 1807 an act of ~~parliament passed~~ for inclosing lands in the manors of Torpenhow and Bothill; in 1811 an act for inclosing ~~those~~ in the township of Threapland (Threapland-town Green excepted); and in 1814 an act for inclosing lands in the manor of Bowaldeth. The Bishop of Carlisle is patron of the vicarage, which is in the deanery of Allerdale.

There is an endowed school at Bothill, which has had a small endowment in land from time immemorial. One of the Salkeld family gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* Robert Smithson, of Bothill, about the year 1701, gave an acre of land; it was made a free school in 1686, when the amount of a subscription (about 55*l.*) was laid out in land. The present income of this school is 49*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The nomination of the master is in the vicar and a select vestry of sixteen.

[b] See Inq. ad q. d. 10 Edward II.

ULDALE, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies one mile from the small market town of Ireby, nine miles from Wigton, ten from Cockermouth, eleven from Keswick, and eighteen from Carlisle. The manor of Uldale was given by Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale, to Adam, son of Lyolf, ancestor to the Bonekills, whose heiress married John Stewart kinsman of the King of Scots, and afterwards Sir David Brigham. On the attainder of Alexander Senescall, this manor was granted to Anthony Lord Lucy in 1337 [c]. From this time it continued attached to the barony of Allerdale, till Henry Earl of Northumberland gave it to King Henry VIII. That monarch in 1543 granted it to Thomas Dalston, Esq. ancestor of the late Sir William Dalston, Knight, of Acron-bank, in Westmorland; after whose death it was sold to John Gaff, Esq. and by his son to the Earl of Egremont, the present proprietor.

Orthwaite-hall was successively in the families of Simpson, Richmond and Browne. It is now the property of William Browne, Esq. of Tallantire, and in the tenure of Mr. ——— Cape.

The advowson of the rectory, which is in the deanery of Allerdale, is attached to the manor.

There is a large sheep fair at Uldale on the 29th of August, which was first established in 1791.

The school at Uldale was founded in 1726, when Matthew Caldbeck gave 100*l.* on condition that the inhabitants would raise the same sum, which was accordingly done, and the whole was laid out in land. Mr. Thomas Thomlinson, who died in 1802, in North-Carolina, gave by will (1798) the sum of 354*l.* to this school. Its income is now 31*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

WABERTHWAITE, WAYBERGTHWAITE, or WYBERTHWAITE, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies two miles from Ravenglass, which is the post-office town. The manor belonged to an ancient family, who took their name from this the place of their residence; their heiress brought it to an ancestor of Lord Muncaster, who is the present proprietor, and is patron of the rectory, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

WALTON, in Eskdale ward, lies three miles from Brampton, and about ten from Carlisle. The parish is divided into the townships of High and

[c] Pat. Rot. 11 Edward III. part 3.

Low-Walton, containing together, in 1811, 74 houses, and 417 inhabitants. The manor was given by Robert de Vaux to the priory of Lanercost, and after the dissolution of that house to Sir Thomas Dacre. It passed with the priory estate, till sold in 1789, by William Dacre, Esq. to the late John Johnson, Esq. father of William Johnson, Esq. of Walton house[d], the present proprietor. The church of Walton, which is in the deanery of Carlisle, was appropriated to the priory of Lanercost. Mrs. Dacre, of Carlisle, is the present impropriator and patron of the perpetual curacy, which was augmented with Queen Anne's bounty in 1767.

WARWICK, in the wards of Cumberland and Eskdale, lies four miles from Carlisle. It comprises the townships of Aglionby and Warwick, in Cumberland ward; and Little-Corby, in Eskdale ward, containing altogether, in 1811, 88 houses, and 401 inhabitants.

The manor of Warwick was given by Hubert de Vaux and Robert his son, to Odard, first Lord of Corkby, whose posterity assumed the name of Warwick. It continued in this family for many generations: Francis Warwick, Esq. the last heir male, died in 1772 without issue; he bequeathed this manor, after the death of his sisters, to Ralph Maddison, Esq. grandson of his father's sister; after him his brother John possessed it, but both died without issue, when it devolved to the next heir of the testator, Robert Bonner, Esq. son of Sarah Maddison, (sister of Ralph and John abovementioned,) by Thomas Bonner, Esq. This Robert took the name of Warwick in 1792, and is the present proprietor. He resides at Warwick-hall.

The manor of Aglionby was the ancient inheritance of the family of that name, who are said to have been settled there from the time of the Conquest. The last heir male of this family, Christopher Aglionby, Esq. died in 1785: this manor is now the property of Mrs. Bamber, one of his sisters and coheiresses.

The antiquity of the parish church has been already spoken of.[e]

The church of Warwick, which is in the deanery of Carlisle, was appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary at York. The dean and chapter are now the appropriators and patrons of the perpetual curacy.

WESTWARD, in the ward of Allerdale below Derwent, lies three quarters of a mile from Wigton. It is divided into the townships of Brocklebank

[d] At Walton house is a valuable collection of Roman altars, and other antiquities, found at the neighbouring station of Castle-Steads. See the account of Roman antiquities.

[e] See the account of ancient church architecture.

and Stoneraise, and Roseley or Rosley, with Woodside, containing together, in 1811, 189 houses and 1,002 inhabitants. Westward was conveyed by Alan, second lord of Allerdale, to King Henry II. and was attached to the forest of Inglewood. The forest of Westward was granted by King Edward III. to Thomas de Lucy and Agnes his wife. This estate was given, with others, to Henry VIII. by the Earl of Northumberland. Queen Mary granted it to Thomas Percy, but it reverted to the Crown, during the reign of Elizabeth, by his attainder. It appears, nevertheless, to have been again restored; the Earl of Egremont being now by inheritance proprietor of the manor, forest, and lordship of Westward.

Ilekirk, in this parish, had its name from the hermitage of Saint Hilda, which having before belonged to Roger the hermit, was given by King John to the abbey of Holme-Cultram. King Henry VIII. in 1543, granted the hermitage of Hildkirke or Ilekirk, with all the lands thereto belonging, to Thomas Dalston, Esq. who the next year conveyed it to Anthony Barwis, Gent. The last of this family, about the latter end of the seventeenth century, left two daughters coheiresses, married to Fetherstonhaugh and Emerson. Ilekirk is now the property of Raisbeck Lucock Bragg, Esq., whose family have possessed it many years. It is now occupied as a farm.

In the division of Brocklebank is Clea-hall, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. It had formerly belonged to a younger branch of the Musgraves of Crookdake, whose heiress married Fletcher of Dearham. In Woodside is a manor, the joint property of Wilfred Lawson (as heir of the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart.) and Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart.

At Rosley is a great fair for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, &c. held on Monday in Whitsun-week and every Monday fortnight from that time till the festival of All-Saints[f]. Mr. T. Denton, writing in 1688, says, that Rosley fair was then the best in all the North for Irish and Scotch horses, cattle, and sheep. It is computed that 2,000 head of cattle and 500 horses are now exhibited for sale at this fair. The fair held once a fortnight was established before 1688.

In the division of Stoneraise are the ruins of Old-Carlisle.[g]

In the parish church of Westward, supposed to have taken its origin from the hermitage of St. Hilda, are monuments of the Barwis family, particularly that of Richard Barwis, Esq. (commonly called the Great Barwis,

[f] Forty acres of land were allotted for holding this fair under the inclosure act of 1811. It belongs to the Earl of Egremont.

[g] See the account of Roman Stations.

from

from his gigantic stature), who died in 1648. In the church-yard are several memorials of the Fletcher family, particularly Philip Fletcher, Esq. who had been in all the considerable actions under the great and victorious Duke of Marlborough: he died in 1744, aged 93. An act of parliament passed in 1811 for inclosing the parish of Westward, by which lands were given to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, as appropriators, or their lessees, and to the perpetual curate, for a portion of tithes. The Musgraves of Edenhall are lessees of the rectory under the dean and chapter, who are patrons of the curacy.

There are two schools, in this parish, called Cragg's School and Church-School, endowed by Mr. Jefferson: the revenue is now 4*l.* per annum. Half an acre of land adjoining was allotted to each school by the act of 1811.

WETHERAL, in the wards of Cumberland and Eskdale, lies four miles and three quarters from Carlisle. It comprises the townships of Wetheral, Cumwhinton, and Scotby, in Cumberland ward, and Great-Corby and Warwick-Bridge[g] in Eskdale ward; containing collectively, in 1811, 333 houses and 1601 inhabitants. Ranulph de Meschines, in the year 1088, founded at Wetheral a priory of Benedictine monks, as a cell to the abbey of St. Mary at York. This priory was surrendered in the year 1539, when its revenues were valued at 117*l.* 11*s.* 10¾*d.* clear yearly income. In the year 1541, King Henry VIII. granted the site of the priory and the manor of Wetheral, with several other manors and lands, to the dean and chapter of Carlisle, and by a subsequent grant he gave them the rectory and advowson. Not far from the site of the monastery are three cells, communicating with each other by means of a gallery in front; cut out of a rock at the height of above forty feet from the summer level of the river Eden[h]. The remains of the priory, except a gate-house, which is still standing, were pulled down in the last century by the dean and chapter, and the materials used to rebuild a prebendal house.

The manor of Corby, on the east side of the Eden, was granted by King Henry II. to Hubert de Vaux, and given by him to Odard, whose posterity assumed the name of De Corkby or Corby. In the reign of Edward I. it was in the family of Richmond, who conveyed it to Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle. After his attainder it was granted (in 1335) to Richard

[g] Here is a bridge over the Eden to the opposite village of Warwick. A strong guard of royalists posted at this bridge in the month of June 1648, was defeated and dispersed by General Lambert. (Rushworth.)

[h] Archaeologia, Vol. I. p. 84, where is a plan and a particular account of these cells.

Salkeld;

Salkeld[1]: his descendant of the same name, who died in the reign of Henry VII. left two daughters coheiresses, married to Salkeld of Whitehall and Blenkinsop. The immediate descendants of these families sold their moieties of Corby to Lord William Howard; Blenkinsop in 1606, Salkeld in 1624. Lord William gave Corby to his second son Sir Francis, the immediate ancestor of Henry Howard, Esq. the present possessor. There is a full length portrait at Corby Castle of Lord William Howard. The pleasure grounds on the banks of the Eden are much enriched with wood, and present a great variety of beautiful scenery.

The manor of Scotby was one of those granted to the King of Scots. After the resumption of the grant it continued in the Crown, and was annexed to the honour of Penrith, granted in the reign of King William to the Earl of Portland, and now belonging to the Duke of Devonshire.

The manors of Cumwhinton or Combwhinton, and Cotehill belonged, soon after the Conquest, to Hildred de Carliell, in whose posterity they continued many generations: having been divided between two brothers of this family, they have ever since been in moieties, one of which has long been attached to the Armathwaite-Castle, the other to the Aglionby estate. The former is now the property of Robert Sanderson Milbourn, Esq.; the other, of the Rev. S. Bateman of Newbiggin-hall, in right of his wife, one of the sisters and coheiresses of the late Christopher Aglionby, Esq.

In Wetheral church is the monument of Sir Richard Salkeld, who died in the reign of Henry VII. and his lady. In the Howard chapel, which was rebuilt by Henry Howard, Esq. in 1791, is the monument of Francis Howard, Esq. who died in 1702, and that of the Honourable Maria, daughter of the late Lord Archer, and wife of Henry Howard, Esq. who died in 1789. The latter is by Nollekens.

The dean and chapter are appropriators of the tithes, which formerly belonged to the priory of Wetheral, and patrons of the perpetual curacy. The benefice is consolidated with that of Warwick. The present lessee of the tithes under the dean and chapter is Peregrine Towneley, Esq. The commons in this parish have been inclosed under the act of 1803, for inclosing the forest of Inglewood.

There is a Quakers' meeting at Scotby, and a Roman catholic chapel (endowed partly by the Warwick family) at Warwick-bridge.

[1] Pat. Rot. 9 Edw. III. part. 2. 18. The Chronicle of Lanercost says, for his good services in taking Andrew de Hercla, Earl of Carlisle, prisoner.

At

At Great-Corby is a school endowed with land, now let at 21*l.* per annum. The land was allotted for this purpose when Corby common was inclosed: in consequence of an advantageous exchange made to accommodate Mr. Howard, the charity was benefited 7*l.* per annum. There is also a house and garden belonging to the school.

The school at Scotby is endowed with land allotted by the inhabitants at different periods, and now let at 14*l.* 5*s.* per annum. Thomas Graham, Esq. who died in 1790, gave the sum of 60*l.* for the education of poor children of Wetheral quarter.

There is a considerable cotton-mill at Warwick-bridge.

WHICHAM, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about five miles from Bootle, and about twenty-seven from Whitehaven.

The manor of Whichamshall or Whichall belonged at an early period to the family of Bethom; it was afterwards divided into severalties. Sir James Lowther purchased this estate, a considerable portion of which had belonged to Mr. Henry Fearon: it is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The manor of Whicham and Silcroft now Mr. John Muncaster's, has belonged for a considerable time to his ancestors the Mulcasters or Muncasters of Cockermouth. The advowson of the rectory, which belonged formerly to the abbey of St. Mary at York, is now vested in Lord Lonsdale, by purchase from the late Lord Muncaster. This parish is in the diocese of Chester, the archdeaconry of Richmond, and the deanery of Copeland. There is a free school at this place, formerly called "the Gramer Schole of Whicham and Millham," it being free for both parishes. It has an ancient endowment of 16*l.* per annum, payable out of the exchequer, as recognised by a warrant of Queen Elizabeth, dated October 13, 1581.

WHITBECK, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, lies about three miles from Bootle, and about twenty-five from Whitehaven.

The manor was given by Sir William Morthing to the priory of Conishead, to which monastery the church also was given by Gamel de Pennington. The manor, rectory, and advowson, were granted in 1687 to Mr. Lawrence Parke, in whose descendants they continued till the year 1807, when they were sold by Charles Parke, Esq. to the Earl of Lonsdale, who is the present proprietor. The Parkes resided at an old mansion at Whitbeck, now occupied as a farm-house. Lord Lonsdale is proprietor of half the tithes and patron of the perpetual curacy, which is in the diocese of Chester, the archdeaconry

deaconry of Richmond, and deanery of Copeland. The benefice was augmented in 1747 with 200*l.* by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, and 250*l.* given by the patron and impropriator, being the produce of the sale of a portion of tithes; a further sum of 200*l.* was given by the governors about the year 1760: with these benefactions an estate was bought near Dalton, in Furness. In 1785 the benefice received a further augmentation of 200*l.* in addition to 200*l.* from Queen Anne's bounty, with which were purchased a house and lands in Whitbeck, now the minister's residence.

Mr. Henry Parke, of Kendall, mercer, gave the sum of 400*l.* for the maintenance of six poor persons in the almshouse at Whitbeck; a rent-charge of 24*l.* per annum was purchased with this benefaction.

The manor of Scoggerbar, which has been always held with Bootle, is in this parish. Munkforce, in this parish, some time belonging to the Gibsons, passed from them to the Lewthwaites, and is now the property of Miss Lewthwaite. Barfield is the property and residence of Robert Gibson, Esq.

Wigton, a considerable market-town in Cumberland ward, is situated 10¾ miles from Carlisle, and 305½ from London. The parish is divided into the townships of Oulton, Waverton High and Low, Wigton, and Woodside Quarter; containing altogether, in 1811, 862 houses and 4,051 inhabitants.

This town is said to have been burned by the Scots when they plundered the abbey of Holme-Cultram, in 1322[c]. The van of the Duke of Hamilton's army was quartered in and about Wigton in 1648.[d]

The barony of Wigton was given by Waldieve lord of Allerdale to Odard, whose posterity assumed the name of De Wigton. This family became extinct in the reign of Edward III. when the heiress married Gernon. Soon after her death, Thomas Lucy, lord of Allerdale, became possessed of the barony of Wigton, which passed with that of Allerdale to the Earl of Egremont, the present proprietor.

The manor of Oulton, which belonged for many descents to the Dalstons, was sold, after the extinction of that family, to —— Watson, and is now the property of William Taylor, Esq. of Greenwich, in Kent. Lesson or Lasson-hall, originally called Lassell's-hall, from one of its remote proprietors, is described as having been formerly an independent manor, in the successive possession of the Waverton, Multon, and Mulcaster or Pennington families. It was purchased of the latter by the Dalstons: having from that time been

[c] See Hutchinson.

[d] Rushworth.

esteemed parcel of the manor of Oulton, which was enfranchised by Sir George Dalston, Bart. in 1747.

The market at Wigton is by prescription, and appears to have been always held as now on Tuesday. John de Wigton proved his right to it in the reign of Edward I.[e] and to a fair for three days at Lady-day. The market is a very considerable one for corn[f], butchers' meat, and other provisions. On St. Thomas's Day there is a very large market for butchers' meat, apples, and honey. On Martinmas Tuesday a large quantity of beef is brought to the market, and bought by the country-people, to be salted for winter consumption. The old charter fair is now held on the 5th of April, and is a great mart for black cattle, stallions[g], Yorkshire cloth, hardware, &c. There is a large and noted horse-fair on the 20th of February. The town has been much improved by the removal of the butchers' shambles.

The principal manufactures at Wigton are checks, muslins, and ginghams, made in large quantities; a few calicoes also are manufactured, and the calico-printing branch is carried on to a great extent; there is also a considerable dying concern. The population of the town, from the influx of weavers from Ireland and Scotland, has been for many years progressively increasing. In Hutchinson's History, published in 1794, Wigton is said to have increased greatly within the twenty years then preceding; and it is added, that it was then supposed to contain 1,700 souls. In 1801 the number of persons in the township of Wigton appears to have been 2,166. In 1811, according to the return made to parliament, the parish of Wigton contained 2,977 persons. The present number of inhabitants in the town alone is supposed to be nearly 2,700.

In the parish church, which was rebuilt in 1788, there are the monuments of Colonel Thomas Barwis, who died in 1648; the Rev. John Brown[h], vicar of Wigton, 1763; and the Rev. Lowther Yates, D.D. Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, who died in 1798. Margaret de Wigton

[e] It was granted to Walter de Wigton by Cart. 46 Henry III.

[f] Mr. T. Denton speaks of this market as famous for "the sale of corn and linen yarn wrought into webbs by the linen weavers, and bleached by their wives, and fitted for Rosley and Carlisle fairs, where any may be furnished with all sorts of housewives' clothes at very moderate rates."

[g] In consequence of a prize offered by the Workington Agricultural Society.

[h] Mr. Brown was father of Dr. John Brown, author of the tragedies of Barbarossa and Athelstan, a well-known work, entitled, "An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," and various other Essays and Poems. Dr. Brown was born at Rothbury in Northumberland, in 1715, a few months before his father came to Wigton: he received his education partly at the free school of this town.

gave the church to the abbey of Holme-Cultram, to which it was soon after appropriated. The tithes of the greater part of the parish had been long vested in the Fletcher family, and were the property of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart. when the inclosure act took place; the tithes of eggs, geese, &c. had long been in the Briscoe family. The impropriators have now land in lieu of tithes, except for those in Oulton Quarter; an allotment was made also to the vicar in lieu of the hay-tithes of a small district, the tithes of pigs, &c. [i]

There was a free chapel at or near Wigton attached to the hospital of St. Leonard, the lands belonging to which were granted by King Edw. VI. to Thomas Dalston and William Denton. This hospital is supposed to have been at a place now called Spital, nearly a mile east of the town, now the property of Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart. About three quarters of a mile from the Spital, in the village of Kirkland, is the site of a chapel, which, according to tradition, belonged to the Hospital. The land on which this chapel stood, paid, till commuted for of late years in common land, a fine at the death or alienation of the tenant, to the vicar of Wigton. There has been no trace either of the hospital or chapel within the memory of any person now living. Mr. Denton describes Spital as the demesne of a manor called Dockwray, which passed from the Dalstons by marriage to the Brathwaites, and was sold by them in 1671 to — Chambers, who sold to Simpson.

There is a Quakers meeting in Wigton, built in 1707 [k], and a Methodists meeting; at Oulton is a Baptists meeting and cemetery. In the year 1723 an hospital for six widows of Protestant beneficed clergymen of the county of Cumberland [l], or such as have served two years as curates, was founded by the executors of the Rev. John Thomlinson, rector of Rothbury. The widows are incorporated by the name of the Governess and Sisters of the College of Matrons or Hospital of Christ, in Wigton. The widows must

[i] Under an act of parliament passed in 1811, for inclosing the townships of Wigton, Woodside, and Waverton.

[k] The site of a cemetery belonging to the Quakers, about three quarters of a mile from Wigton, which is remembered to have been surrounded by a high wall, but now an undistinguished part of an arable field, on an estate called the Syke, is still called the Sepulchre.

[l] Or of the rectors of Rothbury or Whyckam, or of widows of clergymen of the same name, or related to the founder, the latter to be preferred before all others. Widows of the clergy of that part of Cumberland which is in the diocese of Carlisle, to be preferred before those of the diocese of Chester; the widows of beneficed clergy to be preferred before widows of curates. None to be admitted who have 10*l.* per annum, or 200*l.* property.

be forty-six years of age. The bishop is visitor. This hospital is endowed with a rent-charge of 45*l.* 12*s.* issuing out of the Haughton-Castle estate; 6*l.* per annum out of lands in Gateshead, a similar rent-charge on lands at Blencogo[m], and 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* for a small portion of common allotted to the hospital.

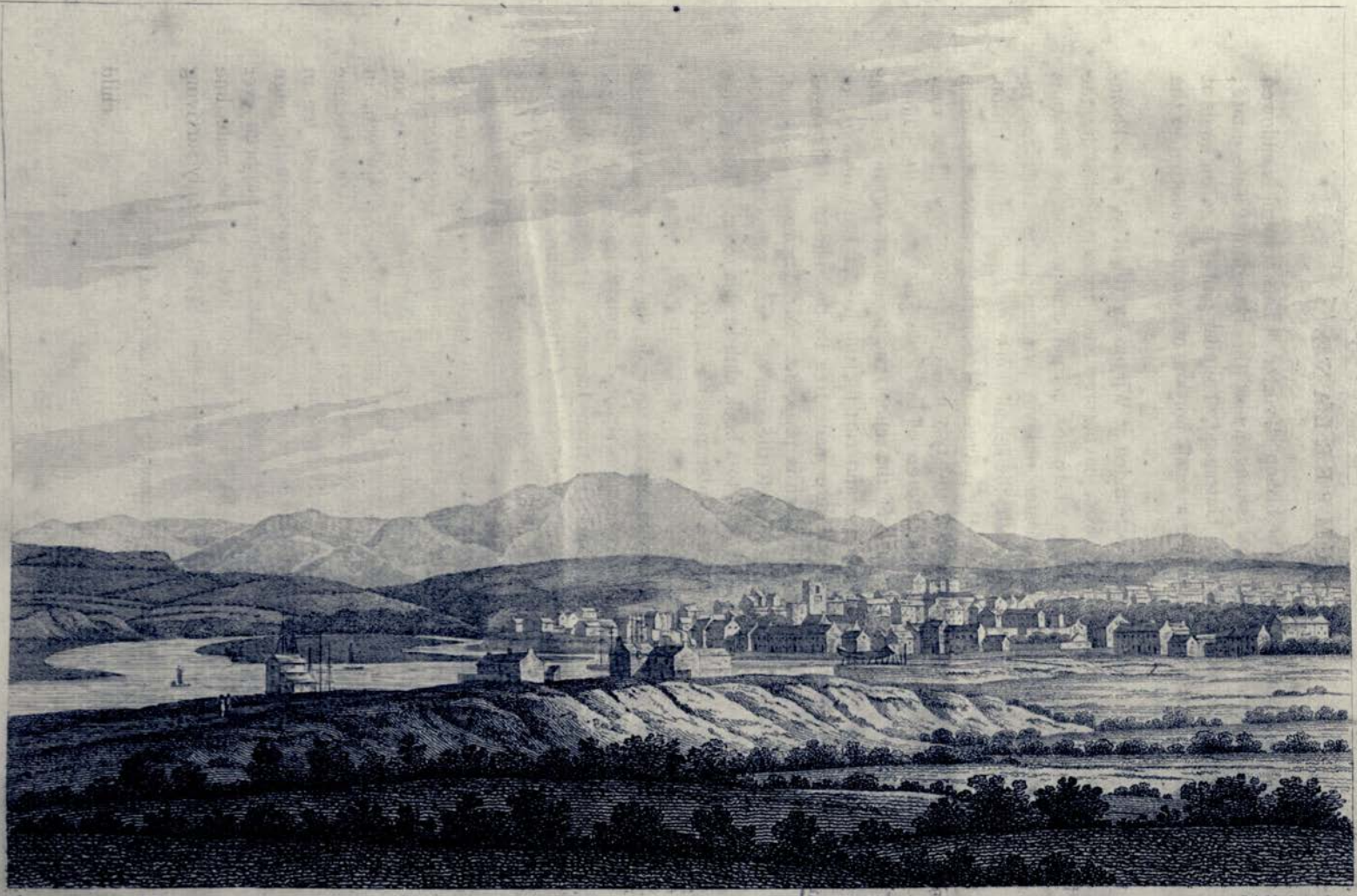
A free grammar school was founded at Wigton by the Rev. John Thomlinson, rector of Rothbury, who, having received 200*l.* collected by the inhabitants, gave a rent-charge of 19*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per annum, out of his lands at Haughton; of this the master receives two-thirds, the usher the remainder. Dr. Thomlinson built the school house in 1730. John Allison, who died in 1792, bequeathed the interest of 1000*l.* three per cents reduced, to be divided equally between the two masters, on condition that they continued to teach four poor children of the town (not free to the school) gratis. At the first institution of the school, the tenements of such of the inhabitants as furnished a horse and cart for the use of the buildings, or contributed a sum equivalent, were made free to the school. This raised a small stock, the interest of which is 3*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Thomas Thomlinson, by his will, bearing date 1798, left the sum of 354*l.* to this school; 60*l.* to the poor of Wigton, and 100*l.* to a book club in this town. The master has now a salary of 32*l.* 2*s.* the under master 20*l.* 14*s.*

Workington, a considerable market town on the western coast, in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, is situated about 8 miles from Whitehaven, 34½ from Carlisle, and 311 from London. The parish is divided into the townships of Great-Clifton, Little-Clifton, Stainburn, Winscales, and Workington, containing collectively, in 1811, 1220 houses, and 6533 inhabitants.

The manors of Workington and Lamplugh were given by William de Lancaster, in exchange for Middleton in Westmorland, to Gospatric, son of Orme, brother-in-law of Waldieve, Lord of Allerdale. Thomas, son of Gospatric, having had a grant of the great lordship of Culwen, in Galloway, his posterity assumed the name of de Culwen. They became a family of great consequence in the county, and eight out of ten in successive descent, were knights of the shire. Sir Christopher, in the reign of Henry VI. first wrote his name *Curwen*, and that spelling has been ever since retained. This ancient family became extinct in the male line by the death of the late Henry Curwen, Esq. in 1778; his only surviving

[m] The 3*l.* 10*s.* mentioned by Hutchinson, is not paid.

child



Drawn by Joseph Farington R.A.

Etched by Letitia Byrne

Workington

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child Isabella, married her cousin John Christian, Esq. of Unerigg-hall, who took the name of Curwen in addition to his own, and in right of his wife, is the present proprietor of the manor of Workington. Workington-hall, the seat of Mr. Curwen, stands on a finely wooded eminence overlooking the river Derwent; the old mansion, of which there are scarcely any traces, was castellated pursuant to the royal licence granted by King Richard II. to Sir Gilbert de Culwen in 1379.[n]

Mr. Denton, speaking of Workington-hall says, "I do not know any one seat in all Britain so commodiously situated for beauty, plenty, and pleasure, as this is. The demesne breeds the largest cattle and sheep in all the country. The famous salmon fishing here (mentioned in Camden,) is worth 300*l.* per annum, three hundred of those great fishes having been frequently taken at a draught. They are likewise plentifully stored here with very good sea fish and fowl, and here is a large rabbit-warren, worth 20*l.* a year, besides what serves the house, and a great dove-cote, stored with a huge flight of pigeons; a salt pan and colliery, worth 20*l.* per annum, within the demesne." Workington-hall has been nearly rebuilt by its present owner, from the designs of Mr. Carr of York, and the grounds greatly extended and improved.

When the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots fled to this country as an asylum, she landed at Workington from a fishing boat, on the 16th of May 1568; the next day she addressed a letter from this place to the Queen. Mary attempted at first to conceal her rank, but certain gentlemen of the county understanding who she was, waited upon her and conducted her to Cockermouth[o]. There is a tradition that she was lodged at Workington-hall during her short abode on the coast.

The manor of Clifton was given by William de Meschines to Waldieve, son of Gospatric, and passed by successive female heirs to the families of Lucy, Eglesfield, Berdsey, and Salkeld. By the latter it was sold to Sir James Lowther, Bart. and is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

There are two large weekly markets at Workington, Wednesday and Saturday, for butchers' meat and other provisions. Corn is sold only on the Wednesday, which is the principal market day. It does not appear that the markets are of ancient origin. There are two cattle fairs, but not of much note, May 18th and October 18th.

The increase of population at Workington has been very great, but we have no means of ascertaining its progress. In Hutchinson's history the

[n] Pat. Rot. 3 Richard II.

[o] Narrative in Anderson's Collections, corrected by Secretary Cecil.

supposed

supposed number of houses in 1794 is stated to have been between 1100 and 1200: the population returns of 1801, state the number of houses in the township at 1160, the families at 1375, and that of inhabitants at 5716: the returns of 1811, state the number of houses in the township of Workington at 1059, of families at 1489, and that of inhabitants at 5807. Hutchinson's statement must have been erroneous (for houses it is probable was meant families): the population appears to have been gradually increasing. The average of baptisms for ten years, ending with 1800, was about 170; for the ten years ending with 1810, 191.

The chief trade of the place consists in the exportation of coals, which are sent in considerable quantities from Mr. Curwen's coal pits to Ireland. The chief manufactures are those of sail cloth and cordage, and every thing connected with the shipping. There is a considerable salmon fishery in the Derwent, in which the Earl of Lonsdale and Mr. Curwen have an interest.

The ship-building trade is very prosperous; vessels of from four to six hundred tons, copper bottomed, are built here, and sold to the merchants of Liverpool, Cork, &c. &c.

This town has an assembly room, built by Mr. Curwen, a theatre, &c. In the parish church is the monument of Sir Patrick Curwen, Bart. who died without issue in 1661. In the church-yard is the tomb of the Rev. William Thompson, who raised and formed a society of Protestant dissenters (Presbyterians) in Workington, and collected funds for building a meeting-house, of which he was pastor for 40 years: he died in 1782, aged 73.

The advowson of the rectory was given by Ketel, son of Eldred, to the abbey of St. Mary at York. In the year 1544 the grantees from the crown sold it to Thomas Dalston, of whose family it was purchased in 1563 by the Curwens, and it has ever since been held with the manor. The townships of Workington and Winscales have been inclosed by virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1809. Allotments of lands were made to the rector, to Mr. Curwen as lord of the manor, and to the latter and Thomas Harrison, Esq. for a certain portion of tithes in Winscales. There appears to have been a chapel also at Workington, granted, with certain lands attached to it by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, to Percival Gunson and John Sonkey. There was formerly a chapel at Stainburn, belonging to the prior and convent of St. Bees, who had a manor-house there, which was burnt by the Scots in 1315[p]. At Clifton is a chapel

[p] Leland's Collectan. I. 24.

in

in the patronage of the rector, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. In 1812 an act passed to inclose the township of Stainburn and in 1814 for inclosing those of Great and Little-Clifton. Under both these acts allotments of land were given in lieu of tithes. There is a Catholic chapel at Workington, and meeting-houses for the Presbyterians and Methodists.

The school at Workington was founded by Sir Patrick Curwen, and endowed by his brother, with a rent-charge of 8*l.* per annum. Mr. Curwen has lately succeeded in a chancery suit, by which he has recovered this endowment, his ancestors having had no right to alienate or charge the lands so disposed of, they having been strictly entailed. There is a large school for boys, and another for girls, on Mr. Lancaster's plan, patronized by Mr. Curwen; a Sunday school belonging to the establishment, and another to the Methodists.

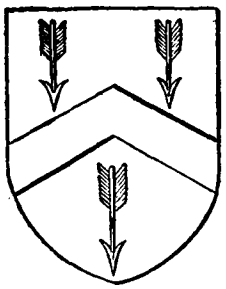
Workington bridge was rebuilt by the county in 1650[a]. The present structure was erected in the year 1763.

[a] T. Denton's MS.

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

## GENERAL HISTORY.

P. lxxxvi. GASKARTH of Hill-top. The Reverend John Gaskarth, the last of this family who had been settled for many generations at Hill-top in the parish of Crosthwaite, died in 1813. The Countess of Suffolk is the representative of this family.



Arms: — Or, a chevron Sable, between three arrows, proper.

Crest: — A goat's head erased, Sable, armed, Or.

P. lxxxvi. and p. 127. of the Parochial History. John Bacon, Esq. died in February 1816. The Hetheringtons were not of Bletton, but of Kingfield-mount, and Berwickstone in Kirklinton.

## PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

P. 9. Harby-brow was sold by *Francis* Highmore to the Blencowes, 5 Jac. I.[a]

P. 10. Mr. Bradshaw died in January 1816.

P. 12. Liddell's strength appears to have been a work of much more ancient date than the time of the Stotevilles. See the account of Roman stations.

[a] See Esch. 16 Jac. 1. No. 110. communicated by A. Highmore, Esq.

P. 20. The

P. 20. The manors of Kirkby-Begog, and Sandwith, are part of the endowment of St. Bees school. In the account of the revenues of this school, l. 23. of this page, for 20*s.* read 20*l.*

P. 30. The name of Bowness was formerly written Boulness.

P. 34. The tithes of Dovenby as well as those of Papcastle belong to Mr. Dykes.

P. 44. In the chapel-yard at Lorton is a Yew-tree, the trunk of which is 27 feet in circumference.

P. 77. Mr. Fawcett died in February 1816.

P. 84. For the exact height of Skiddaw, see note [d] p. ciii.

P. 100. Sir Philip Musgrave came of age in July 1815.

P. 105. The ancient spelling of the parish and barony of Greystock was Greystoke, which mode of spelling was adopted by the late Duke, who died in December 1815. By His Grace's will, Greystoke castle and manor, and his other Cumberland estates, (see p. 109. 142, &c.) were bequeathed to Henry Howard Molineux, Esq. M. P., and his issue, with divers remainders. [a]

P. 107. The possessor of the Hutton-john estate spells his name Hudleston, as in p. lxxiv. See also p. 136.

P. 133. See a more scientific account of the Gilsland-Spa water, p. cxvi. from Dr. Clanny's late publication.

[a] In tail male successively, to the eldest and second sons of Henry Howard, Esq. of Corby-Castle; to Edward Giles, son of Edward Howard, Esq. brother of the present Duke of Norfolk; and the younger sons of Lord Viscount Andover, in succession.

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## GENERAL HISTORY.

P. cxxxiii. note (b). John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald, published in the year 1753, a work in quarto, entitled "*Vallum Romanum*," containing an account of the several stations and plates of the altars and inscribed stones found in them; but there is little in it of importance, which is not to be found in Horsley's Britannia Romana; and indeed the plates are merely copies of those in Horsley's work, on a reduced scale.

# INDEX

OF

# NAMES AND TITLES.

*The Titles of the Nobility and the Names of Kings or Princes are printed in Italics.*


A.

ADAM, 103. 122. 163.
Addison, 35. 53.
Adeluph, 70.
Aderton, 125.
Adulf, viii.
Aglionby, lxxxiv, lxxxv. xcix. 7. 30. 79. 157, 158. 164. 167.
Agricola, iv. cxxx. cxxxii. 56.
Alan, 15. 16. 18. 28. 49. 53, 54. 96. 113. 117. 118. 120. 159, 160, 161. 165.
*Albany*, xx.
*Albemarle*, cxxvi. 39, 40. 42. 69. 86. 101.
Alberic, vii. 62.
*Alexander*, x, xi. 57. 68. 113. 144. 151.
Allerby, lxxix. lxxxviii. 16.
Allison, xcii. 172.
Allonby, lxxix.
Alward, 16. 36. 39.
Analaphus, v.
Anderson, 89.
*Andover*, 177.
*Annandale*, 134, 135.
*Anne*, xxiii.
Appleby, lxxx. 71. 85. 126. 160.
Archer, 8.
*Archer*, 167.
Arcleby, lxxx. xcv. 149.
*Argyle*, xxvi. 61.
Arlosch, lxxxiv.
Armstrong, xx. xlviii. 13. 59. 103. 143.
*Arundel*, lvi. 105, 106.
Ascough, xciii.
Ashley, 35.
Ashburnham, 18.
Ashton, xxvi. 41.
Askew, xciii. *n.* xcix. 29, 30. 107.
Aspilon, 5.
*Athelstan*, v. 89.
Athelwald, 70.
*Atherley*, lxxiii.
Atkinson, xlvii. lxxxi. 10. 88. 125. 138.
Atterbury, 71.
*Avonmore*, lxxxv.
Awsthwaite, lxxviii. lxxx. 21. 137.

B.

Bacon, lii. lxxxvi. 127. 176.
Baines, 93.
*Balcarras*, 139.
Baliol, xiv, xv. xvii, xviii. lxxii. lxxx. lxxxii. 5. 55. 64. 69. 94. 126. 133. 144.
Ballantine, lxv. lxxii. lxxxv. 45. 47, *n.* 48. 118.
Bamber, lxxxiv. 7. 164.
Banister, 40.
Bankes, cxxv. 87.
Banks, 72.
Bardolf, ix. 59. *n.*
Barnes, lxxxviii.
Barre, lxxxiv.
Barrington, 72.
Barrow, 7. 72.
Barwick, 128. 134.
Barwis, xlvii. l. lxix. lxxxi. xcix. 45, 46. 96, 97. 117. 161. 165. 170.
Bateman, lxxxiv. xcix. 79. 167.
Bassenthwaite, lxxv. lxxx. 18. 28.
Bavin, 88.
Baxter, 131.
Baylie, xlvii.
Beauly, lxix. 51.
Beauchamp, lxxx. lxxxvi.
Beauclerk, xciii.
Bec, xvi. 55. 144.
Bell, xlvii, xlviii. l. clxix. 13. 25. 72. 91. 147. *n.*

Bellasis, 143.
Benn, lxvii. 21.
Benson, 125. 152. 154.
Bentinck, 145.
Berdesey, lxxxix.
Berdsey, 173.
Bermicham, lxiii.
*Besborough*, lxxvii. 110.
Bethom, 168.
Bewley, lxix. 51.
Biggins, l.
Bimpson, lxxviii.
Bird, xxvi. lxxxv. 41. 125.
B.rkby, lxxxviii.
Birley, 21.
Blackburne, 27. *n.*
Blacklock, 104.
Blake, 34.
Blakeney, 99.
Blamire, 94. 156.
Bleamire, 148.
Blencow, 9.
Blencowe, lxix, lxx. lxxxvii. 90. 108. 126.
Blenerhasset, or Blennerhasset, lxxxiii. lxxxv. 47. 53. 128. 143.
Blenkinsop, lxxxix. 167.
Bolton, 43. 71. 147.
Bonekill, 103. 163.
Bonner, lxxviii. 164.
*Bonville*, lxiii. 20. 130.
Borrowdale, 113. 114.
Botchard, 80.
Botchardby, 80.
Bouche, xciii.
Boucher, 1. 45. 46. 154. *n.*
Bowerbank, 90. 126.
Bowet, lxxx. 161.
Bowett, 30. *n.*
Bowman, l. lii. 97.
Boyvil, or Boyvill, lv. lxxiv. lxxxi. lxxxii. xc. 5. 21. 118. 124. 126. 136, 137. 155. 159.
Braddyl, 82.
Braddyll, 93.
Bradley, 127.
Bradshaw, 10. 176.
Brady, xlviii.
Bragg, 26. 39. 43. 165.
Brand, lix. clxiv.
Braithwaite, xlvii. li. 37.
Branthwaite, lxxx. 21. 96.
Brathwaite, 44. 84. 171.
Bray, 43. 150.
Brayton, lxxx.
Brende, 117.
Bresby, xciii.
Brewer, 5.
Brigham, 39. 163.
Briggs, lxxxvi.
Brisby, 122.
Briscoe, lxvi. lxxxi. 47, 48, 49. 77. 122, 123. 131. 143. 159, 160. 165. 171.
Bristoe, xlvii.
*Britany*, 144.
Brookbank, 141.
Bromflete, xc.
Brotherton, lvi.
Brougham, xlix. lxx. lxxxv. xcix. 36. *n.* 77. 99. 138. 155.
Broughton, lxxx. 35.
Brown, xxv. xlviii. l. 79. *note.* 90. 108. 112, 113. 135. 170.
Browne, xlvii. lxx. xcix. 2, 3. 34, 35, *n.* 36, 37, 38. 163.
Brownrigg, l. lxvii. cii. *note.* 85.
Broyne, 30.
Bruce, lxxii. 4. 12. 63. 69. 94. 113. 117, 118. 132. 159.
Brun, lxxx. 19. 30. 117. 161.
Brundas, liv. 11.
Brundey, liv. 11.
Brunfield, 45.
Brus, xv, xvi, xvii. xviii. 57. 62. 63. 91.
*Buchan*, 57. 80.
Buchan, xiv.
*Buckingham*, 11.
Bucke, 41.
Bueth, 26. 98.
Buethcastre, 28.
Burbank, 90.
Burdet, 147.
Burdon, 6. 94.
Burgh, 39. *note.*
*Burlington*, 145.
Burn, 1, 2.
Burne, 41. *note.* 69.
Burnel, 142.
Burnell, lviii.
Burwell, 61. *n.*
Burrell, xciii.
Burrowes, 128.
Burton, 114.
Butler, 47.

C.

Caddy, lxxxi. 119.
Caldbeck, 118. 163.
*Calendar*, xxiv. 60.
Cambock, 124.
Camden, 32, 54.
Cancefield, lxiii.
Canterelle, 77.
*Canute*, v. vi.
Cape, 41. *note.* 163.
Cappock, 62.
*Carausius*, iv.
Cardew, lxxx.
Cardoile, lxxxiv.
Carleton, xlix. lxxxv. cxxi. 27. 124. 145.
Carliel, 160.
Carliell, xciii. 167.
*Carlisle*, xvii. xxiii. liii. lv. lvii. lxi, lxii. cxxiv. 6. 17. 29. 31. 33, 34. 39, 40. *note.* 56. 69. 81. 88. 93. 98. 103. 111. 119. 124, 125. 132. 150. 158, 159. 166. 167. *note.*
Carlisle, xlix. xciii. 40. *note.* 58. 88. 122. 158.
Carlyle, cxxxviii. *note.* 81.
Carr, 173.
*Carrick*, xv.
Carril, 105. *note.*
Carrington, lxii.
Carruthers, xlviii. l.
Castle-Carrock, lxxx. xcii. 81.
Ceaton. See Seaton.
Cecil, 42. *note.* 64. *note.*
Chaloner, 19, 20.
Chamber, xciii. 114, 115.
Chambers, lxxxiii. 128. 171.
Chambre, 125.
*Charles* I. xxiv. 11. 13. 73. 100. 136.
*Charles* II. 28. 60. *note.* 114.
Charlton, 9. 160, 161, 162.
Charnock, 140. *note.*
Charters, lxxxii.
*Chester*, vi. viii. 62.
Child, 46.
Cholmley, xxv. *note.* 4. 47. 60. 92. 105.
Christian, lxviii. lxxi. lxxxix. xcviii. 97. 173.
Church, 98.
Claide, xlix.
Clanny, cxv. 177.
Clapell, lxxxi.

Clarke, 82.
Cleburne, lxxxvii.
Clifford, xii. xxi. liv, lv. 11. 32. *note.* 69. 145.
*Clifford*, lv. 145. 155.
Clift, 43.
*Cockerm uth*, lvii. 102.
Cogan, lx.v.
Coldale, 77.
Coldall, 147.
Colvill, lxiv, lxv. lxxx. lxxxiv. lxxxviii. xcvii. 5. 15. 118. 152. 158. 160.
Comyn, xiv.
*Constantine*, v. 89.
Cook, 52.
Cooke, 119.
Cookson, lxxi.
Copeland, lxxv. lxxxi. 29. 119. 140. *note.*
Copinger, 47.
Copley, lxxi, lxxii. 10. 98. 130.
Corby, lxxxi. 166.
Corbet, 137.
Corney, lxxxi. 82.
Cory, 126. *note.*
Cotton, cixii. cxlix. 32. 54.
Courteney, 44.
Cowman, li.
Crackenthorp, lxxi. xci. 5. 125. 143.
Craister, 69.
*Crathlynt*, iv.
Creavy, l.
Crevaquer, 125.
Crofton, lxvii. lxxxi. 47. 159.
Cromwell, xxvi. 41. 61. 110. 149.
Crookdake, 5. 118.
Croser, xx.
Crossland, 39.
Crosthwaite, xlvii. cxxiii. 87.
Crowe, xlix.
Culwen, 52. 161. 172, 173.
*Cumberland*, xxi. xxvii. liv, lv, lvi. lxi. *note.* 11. 62. 69. 136. 145. 159.
Curwen, lxvii, lxviii. lxxi. lxxx. xcix. cxxiii. 22. 30. *note.* 38. 44. 52. 75. *note.* 96, 97. 99. 110. 120. 142. 149, 150. 161. 173, 174, 175.
Currie, cxi. *note.*
Cuthbert, 56. 69, 70.

D.

Dacre, xx. xxi. liv, lv. lvii. *note.* lix. lxiii. lxxxvi. xcix. 4, 5. 19. 30. 32, 33. 37. 49. 51. 77. 88, 89. 93. 103. 105. *note.* 106. 109. 119. 122, 123. 126, 127, 128. 132, 133, *note.* 134. 151. 155. 158, 159. 164.
*Dacre*, xvii. xix, xx. xxii. *note.* lv, lvi, lvii. lix, lx. lxxxvi. 6. 30. 32, 33. 64. 81. 89. 98. 105. 111. 127, 128. 132, 133. 153. 159. 161.
Dale, lxxxi. xci.
Dalston, lxviii. lxxxvii. 41. *note.* 51. 53. 78. 84. 90, 91. 93. 107. 112. 122, 123. 125. 147. 154, 155. 158. 163. 165. 169, 170, 171. 174.
Dalton, xlviii. 96. 119.
Dand, xlvii.
Daniel, 5. 151.
*David, King of Scotland*, vii, viii. xxxii. 57. 62, 63. 70. 76. *note.* 101. 113.
Davison, 93.
Davyson, lxiv.
Dawes, 155.
Dearham, lxix.
De Baliol, 126.
De Bassenthwaite, 18.
De Blencowe, 108.
De Bruce, 159.
De Brundas, liv.
De Brunfield, 45.
De Buethcastre, 28.
De Burgh, 39. *note.*
De Cambock, 124.
De Capella, 77. 116.
De Carlisle, 88. 122.
De Carliell, 122. 167.
De Castle-Carrock, 81.
De Clifford, xiii. 32. *note.*
De Copeland, 119.
De Corby, 166.
De Crofton, 159.
De Culwen, 172, 173.
De Dacre, lvii. *note.* lix. lxiii. 10.
De Derwentwater, 85, 86.
De Dundraw, 99. 159.
De Eglesfield, lxxxvi.
De Engain, 128.
Deerham, lxxxi. 96.
D'Espagna, 63.
D'Estoteville, ix. 162.
De Estrivers, liv. 49.
De Farlam, 103.
De Fortibus, 40. 42. 69. 86.
De Gaveston, 69.
De Grey, x. 57.
De Grimsthorp, 105.
De Gros, 101.
De Hall, lxxi. 98.
De Hercla, xvi, xvii. lxi. 69. 124, 125. 150. 153. 160. *note.* 162. 166, 167. *note.*
De Hextoldesham, 132.
De Highmore, 161.
De Hoton, lxxxvi. 115.
De Ireby, 4. 68. 117, 118.
De Kirkbride, 80.
De Lacy, 63.
Delamore, lxxxiv.
De la Sore, lxxxii.
De la Vale, lxxii.
De Lamplugh, 130.
De Lancaster, 130, 172.
De Levington, 126.
De Lilford, 95.
De Logis, liv. 47. 80.
De Lucy, ix. 40. 101, 102. 141. 165.
De Lyndesey, 44.
De Meschines. See Meschines.
De Millom, 137.
De Montacute, 122.
De Morton, 14.
De Mulcastre, 161.
De Multon, lxiii. 31.
De Murray, xvii. 59. *note.*
Denton, lxxi, lxxii. xcii. xcix. 1, 2, 3. 5, 6. 59. *note.* 78. 94. 98. 109. 111. 117, 118. 153, 154, 155. 160, 161. 171.
De Orton, 142.
De Penrith, 134.
*Derby*, lxxviii. 18.
De Regny, 142.
De Romely, 97. 101. 161.
De Ros, 55. 156. 158.
*Derwentwater*, lxii. cxx. 8. 85. 145.
Derwentwater, lxxxi. 85, 86.
De St. Edmund, 124.
De Sabulonibus, lxxvii.
De Salkeld, lxxxix.
De Sebergham, 153.
De Sheftling, 54.
De Skelton, 143.
De Talbois, lxvii.
De Utterfield, 161.



*Devonshire*,

*Devonshire*, liii. c. 4. 69. 111. 116. 133, 134. 153. 155. 167.
De Vallibus, liv. lxxx. xci. 6. 26. 31, 32, 33. 81. 90, 93. 98. 111. 116. 119. 131. 142.
De Valoniis, 160. 162.
De Vaux, ix. liv. lxviii. xcii. 6. 31. 55. 164. 166.
De Vescy, 158.
De Veteriponte, 8.
De Wastedale, 153.
De Wigton, 49. 80. 135. 169. 170, 171.
De Windsor, xcii. 103.
Dickenson, xlvii. 99. 131.
Dickson, cxiv.
*Digby*, xxv.
Dillon, lxviii.
Distington, lxxii.
Dixon, xlviii. ci. *n.* 78.
Dodd, cxi. cxiii.
Doddinge, 129.
Dolphin, vii. 36. 39. 48.
Donald Bain, vi.
*Dorset*, 20. 110.
Douglas, xvi, xvii. xviii, xix. 58. *note.* 59. 70. 81.
*Douglas*, xvii. xix. 113.
Dovenby, lxxxi. 36.
Downinge, 129.
Drewry, 28.
Dudley, xc.
Dugdale, 95.
*Dunbar*, liii. 15. 40.
Duncan, v. vi.
Dundragh, 47.
Dundraw, lxxxi. 47. 99. 159.
*Dunmaile*, v.
Durand, 61.
Dyer, cxx. *note.*
Dykes, xlvii. lxv. lxxii. lxxxv. xcviii. xcix. clxi, clxii. 16. 34, 35, 36. 45. 48. 99. 103. 149. 155. 177.

## E.

Eaglesfield, lxxxvi.
Earl, 104.
Edgar, xlviii.
*Edmund*, v.
*Edward*, the black Prince, lxii. 11.
*Edward* I. xi. xiv, xv. xcix. 49, 50. 63. 91. 113. 124. 131. 144. 157.
*Edward* II. xv, xvi. xvii. 63, 64.
*Edward* III. xvii, xviii. 44. 64. 73.
*Edward the Confessor*, vi.
*Edward the elder*, iv.
*Egfrid*, xxviii. 70.
Eglesfield, lxxviii. lxxx. lxxxvi. xciv. 16. 44. 54. 150. 173.
*Egremont*, liii, liv. lvii. cxx. cxxiii. 15. 18. 21. 26. 28. 35. 38, 39, 40, 41. 44. 48. 51. 53. 82, 83, 84. 96. 99. 102. 141. 163. 165. 169.
Ekins, 71.
Elan, 7. *note.*
Eldred, 174.
*Eleanor*, 131.
*Elgin*, 81.
Elgiva, lxvii.
Eliot, xlviii.
*Elizabeth*, 76. 148. *note.* 151. 158.
*Ellenborough*, lx. 152.
Elliot, xlix. li.
Ellis, 154. 161.
Elward, xx.
Emerson, 165.
Engain, 120. 128.
Engayne, lv. lxiv. lxxix. 49. 51. 127.
English, 93. 124.
Erasmus, 106.
*Ermengard*, 70.
Espec, 62.
Estholme, lxxxi.
Estoteville, liv. lxii. lxiii. lxxxii. 11. 99. 117. 127. 134. 160.
Estrivers, liv. 49.
*Ethelred*, iv, v. lxvii.
*Eugenius*, v. 89.
Ewart, xlix. 126.

## F.

Fairfax, xciv.
Falcard, 143.
Fallowfield, 156.
Farlam, lxxxi. xcii. 103.
Faulder, 154.
Fawcet, xlviii. cxxiii. 177.
Fawcett, 77. 153. 177.
Fearon, xlvii. 41. *note.* 96. 168.
Fell, xlvii. 43.
Fenwick, lxxiv. lxxxi.
*Fergus*, iv.
Fetherstonhaugh, lxix. lxxiii. xcix. 90. *note.* 129. 134. 165.
Fiennes, 51.
*Fife*, xix.
*Fincormak*, iv.
Fisher, 34. 41. *note.* 43.
Fitz-Duncan, liii. 40. 44. 97. 101.
Fitz-Ponson, lxxvii. 149, 150.
Fitz-Swein, liii. lv. lxiv. 100. 124, 125, 126. 135.
Fitz-Walter, lxiii. 124.
Fleming, cxxi. 10. 39. 72. 85. 117. 124, 125.
Fletcher, xxiv. lxv. lxvi. 10. 34. 36. 38, 39. 42. 45. 46. 84. 99. 116, 117. 128. 138, 139. 155. 165, 166. 171.
Fletcher-Vane, lxvi. 18. 34. 42. 45. 77. 84, 85. 103. 116, 117. 155. 161. 171.
Flimby, lxxxix. 47.
Forster, xxi. *note.* xxvii. l. xciv. cxxi. 34. 77. 95. 147. *note.* 151. *note.*
Fothergill, 113. *note.*
Fox, 78. 96.
France, 150.
Frisington, lxxxi. 10.
Fryer, c. *note.* cx. *note.* 131.
Fullerton, cxxxvii. *note.*
Furness, l.
Fydell, 124.
Fynes, lvii. *note.* lix. 89. 127.

## G.

Gaff, 163.
Gaitskell, 117.
Gale, 82, 93.
Gamel, 161.
Garrard, 13.
Garth, lxxxi. 46.
Gaskarth, 84. 87. 145, 146. 176.
Gastrell, 1.
Gate, l.
Gaveston, 40. 69.
George Prince of Denmark, lv.
Gernon, lxxxiii. lxxxiv. 5. 169.
Gibson, xlix. lxxiii. 161. 169.
Gilamoor, 133.
Gilbert, lxxxix.

Gillett, 34.
Gilmin, 35. 37. 161.
Gilpin, lxxiii. cxx. 1. 107. 153. 157.
Glaister, 49.
Glencross, xlviii.
Glenham, xxiv. xxv. 60.
*Gloucester*, 26. 55. 145.
Goodenough, cxii, cxiii, cxiv. 70.
Gordon, 86.
Gosforth, lxxxi. 103.
Gospatric, vi. liii. lxxxix. 15. 18, 19. 28. 38. 40. 51, 52, 53. 55. 117. 130. 155. *note*. 172, 173.
Gough, 3.
*Gower*, 10. 19. 87. 89. 97. 98. 103. 108, 109. 113. 150. 156.
Græme, lxx. 112.
Graham, xxii. xlvii. liv. lxv. lxvii. xci. xciv. xcix. 7. 11, 12. 14. 26. 28. 43. 79. 121, 122. 127. 130. *note*. 142. 157. 159. 168.
Grame, xxii. 11. *note*.
Grane, lxxxiv.
Graneson, lxxxiv.
*Gray*, 40.
Grayson, 155.
Grear, xlix.
Grears, l.
Green, xlvii. l.
Greenhow, xlviii. lxxxi.
Gregg, 18. 162.
*Gregory*, iv. 56. *note*.
Greville, cxii.
Grey, 20. 57. 110. 130.
Greyme, 6, 7.
Greystock, xix. lv, lvi. 33. 104. 105.
*Greystock*, lvi. lxx.
Grimsthorpe, 105.
Grindall, 20. 22.
Grinsdale, lxxxii. 109. 159.
Grisdale, xlvii. 39. 43. 108.
Gros, 101.
Gualo, 57. 83. 157.
*Guise*, 106. *note*.
Gunilda, 52.
Gunson, 162. 175.
Guy, 80.
Gwercius Flandrensis, 78.
Gylandus, 133.

H.

*Hadrian*, cxxxii.
Hale, lxxxii.
Halfden, iv. 56. *note*.
Hall, 98. 123.
Halton, xv. lxxiii. xcix. 69, 70. 108. 115. 157.
*Hamilton*, xxv, xxvi. 61. 92. 169.
Hampton, 126. *note*.
Harcla, lxi.
Hardrigill, 150.
Hannah, l.
Harington, lxiii. lxxx.
*Harington*, lxiii. 110.
Harraden, 151.
Harriman, cxii. cxiv.
*Harrington*, 110.
Harrington, 20. 30. *note*. 99. 110. 130. 161.
Harris, cxxiv.
Harrison, xxvi. 61. 174.
*Hartfell*, 12.
Hartley, xcix. 41. *note*. 99.
Harvey, 78.
Hasell, lxxiv. xcviii. 51. 84. 89, 90. 107, 108.
Hastings, 82.
Hawksley, 125.
Hay, lxii.
Hayton, lxxxii. 15.
Head, 156.
Hechstetter, cxix. 86.
Hedworth, lxiv.
Heningham, 92.
Henry, Prince of Scotland, viii. 62.
*Henry I*, vii. xxviii. 56. 62. 70. 73.
*Henry II*, viii. ix. 62, 63. 113.
*Henry III*, iii. x.
*Henry IV*, xix. 41.
*Henry VI*, xx. 59. 139.
*Henry VII*, 70.
*Henry VIII*, xx. xxviii, 45. 50. 53. 70. 78. 96. 163.
Herbert, 26.
Hercla, xvi, xvii. lxi. 29. 39, 40, *note*. 58. 69. 90. 93. 161. 124, 125. 150. 153. 160. *note*. 162. 166, 167. *note*.
*Herries*, 64.
Hervey, 37.
Hetherington, lxxxvi. 119. 127.
Hextoldesham, 132.
Hewson, xlviii.
Hewett, 50.
Hewitt, xlix.
Heysham, cxiv. *note*. cxvi. *note*. 75.
Highmore, lxxiv. lxxx. xciv. xcix. 5. 9. 18, 19. 53. 126. 161.
Hildred, 4.
Hilton, lxiv. 8. 100.
Hixe, 41, *note*.
Hoare, cxli.
Hobe, 150.
Hobson, 41. *note*. 95.
Hodgson, xlvii. xcv. 5, 6. 50. 129. 162.
Hogarth, 25.
Holbein, 106.
Holiday, xlviii.
Holme, cx. *note*. cxi. *note*. cxiii. 94. 136. 142. 160.
*Honorius*, iv.
Hopper, 38.
Hoton, lxxxvi. 115.
Houseman, 1.
How, 78.
Howard, xxiii. liv, lv, lvi, lvii. lxxiv. xcviii. 32, 33. 49. 69. 98. 105, 106, 107. 111. 128. 151. 158. 167, 168. 177.
Howchonson, lxxxiv.
Hubert, 31.
Huddleston, xcix. 107. 136, 137, 138.
Hudleston, xxiv. lxxiv. lxxv. lxxxi, lxxxii. lxxxvi, lxxxvii. lxxxix. 29. 177.
Hudson, cxiii. 45.
Hughthwaite, lxxxii. xc.
*Hunsdon*, xxi. 32. 151.
Hunter, xlvii. 83.
Hustock, lxxxi.
Hutchinson, cxi. 1, 2. 5.
Huthwaite, 39. 43.
Hutton, xlix. lxxv. lxxxvi. xcv. 30. 34. *note*. 87. 107. 115, 116. 124. 136. 145. 147. 159.
Hylton, 15, 16. 49.

I. and J.

Jackson, xlvii. xlix. lxxxiv. 20.
James, xlix. lxiv. 155.
*James I*, xi. xxi, xxii, xxiii. 13. 59.

*James II*, 11.
Jameson, l.
Jefferson, lii. 166.
Indulph, v.
Inman, xlix.
*John*, ix. 31.
Johnson, xlix. li. lxxv. xcix. cxxxiii. *note*. 12. 41. *note*. 72. 96. *note*. 128. 164.
Joliffe, lxiv, xcviii. 16. 49. 94.
Jollie, 1.
Jones, xxvii. 24. 96.
Ireby, lxxxii. 4. 44. 68. 117, 118.
Ireland, l.
Irton, lxxv. lxxx. xcix. ci. *note*. cxiii. cxxix. *note*. cxlviii. *note*. 18. 108. 119. 131. 157. 162.
Irwin, xcix. 159.
*Isabel*, 63.
Isolda, 80.

K.

Keene, 43.
Kelet, lxxiv.
Kellom, 44.
*Kenneth*, v.
*Kent*, liv. lxii, 11.
Ketel, lxvii, 52. 161. 174.
Killigrew, 23.
*Kinnoul*, lxii.
Kirkbride, lxviii. lxxxvii. 36. 80. 90. *note*. 94. 112. 122. 126. *note*.
Kirkby, xviii. lxix. lxxxi. 44. 69. 70. 91. 95. 104.
*Kirkcudbright*, 60. *note*.
Knevett, 125. 138.
Knight, 37.
Knolles, 65, 66.
Kyte, 70. 91, 92.

L.

Lacy, xcix. 4, 5. 63.
Laithes, lxxxii.
Lamb, 158.
Lambert, xxv, xxvi. 92. 105. 152. 166. *note*.
Lamplugh, lxix. lxxxvii. xcix. 10. 16. 35, 36, 37, 38. 40. 96. 130, 131. 139. 155.
Langcake, 125.
*Lancaster*, 29.
Lancaster, lix. 124. 130. 172. 175.
Langdale, xxv. xxvi. 92.
Langhorn, xlviii.
L'Angleys, 93. 124.
Langrigg, lxxxii. 48.
Langton, xcv. 39. 63.
Lascelles, lxxxii. xcvi. 4. 28. 68. 117, 118. 148.
Latimer, 4. 134.
Lattemer, xlvii.
Latus, lxxxvii. 137.
Law, lx. 70. 72. 152.
Lawson, lxix. lxxix, lxxx, lxxxi. xcviii, xcix. 10. 15, 16, 17, 18. 21. 26. 43. 51. 60. *note*. 83. 85, 86. 120, 121. 149. 160. 165.
Laycock, l.
Layton, lxxxvii. 90.
Leake, 7.
Leathes, lxxv, lxxvi. xcviii 6. 43. 84. 87.
Le Chapple, 77, 78.
Le Gros, 40.
Lee, 8.
Leigh, lxix. lxxxvii. 38. 40. 120, 121. 130. 143.
Leland, 85.
Lennard, 4. 51. 89. 127. 134.
*Lennox*, 106.
Le Sauser, 151.
Lesley, xxiv, xxv. lxxxv. 60, 61. *note*. 93.
Le-Sor, 109.
Leversdale, 124.
*Leveston*, 67.
Levingston, xxvi. 61.
Levington, lxxx. lxxxii. 126.
Lewthwaite, 169.
Liddell xcix. 50. 123.
Lifford, 95.
*Lincoln*, 63.
*Lindsay*, 139.
Lindsey, 161.
*Liverpool*, 42.
Liulph, 38.
Longespee, 49.
*Lonsdale*, xi. *note*. liv. lviii, lix. lxxii. xcviii. cxxi. cxxiii. cxxv. cxl. 2. 5. 6. 10. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. 25. 29, 30. 34. 38. 40. 43, 44. 49, 50. 52, 53. 82, 84. 87. 94. 97. 99. 108, 109, 110. 121, 122, 123. 126. 130. 135, 136, 137, 138. 142. 145, 146. 151. 153. 158, 159, 160. 168. 173, 174.
Loring, lxiii.
Losh, xcix. 79.
Lough, 124.
Louis, x.
Lowry, 81.
Lowson, 150.
Lowther, lviii. lx. *note*. lxviii. lxxii. lxxxviii. xcix. cxxi, cxxii, 2. 7. 10. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. 30, 37, 38. 45. 48, 49. 53. 59. *note*. 64, 65. 67, 68. 94. 96. 99. 108, 109. 112. 125. 130. 135, 136. 138. 142. 147. 153. 158. 160. 168. 173.
*Lowther*, lix. 23. 50.
Lowthian, 7. 79. 128.
Lucock, 39, 43. *note*.
*Lucy*, xvii, xviii. liii. lviii. lx. 40, 41. 59. 101. 163.
Lucy, xviii. liii, liv. lxiii. lxxviii. lxxxiii. 9. 36, 37. 40, 41. 44, 45. 95. 101, 102. 141. 165. 169. 173.
Lutwidge, lxxvi. xcviii. cxxix. 104. 119.
Lyndsey, 9. 44.
Lyolf, lv. 163.
Lyttleton, 75, 92.
Lyulph, 103, 104.

M.

Macbenk, 55.
Macbeth, vi.
Machell, 1.
Maddison, lxxviii. 164.
*Malcolm*, v, vi. viii, ix. 40.
Malcolm, 62.
Mandall, cx. *note*.
Mandeville, 114.
Manne, 35.
Mansell, lxxxiii. 159.
*Margaret*, 131. 157.
*Margaret*, Queen of Scotland, 156.
*Marlborough*, l. *note*. 166.
Marshall, 26.
Martin, xlviii, xlix.
Martindale, lxiv. lxxx. lxxxiii. xcv. 18. 47. 49. 109. 149.

*Mary Queen of Scots*, 42. 64, 68. 106. 173.
Mason, 36.
Matthews, cxliii. *note*. 123.
*Maud*, 62.
Maye, 94.
Mayplett, 5.
Mayson, xlix. 50.
Maximian, iv.
*Maxwell*, xx.
Maxwell, 66.
M'Call, l.
M'Farland, xlviii.
M'Gee, xlviii.
M'Leod, xlviii.
M'Whey, l.
Melbeth, 45.
Melichan, l.
*Menteth*, 57.
Meschines, vi. viii. liii, liv, lv. lxi. lxviii. xci, xcii. 10, 11. 15. 19, 20. 31. 38, 39, 40. 49. 56. 88. 90. 93. 95. 101, 102. 104. 126. 136. 166. 173.
Metcalfe, 123.
Meye, 108.
Michael the Falconer, 82.
Middleham, lxxxiv.
Middlemore, 65.
Middleton, 44. 118. 124.
Milbourne, lxxvi. xcviii. 1. 81. 112. 159. 167.
Miller, l. 142.
Milliken, xlix, l.
Millom, lxxiv. lxxxii. 136, 137.
Milne, 78.
Milner, 71.
Miniers, l.
Mirehouse, l. lii.
*Mogal*, iv.
Moffat, l.
Molineux, 177.
Montacute, 83. 122.
*Montague*, lxxv. 136.
Montbegon, 125.
*Monteith*, lxv.
*Montrose*, xxiv. 60.
Moorhouse, 26.
Moresby, lxxxii. lxxxiv. xcvi. 44. 99. 138. 147. 160. 161.
Moriceby, 59. *note*. 125. 138.
Morthing, 168.
Morton, lxxxii. 14.
Morvil, 120. 127. 134.
Morville, liv, lv. lxiv. lxxxiii. 5, 6. 49, 50. 89. 109.
Morvin, 78.
Morys, 130.
*Mowbray*, xvii. 105.
Mowbray, lvii. 28.
Muckle John, 13.
Mulcaster, lxxxii, lxxxiii. xcvi. 15, 16. 29. 125. 128. 159, 160, 161, 162. 168, 169.
*Multon*, lxiii.
Multon, liii, liv. lix. lxiii. lxxxiii. lxxxvii. xci. 31, 32. *note*. 37. 40. 44. 49. 97. 101, 102, 103. 120. 127. 134. 162. 169.
Muncaster, xcvi. 168.
*Muncaster*, lx, lxi. 29. 82. 99, 100. 119. 138, 139. 141. 163. 168.
Munroe, xxvi. 61.
Murray, xvii. xxvii. 134.
*Murray*, xvii. 101.
*Murraye*, 67.
Murrell, 41.
Musgrave, xix, xx. xxiv, xxv, xxvi. xlviii. lxiv, lxv. lxxx. lxxxiii. lxxxv. 4. 8. 15, 16, 17. 26, 27. 45, 46. 48, 49. 51. 59. 61. 68. 80, 81. 89. 94. 100, 101. 107. 118. 122, 123. 126, 127. 134. 142. *note*. 152. 157. 158. 165, 166. 177.

N.

Negus, xci.
*Nero*, iv. 56.
Neville, liii. 4. 28. 55. 106. 124, 125. 133. 144, 145. 151.
Newbiggin, lxxx.
*Newburgh*, lxii.
Newton, lxxxii. lxxxiii, xcv. 49. 109.
Nicolson, xlviii. xcix. 1, 2. 70. 94. 143. 152. 157.
Nixon, xx. xlvii. xlix. 50.
Noble, xlviii. l.
Nollekens, 167.
*Norfolk*, xx. liv, lv. lvi. lxx. lxxiv. c. 30. 32. 40. 49. 65. 90. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109. 135. 142. 151. 177.
Norman, xlvii. 78. 118.
*Northampton*, 158.
Northcote, 15.
*Northumberland*, v, vi. liii. lvii. lx. cxix. 26. 35. 41. 45. 50. 53. 64. 84. 96. 101, 102. 163. 165.

O.

*Octavius*, iv.
Odard, lxxvii. 4. 38. 123. 164. 166. 169.
Ogle, xviii. xcvi. 159, 160.
Orfeur, lxxxviii. 16. 149.
Ormanby, 138.
Orme, lxvii, lxviii. 51, 52. 117. 130. 172.
Orton, lxxxiii. 142, 143.
Osmotherley, lxxxviii. 45, 46. 48.
Osmunderley, lxxxii. lxxxviii. 48.
Othred, v.
*Oxford*, xvii.

P.

Paley, 5. 72. 95. 152. 158.
Palmer, 17.
Park, xlvii.
Parke, xcix. 168, 169.
Parr, 158.
Parsable. cxx. *note*.
Partis, lxvi. 38.
Parton, lxxxiii. 159.
Parving, 80. 135.
Parvinge, lxxxiii. 80.
Patrick, lxxxix.
Patrickson, lxxvi. 10. 20, 21. 38, 39. 130, 131. 150.
Pattenson, lxxvii. lxxxviii. xci. 135. 145.
Pattinson, xcix. 19. 31, 50, 121. 143.
Pawson, lxxxvii.
Peachey, 86.
Pearson, 120.
Peel, xlix.
Pelham, 22. 52.
Penington, lxxxi, lxxxii. xcvi. 29.
Pennant, 54. 147.
Pennington, xx. lx, lxi. lxxii, cxxxi. 75. *note*. 82. 99. 104. 119. 139. 140. *note*. 141. 168, 169.

Penrith, 134.
Penruddock, xcvi. 149.
Percy, liii. lx. 9. 28. 41. 44. 71. 95. 101. 165.
Person, lxxxiv.
*Perth*, 61.
Peryent, 7. 8.
Phorne, 104.
Pickering, lxxxii. xc. xcvi. 108. 125. 138. 157. 160, 161.
Pickrell, 162.
Pierson, 149. *note.*
*Philippa*, 44. 150.
Place, 124.
Plantagenet, lxii. 11.
Pocklington, 86.
Ponson, lxxvii.
Ponsonby, lxxvii. lxxxii. 22. 85, 86. 110. 149.
Porter, lxxix. lxxxviii, lxxxix. 28, 29. 45. 48. 53.
Porteus, 72.
*Portland*, liii. c. 4. 69. 111. 133. 145. 147. 167.
Postlethwaite, 137.
*Preston*, lxv. 11, 12. 158.
Prettyman, 72.
Pykering, 147.

Q.

Quale, lix.

R.

Radcliffe, lxii. lxvii. lxxii. lxxxi. cxx. 5. 8. 85. 87. 151.
Rainbow, 92. 95.
Raincock, 146.
Randolf, xvii.
Raney, 161.
Ranulph, liv. 20.
Raper, lxxxvii. 10. 130.
Raughton, lxxxiii. 5. 94.
Rawle, 36.
Rawling, xcvi. 140. *note.*
Ray, cxiii. 48.
Read, 66. 160.
Reave, xlix.
Reay, 48. 98.
Redman, lxxxiii.
Redmain, 120.
Reed, xlvii.
Regay, lxxxiii. 142.
Reinagle, 15.
Relfe, 28.
Relph, 84. 154.
Restwold, 93. 124.
Reve, 7, 8.
Ribton, xcvi. 37.
Ricardson, 151.
*Richard I.* ix. 71.
*Richard III.* 133. 144.
Richardson, lxxix. cxii. cxiii. cxiv. 157, 158.
Richmond, lxxxix. xci. xcix. 93. 142. 163. 166.
*Richmond*, 144.
Riddall, 108.
Ridley, 143.
Ritson, 148.
Robertson, 131.
Robinson, xlvii. xlix. l. lii. xcviii. cxix. 2. 16. 26. 40. 72. 78. 94. 143. 148. 151.
Robson, xlvii. xlviii. 154.
Roland, ix.
Rolle, 36.
Romely, 97. 101. 161.
Rook, xlvii cxii.
Rooke, cxxix. cxlv. *note.* cxlvi.
Roose, 160.
Roper, lix.
Ros, 158.
Ross, xc. xcix. 7. 55. 128. 156.
Rotington, lxxxiii.
Routledge, xlviii.
*Rupert*, xxiv.
Russedale, 11. *note.* 13. *note.*
Rutherford, xlix.

S.

Sackfield, lxxxi. 10.
*Salisbury*, 83.
Salkeld, lxxii. lxxxix. xcix. 4. 9. 15. 21. 37. 44. 71. 92. *note.* 94. 130, 131. 160, 161, 162. 167. 173. 175.
Sandes, lxxvii. 22.
Sanderson, lxxvi. 112. 125.
Sandford, 1. 127, 128.
Sandys, lxxvii.
Santon, xlvii.
Satterthwaite, xlix. 149.
Saville, xcviii.
Sawyer, l.
Scarrow, 88.
Scot, 12.
Scott, 17. 59. 90. 113. 115. *note.*
*Scrope*, xxi. xxii. 64, 65. 67. 69.
*Seaton*, 67.
Seaton, lxiii. 4. 67. 117. 155.
Seburgham, 153.
Selby, xviii. lxviii. xxi. 12.
Seliff, 15.
Selkirk, xlix. *note.*
Semen, 77.
Senescall, 163.
Senhouse, xlix. *note.* lx. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxxi. lxxxvi. xcviii, xcix. cxxiii, cxxvi. cxxxvi. cxli. 21. 29. 34. *note.* 38. 54, 55. 94. 97. 104.
Serjeant, cxlviii. *note.*
*Severus*, cxxxii, cxxxiii. *note.*
Seymour, lvii. lx. 41.
Sheffield, cxx.
Sheftling, 54. 96.
Shelton, 143.
Sherburn, lxiv.
Short, cxv. 133.
Shurland, cxviii.
Sibson, xlvii. cxvi. *note.* 77. 149.
Sill, 96.
Simpson, xlviii. xcvii. 120. 145. 154. 163. 171.
Singleton, xlvii. 30. 39. 43. 138.
*Sitric*, v.
Siward, vi.
Slaney, lxxxv.
Skelton, xlviii, xlix. lxvii. xcvii. 21. 30. 96. 111, 112, 113. *note.* 140. 160. 162.
Slee, cxiii. *note.* 135.
Smales, 82.
Smallridge, 71.
Smallwood, lxxiii. 4. 129.
Smirke, 74. 77.
Smith, 38. 71, 72. 78. 92. 95. 147, 148.
Smithson, lx. 162.
Snodwin, xlviii.
Snowden, 2.
*Somerset*, liii. lvii. cxix. 17. 35. 41. 44. 51. 82. 96. 102.
Sonky, 162.
Sonkey, 175.
Southaik, or Southak, lxxxix. xc. xcix. 122. 126. *note.* 155.
Sowerby, 93. 156.
Spedding, xcix. cxxii. 18, 19. 25. 40. 85. 109. 161.

Spigurnell, 124.
Staffold, lxxxiii. 128.
Stanger, lxxv.
Stanley, lxxviii. lxxx. xcix. 18. 21. 26. 38. 40. 72. 137. 141. 150.
Stanwix, xc.
Stapleton, lxiv, lxv. lxxiv, lxxxiii, lxxxiv. 8. 80, 81. 94. 100. 122. 124. 158. 159.
Stavely, lxxxiii. 150.
Steel, l. 9. 30.
Steele, lii.
*Stephen*, vii. viii. 62. 90.
Stephenson, l. *note*. 12. 114. 153.
Sterne, 92. *note*.
Stewart, 163.
Stonland, 97.
Story, xlvii. 18, 19. 123. 161, 162.
Stradling, xlix. *note*. 61. *note*.
Strafford, 13. 59.
Strickland, lix. 71. 91. 147.
Strivelin, lxxxiv. 26.
Strong, l. 151.
Stuart, xxvii. 34. 61, 62. 147. *note*.
Studholme, xci. 80. 123. 157.
Stuteville, lxii, lxiii. 11. 14. *note*.
*Suffolk*, 110. 130. 184.
Sumner, 94.
*Sussex*, 4. 51. 81. 89. 127. 134.
Swinburn, lxxxii. lxxxiv. xc. xcix. 26. 39. 43, 44.

T.

Talbois, lxvii. 112.
Tallantire, lxxxiv. 38.
Taylor, li, lii. 169.
Terrye, 124.
Thackthwaite, xlvii.
Thomas, 33.
Thomlinson, xc. 46, 47. 72. 160. 163. 172.
Thompson, xlvii, xlviii. 9. 34. 45, 46. 72. 149. 174.
Thomson, 29.
Thomworth, lxviii.
Thornborough, lxxxviii.
Thornborowe, xcvii.
Thornthwat, xlviii.
Threlfall, l.
Threlkeld, lxxvii. xc, xci. xcvi. 108. 135.
Thursby, 118. 124. 159.
Thwaites, xcvii. 138.
Tickell, 35.
Tiffin, 38.
Tilliol, xix. lxiv, lxv. lxxx. lxxxiv. xcvi. 9. 15. 44. 118. 126. 152. 157, 158. 160, 161.
Tinmouth, lxxxi.
Todd, 3. 39. 117. 147.
Tolson, l. xcviii. 34. 37. 84. 122.
Tonstall, 64.
Towneley, 167.
Towry, xci. xcix. 128. 130.
Trivers, 49.
Troughton, xlix. lxxiv. 140. *note*.
Troutbeck, 90.
Tufnell, 124.
Tukell, 41. *note*.
*Tullibarden*, 61.
Tullie, 60. *note*.
Turner, cxii, cxiii, cxiv. 140. *note*.
Turp, lxxxiv. 100. 126.
Tweedale, 98.
Twinham, 39. 126. *note*.
Tyrer, 124.
Tyrwhit, 146.

U.

Uchtred, v.
*Ufford*, xvii.
Ughtred, 16. 94. 160.
Ulf, 138.
Ulfly, 160.
*Uniparus*, iv.
Uriell, xcviii.
Usher, 70. 151.
Utterfield, 161.

V.

Valentinian, iv.
Vane, lxvi. 18. 34. 42. 45. 77. 84, 85. 103. 116. 117, 118. 155. 161. 171.
Vart, xlix.
Vaux, ix. liv. lxiii. lxviii. xci, xcii. xcix. 6. 31. 51. 55. 88. 103. 119. 133. 142. 164. 166.
Vernon, 70. 72. 151.
*Vescy*, xc.
Vescy, 158.
Vipont, lxxxiv. 8. 100.

W.

Wabergthwaite, 104.
Wake, liv.
*Wake*, liv. lxii. 11, 12. 14. 99.
Wakefield, 29.
Waldeof, liii, liv. 19. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38. 40. 47.
Waldie, 95.
Waldieve, liii. 15. 17. 45. 47, 48. 52. 95, 96. 103. 113. 117. 120. 160, 161. 163. 169. 172, 173.
Walker, xlix. li, lii. cxxiii, cxxiv, cxxv. 100.
Wallace, xv, xvi. xcviii. 57. 145. 147.
Walsh, lxvii. 85.
Walter, 70. 157.
Walter the Norman, 4.
Warburton, 177.
Warcop, lxviii. 5.
Ward, lxiv. 72.
Ware, 19.
Warham, 106.
Warren, lvi.
Warwick, lxxviii, lxxix. xcix. 6. 164.
*Warwick*, xvii. 55. 144.
Wastall, 153.
Wastedale, 153.
Watson, 6. 95. 169.
Watson, Bishop of Landaff, 64.
Watts, 157.
Waugh, 114.
Waverton, lxxii. 169.
Wayte, 140. *note*.
Weddell, lxxxvii.
Welsh, l.
Welton, 71.
*Westmorland*, xxi. 55. 144, 145.
Weston, 157.
Wharton, liii. 35. 39. 41. 82. 147.
*Wharton*, xiii. *note*. 34, 35. 39. 43, 44. 51, 52. 82. 96.
Whelpdale, lxxix. 70. 106. 147.
Whitby, 124.
Whitehead, 27. *note*.
Whitmore, 109. 158.
Whitrig, 21. 30.

Whytt, 150.
*Widdrington*, lxv. 11. 14.
Wigton, liv. lxiv. lxxxiv. 49. 80. 135. 169, 170. *note.* 171.
*Wigton*, lxiv. lxxxvii.
Wilkes, 161.
Wilkinson, l. 151. 155.
*William the Conqueror*, vi, vii, viii. liii. 62.
*William Rufus*, iv. vii. 56. 62. 68.
*William the Lion, King of Scotland*, ix. 12. 31. 49. 57. 62.
Williams, 107.
Williamson, lxxiv. 10. 16. 20. 35. 37. 82. 84. 86. 136. 138. 162.
Willis, 42.
Wilson xlviii. l. 72. 123. 147.
Winder, xlvii, xlviii.
Windsor, xcii. 103.
Witherington, 97.
Wolley, lxxxvii. 130.
Wolsey, xx. xxii. *note.*
Wood, xlviii. l. cxii.
Woodburn, l.
Woodhall, 36. *note.*
Woods, cxii, cxiii, cxiv.
Wright, lii.
Writington, lxxviii.
Wybergh, lxix. lxxix. 10. *note.* 15. 18, 19. 51. 85. 120. 149.
Wyndham, lvii. 41. 102.
Wyvil, xcviii. 107.

Y.

Yates, lxxxiv. lxxxviii. xcviii, xcix. 92. *note.* 125. 145. 157. 170.
Yeats, xlviii.
Young, xlix, l.

# GENERAL INDEX.


A.

*ABALLABA*, a Roman station, cxxxix.
*Addingham*, parish of, 4, 5. Church, 5. School, *ibid.*
*Aglionby*, manor of, 164.
*Aglionby*, family, lxxxiv. 157. Arms, lxxxv.
*Aikton*, parish of, 5. Manor, *ibid.* Church, 6. School, *ibid.*
*Ainstable*, parish of, 6, 7.
*Aldstone*, see *Alston.*
*Allerby*, manor of, 16.
*Allerby*, family of, lxxix.
*Allerdale*, barony of, liii.
*Allhallows*, parish of, 9. Manor, *ibid.*
*Allison*, family of, xcii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Allonby*, 47. Manor of, *ibid.*
*Allonby*, family of, lxxix.
*Alston*, or *Alston-moor*, town of, 7. Fairs, *ibid.* Manor, 8. Lead-mines, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.*
*Altars*, Roman, cxlix—clxxxv.
*Alwardby*, see *Allerby.*
*Amboglanna*, a Roman station, cxxxviii.
*Anthorn*, in Bowness, 30.
*Antiquities*, cxxviii—ccx.
*Apiatorium*, Roman station of; cxlv.
*Arbeia*, a Roman station, cxliv.
*Architecture*, ancient church, clxxxix—cxcii.
*Areleby*, family of, lxxx.
*Arlecden*, or *Arlochden*, parish of, 10. Fairs, *ibid.* Church, *ibid.*
*Arlosch*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Armathwaite*, 6, 18.
*Armathwaite* castle, 111.
*Armeboth*, 84.
*Armstrong*, *Archibald*, the king's jester, 13.
*Armstrong*, *William*, the borderer, rescued at Carlisle, 59.
*Arthuret*, parish of, 10—14. Church, 12. Fisheries, 14.
*Ayscough*, family of, xciii.
*Askerton*, 131. Castle, 133. Manor, *ibid.*
*Aspatria*, parish of, 15—18. Manor, 15. Church, 16, 17.
*Awsthwaite*, 136, 137. Manor of, 21.
*Awsthwaite*, family of, lxxx.
*Axelodunum*, a Roman station, cxxxix.

B.

*Bailey*, in Bewcastle, 26.
*Bank*, manor of, 125. Hall, *ibid.*
*Ballantine*, family of, lxxxv.
*Barfield*, 169.
*Baronets* of Cumberland, lxiv—lxix.
*Baronies*, division of Cumberland into, liii.
*Barre*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Barwis* of Langrigg-hall, family of, lxix. Arms, *ibid.*
*Bassenthwaite*, parish of, 18, 19.
*Bassenthwaite*, family of, lxxx.
*Bassenthwaite*, or *Broadwater*, civ.
*Battle* of the standard, viii.
*Battle* of Solway Moss, xx.
*Beauchamp*, family of, lxxx.
*Beauley*, or *Bewley* of Hesket, family of, lxix.
*Beaumont*, parish of, 19. Manor, *ibid.*
*Beckermet*, or *Beckermont*, manor of, 117.
*Beckermot*, *Great*, manor of, 38.
*Bedstead*, ancient, 137.
*Bees*, *St.* parish of, 19. Monastery, *ibid.* Spoiled by the Scots, xvii. School, 20.
*Belatucader*, altars dedicated to, cliii, clxvii. clxviii.
*Belbank* in Bewcastle, 26.
*Beweldeth*, manor of, 161.
*Bewcastle*, parish of, 26—28. Castle, 26, 27. Church, 28. Ancient obelisk, cxcix, cc.
*Bewcastle*, Roman station at, cxlv.
*Biglands*, manor of, 5.
*Bird*, family of, lxxxv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Birds*, cxiv.
*Birkby*, manor of, 53. 141.
*Birker*, 136, 137.
*Bishoprick* of Carlisle, xxviii.
*Bishops* of Carlisle, 70. Their deaths entered in Dalston register, 94.
*Blackhall*, manor of, 80.
*Black-lead* mines, cxxiv. cxxv.
*Black-mail*, xxiii. *n.*
*Blackwell*, *High* and *Low*, 79.
*Blencarn*, manor of, 124.
*Blencogo*, manor of, 47.
*Blencowe*, *Great*, 89, 90. *Little*, 108.

*Blencowe*, family of, lxix. lxx. Arms, *ibid.*
*Blenerhasset*, family of, lxxxv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Bleng* river, cv.
*Blennerhasset*, 160. Manor of, 161.
*Blindbothel*, 39.
*Blindcrake*, 120.
*Blundersfield*, 129.
*Boald*, see *Bothill.*
*Bolton*, parish of, 28. Manor of, 104.
*Bootle*, parish of, 29, 30.
*Border Churches*, cxci. 151.
*Border-service* in the barony of Gilsland, the regulations of, xi—xiii. *note.*
*Boroughs*, xxxii.
*Borrowdale*, civ. 83. Chapel, 87.
*Botchard-gate*, manor of, 77. 79.
*Botchardby*, 79.
*Bothil*, manor of, 161.
*Bouche*, family of, xciii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Boulness*, 177.
*Boustead-hill*, 49.
*Boundaries*, extent, &c. c.
*Bowaldeth*, 160. Manor of, 161.
*Bowder-stone*, civ.
*Bowness*, parish of, 30. 177.
*Bowness*, a Roman station, cxl.
*Boyvill*, alias *Levington*, family of, lxxx.
*Brackenhill* in Arthuret, 10. 12.
*Brackenthwaite*, manor of, 44.
*Braithwaite*, 77. 83, 84.
*Brampton*, town of, 31—34. Market and fairs, 31. Old church, 33. Chapel, *ibid.* Hospital, *ibid.*
*Bramwra*, 116.
*Branthwaite*, 95. Manor of, 96.
*Branthwaite*, family of, lxxx.
*Brattaby*, manor of, 137.
*Brayton*, family of, lxxx.
*Brayton*, manor of, 15. House, *ibid.*
*Breconhill*, see *Brackenhill.*
*Bremetenracum*, Roman station of, cxliv.
*Bresby*, family of, xciii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Bride-kirk*, font, cxciii. Parish of, 34—38. Hospital, 36.
*Bride, St.* cross, cci. Parish of, 38.
*Brigham*, parish of, 39.
*Briscoe* of Crofton, family of, lxvi. Arms, lxvii.
*British* roads, cxxx.
*British* towns, cxxx.
*Brocklebank*, 164.
*Bromfield*, parish of, 45. Church, 46. School, *ibid.*
*Brougham*, family of, lxx. Arms, *ibid.*
*Brougton*, family of, lxxx.
*Broughton*, manor of, 35.
*Browne* of Tallantire, family of, lxx. Arms, *ibid.*
*Brownrigg*, 51.
*Brownrigg*, *Dr.* his residence and death at Ormathwaite, 85.
*Brun*, family of, lxxx.
*Brundholme*, manor of, 84.
*Brus*, *Robert*, ravages Cumberland, xvi.
*Buckabank*, 90.
*Burdoswald*, a Roman station, cxxxvii.
*Burgh on the Sands*, a Roman station, cxxxix.
*Burgh-upon-Sands*, church of, cxci. Parish of, 49. Barony of, *ibid.* Obelisk to the memory of K. Edw. I. 49, 50. Church, 50.
*Burgh*, barony of, liv.
*Burrowgate*, 143.
*Burtholme*, 131.
*Burrell*, family of, xciii.
*Buttermere*, 39.
*Buttermere*, lake, civ.

C.

*Caldbeck*, parish of, 50. Manors, 51. Hospital, *ibid.* Church, 52.
*Caldcoates*, or *Calcottys*, manor of, 77.
*Calder-Abbey*, 38.
*Calder-Bridge*, 38.
*Calder* river, cv.
*Caldew* river, cv.
*Caldewgate*, township of, 77.
*Cambeck fort*, a Roman station, cxxxviii.
*Camdevock*, 90.
*Camerton*, parish of, 52.
*Camps*, Roman, cxlvii. cxlviii.
*Canute* attacks Scotland, vi.
*Cardew*, family of, lxxx.
*Cardew* hall, 94.
*Cardoile*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Cargo*, manor of, 158.
*Carlatton*, parish of, 55. Manor, *ibid.*
*Carleton*, 79. 144. Manor and hall, 144.
*Carleton*, family of, lxxxv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Carliell*, or *Carlisle*, family of, xciii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Carlisle*, a British town, cxxxi. Roman town. cxlvi.
*Carlisle*, *Old*, a Roman station, cxlii, cxliii.
*Carlisle*, city of, burnt in the time of the Romans, iv. Rebuilt, *ibid.* Ceded to David K. of Scotland, vii. Besieged by the Scots in 1296, xiv. Summoned by W. Wallace, xv. Visited by K. Edw. I. *ibid.* A parliament held there, *ibid.* Besieged in 1315, xvi. The suburbs burnt by the Scots in 1337, xviii. — in 1461, xix. The city burnt in 1345, xviii. Attacked in 1385 and 1387, xix. Besieged in 1461, *ibid.* in 1537, xx. Garrisoned in 1639, xxiv. Besieged by General Lesley, xxv. Surrendered, *ibid.* Taken by Sir Thomas Glenham and Sir Philip Musgrave, xxv. Surrendered to Cromwell, xxvi. to the Pretender in 1745, xxvii. to the Duke of Cumberland, *ibid.*
*Carlisle*, city of, 56. Ancient name, *ibid.* Historical events, 56—68. Castle, cciii. 68, 69. Monasteries, 69, 70. Bishopric, *ibid* Deanery, 71. Cathedral church, 71, 72. Privileges

leges of the citizens, 73. Great fire in 1292, *ibid.* Markets and fairs. 74. Assizes, *ibid.* Courts of justice, *ibid.* Races, 75. Population, *ibid.* Manufactures, 76. Bridges, 76, 77. Parishes, 77—81. Manors, *ibid.* Meeting-houses, 78. Schools, *ibid.* Hospital, 80.
*Carlisle*, Earls of, lxi. lxii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Carlisle*, first Earl of, represses the inroads of the borderers, xxiii.
*Carlton*, a hamlet of Drigg, 100.
*Carlton moor*, 117.
*Castle-Carrock*, parish of, 81.
*Castle-Carrock*, family of, lxxx.
*Castle-Crag*, civ.
*Castle-Hewen*, 112.
*Castle-How*, manor of, 21.
*Castlerigg*, 83. 84.
*Castlesteads*, 119.
*Castlesteads*, a Roman station, cxxxviii.
*Castra exploratorum*, a Roman station, cxlvi.
*Cathedral* at Carlisle, 71, 72.
*Catterlen*, manor of, 142. Hall, *ibid.*
*Cawthwaite*, 111.
*Chamber*, family of, xciii. Arms, xciv.
*Chapel guards*, 120.
*Christian*, family of, lxxi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Circles* of stones, cxxviii. cxxix.
*Clea* hall, 165.
*Cleator*, parish of, 81, 82. Manor-place destroyed by the Scots, xvii.
*Clifton*, manor of, 173.
*Cocidius*, altars dedicated to, cliii. clxviii. clxix.
*Cockermouth*, town of, cciii. 40—43. Castle, 41. Borough, 42. Market, &c. *ibid.* School, &c. 43.
*Cockermouth* castle besieged by the King's forces in 1648, xxvi.
*Cocker* river, cv.
*Colleges*, xxxii.
*Collieries*, cxxi—cxxiv.
*Colvill*, family of, lxxx.
*Combwhinton*, manor of, 167.
*Congavata*, a Roman station, cxxxix.
*Constantine's* cells, ccvii.
*Copeland*, barony of, liii.
*Copeland*, family of, lxxxi. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Corby*, manor of, 166.
*Corby*, family of, lxxxi.
*Corney*, parish of, 82.
*Corney*, family of, lxxxi.
*Copper-mines*, cxviii—cxx.
*Cotehill*, manor of, 167.
*Crackenthorp*, family of, lxxi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Cranberry* bogs, inclosures of, cxvii.
*Crofton*, manor of, 159.
*Croglin*, parish of, 82.
*Croglin* hall, 128.
*Croglin* river, cv.
*Crookdale*, manor of, 48.
*Crosby*, parish of, 83. Barony of liv. Township of, 53.
*Cross-Canonby*, parish of, 53—55.
*Crosses* ancient, and pillars, cxcix—ccii.
*Crossfield-house*, 7.
*Crosthwaite*, parish of, 83—88. Manors, 84, 85. Town of Keswick, 86. Markets and fairs, *ibid.* Church, 87.
*Crummock* water, civ.
*Culgaith*, manor of, 125.
*Cumberland*, its ancient inhabitants and government, iii. Historical events, *ibid.* xxvii. Division of the county, civil and ecclesiastical, xxviii. Table of parishes, xxix—xxxi. Monasteries, colleges, and ancient hospitals, xxxi. cxcix. Boroughs and market-towns, xxxii. Fairs and great markets, xxxiii. Population, xxxiv—xliv. Longevity, xlv—lii. Division of the county into baronies, liii—lv. Nobility of the county, lv—lxi. Extinct peerages, lxi—lxiv. Baronets, lxiv—lxvii. Extinct baronets, lxvii—lxix. Gentry, lxix—lxxix. Families extinct before 1500, lxxix—lxxxiv. Families extinct since 1500, lxxxiv—xcii. Families of which it has not been ascertained whether they are extinct or not, xcii—xcviii. Gentlemen's seats, xcviii. xcix. Forests and deer-parks, xcix, c. Geographical and geological description of the county, c—cx. Natural history, cx—cxvii. Produce, cxvii—cxxvi. Manufactures, cxxvi. cxxvii. Ports and havens, cxxvii. Antiquities, cxxviii. ccii.
*Cumberland*, Dukes of, lv. Earls of, *ibid.*
*Cumbersdale*, or *Comersdale*, 77.
*Cumrew*, parish of, 88.
*Cumwhinton*, 166. Manor of, 167.
*Cumwhitton*, parish of, 88.
*Customs*, ccix. 141.

## D.

*Dacre*, parish of, 89. Castle, ccvi. 89. Family of, 89.
*Dacre*, Lord, family of, lvii. *note.*
*Dacre* of the south, baron, lix. Arms, *ibid.*
*Dacre*, Lord, of Gilsland, family of, 32.
*Dacre* of Lanercost, family of, lxxxvi.
*Dacre, Leonard*, defeated by Lord Hunsdon, xxi.
*Dale*, family of, lxxxi.
*Dalegarth*, 21, 137.
*Dalehead*, 84.
*Dalemain*, 89.
*Dalston*, parish of, 90—95. Barony of, liv. 90. Manor, 90, 91. Rose castle, 91, 92. Dalston hall, 93. Family of, lxviii. 93. Vicarage, 95. School, *ibid.* Manufactures, *ibid.*
*Dalton, Dr.* born at Dean, 96.
*David*, K. of Scotland, invades Cumberland, vii. viii. Resides at Carlisle, 57. 62.

*Dean*,

*Dean*, parish of, 95, 96.
*Deaneries* of Cumberland, xxviii.
*Dearham*, cross, cc. Parish of, 96, 97.
*Derwent-Fells*, manor of, 84.
*Deerham*, family of, lxxxi.
*Deer-parks*, c.
*Delamore*, family of, lxxxiv. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Denton-Nether*, parish of, 98.
*Denton-Over*, 97.
*Denton* of Warnell-hall, family of, lxxi. lxxii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Denton* of Cardew, family of, lxxii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Denton's Holme*, 78.
*Derventio*, Roman station of, cxlii.
*Derwent* river, cv.
*Derwentwater*, civ.
*Derwentwater*, family of, lxxxi. Arms, *ibid. n.* 85.
*Derwentwater*, earldom of, lxii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Distington*, parish of, 98, 99.
*Dovenby*, manor of, 36.
*Dovenby*, family of, lxxxi.
*Downhall* in Aikton, 5.
*Drawdykes* castle, 157.
*Drigg*, parish of, 99.
*Drumburgh*, or *Drumbugh*, 30. Roman station at, cxl.
*Dudden* river, cv.
*Dundraw*, manor of, 47.
*Dundraw*, family of, lxxxi.
*Dykes*, family of, lxxii. Arms, *ibid.*

E.

*Eaglesfield*, manor of, 39.
*Eaglesfield*, family of, lxxxvi.
*Eamont* river, cvi.
*Easeby* in Brampton, 31.
*Eden* river, cv.
*Edenhall*, parish of, 100.
*Edward I.* at Carlisle, in 1298 and 1300, xv. 63. Dies at Burgh on the Sands, xvi. 49.
*Edward II.* receives the homage of his subjects at Carlisle, xvi. 64.
*Edward III.* Enters Scotland from Carlisle, in 1335, xviii.
*Eglesfield*, family of, xciv.
*Egremont*, castle, cciii. Parish of, 101—103. Barony of, 101. Borough, 102. Markets, &c. *ibid.* Church, *ibid.* School, &c. 103.
*Egremont*, Earl of, lvii, lviii. Arms, lviii.
*Ellen* or *Elne* river, cvi.
*Ellenborough*, manor of, 54, 97. Roman station at, cxli.
*Ellenborough*, Lord, lx. Arms, *ibid.*
*Ellenhall*, 103.
*Embleton*, 39, 44.
*Enn* river, cvi.
*Ennerdale* in St. Bees, 20.
*Esk* river, cvi.
*Eskdale*, civ.
*Eskdale* and Wasdale, township of, 21.
*Eskmeals*, cxlviii.
*Eston*, ancient parish of, 14.
*Ethelred*, his invasions of Cumberland, iv. v.
*Etterby*, manor of, 158.
*Ewanrigg*, see *Unerigg*.
*Exports* from Cumberland, cxvii. cxxvii, cxxviii.

F.

*Fairfax*, family of, xciv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Fairs*, xxxiii. xxxiv.
*Farlam*, parish of, 103.
*Farlam*, family of, lxxxi.
*Fenwick*, family of, lxxxi. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Fetherstonhaugh*, family of, lxxiii. 129. Arms, lxxiii.
*Fisheries*, cxvii. cxviii.
*Five-towns*, manor of, 39.
*Fletcher* of Cleahall, family of, lxv. Arms, lxvi.
*Fletcher* of Moresby, family of, lxvi.
*Fletcher* of Tallantire, lxvi.
*Fletcher-Vane*, family of, lxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Flimby*, chapelry of, 53. Manor, *ibid.*
*Fonts*, ancient, cxciii, cxciv.
*Fool* of Muncaster, 140.
*Forests* and deer-parks, xcix. c.
*Forster*, family of, xciv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Fossils* and minerals, cx—cxi.
*Frisington*, family of, lxxxi.

G.

*Gabrocentum*, a Roman station, cxl.
*Gale*, manor of, 136.
*Gamelsby*, lordship of, 4, 5.
*Gateskale*, 90. Manor of, 94.
*Garragill*, 9.
*Gaskarth*, family of, 84. 176.
*Gelt* river, cvi.
*Gelt* river, inscription on the rocks of, clxxx.
*Gentlemen's Seats*, xcviii. xcix.
*Gentry* of Cumberland, account of, lxix—xcviii.
*Geographical* and geological description of Cumberland, c—cx.
*Gibson*, family of, lxxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Gilcrux*, or *Gilcruce*, parish of, 103.
*Gilpin*, family of, lxxiii. 153. Arms, *ibid.*
*Gilsland*, barony of, liv. 31. Ravaged by the Scots, xvi.—xix.
*Gilsland Spa*, 133. Waters of, cxv, cxvi.
*Glannavanta*, a Roman station, cxlii.
*Glassonby*, lordship of, 4.
*Glorson* in Bowness, 30.
*Goat*, the, 34.
*Gobarrow park*, civ. 106.

*Gosforth*, cross, cci. Parish of, 103, 104.
*Gosforth*, family of, lxxxi.
*Graham* of Esk and Netherby, family of, lxv. 11. Arms, lxv.
*Graham* of Edmund's Castle, family of, lxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Graham* of Nunnery, family of, xciv.
*Graham, George*, a native of Kirklinton, 127.
*Grames*, or *Grahams*, clan of, banished, xxii.
*Grane*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Graneson*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Grange brow*, 117.
*Greenhow*, 49. Family of, lxxxi.
*Greenthwaite*, manor of, 108.
*Greeta* river, cvi.
*Gregory*, king of Scotland, expels the Danes from the northern counties, iv.
*Grey-Southern*, manor of, 39.
*Greystock*, parish of, 104—109. Barony of, *ibid.* Castle, ccvi. 105. Park, 106. Church, *ibid.* Orthography of, 177.
*Greystock*, barony of, lv 104. Arms, lvi.
*Greystock castle* taken by the parliament army, xxv. 105.
*Grey-Yawd*, cxxix.
*Grinsdale*, parish of, 109.
*Grinsdale*, family of, lxxxii.
*Grisdale*, manor of, 106. Chapelry of, 109.
*Gypsum*, cxxvi.

H.

*Hale*, parish of, 109, 110.
*Hale*, family of, lxxxii.
*Halfden* the Dane, conquers the kingdom of Northumberland, iv.
*Hall*, Anthony, Dr. a native of Kirkbride, 123.
*Hall-Thwaites*, 138.
*Haltcliff* or *Half-cliff*, township of, 50, 51.
*Halton*, family of, lxxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Hameshill* in Bridekirk, 34.
*Harby* or *Harby-brow*, 9.
*Harescough*, or *Harescow*, 128.
*Harington*, family of, lxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Harraby-grange*, 80.
*Harrington*, parish of, 110.
*Harrington-house*, manor of, 77.
*Hartrigg*, manor of, 154.
*Hasell*, family of, lxxiv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Hawkesdale*, 90. Manor of, 94. Hall, *ibid.*
*Hay*, or *Hayes-Castle*, 99.
*Hayton*, parish of, 110, 111. Manor of, 15.
*Hayton*, family of, lxxxii.
*Hegheved*, 93.
*Henderbye*, 80.
*Hensingham*, manor of, 21. Chapel, *ibid.*
*Hercla, Andrew de*, executed for treason, 58.
*Hesket*, parish of, 111, 112. Manor of, 51.
*Hesket-Newmarket*, town of, 51.
*Hetherington*, family of, lxxxvi.
*Hethersgill*, 126.
*Hewthwaite*, manor of, 43.
*Highgruve quarter*, 50.
*High-head*, 93. Castle, ccvi.
*Highmore* of Harby-brow, family of, lxxiv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Highmore* of Armathwaite, xciv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Hill-top* house, 84.
*Historical events* relating to Cumberland, iii—xxvii.
*Hodgson*, family of, xcv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Holme-Cultram*, parish of, 113—115. Abbey, 113. Church, 114. Market and fairs, *ibid.*
*Holme-rook*, 119.
*Horsgills*, 127.
*Hospitals*, xxxii.
*Howard*, family of, lvi. lvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Howard* of Corby, family of, lxxiv.
*Howard*, Lord William, checks the Moss-troopers, xxiii. His seal and library at Naworth, 32.
*Howchonson*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Huddlesceugh*, 130.
*Hudleston*, family of, lxxiv. 107. Arms, lxxv.
*Hughthwaite*, family of, lxxxii.
*Hunsdon*, Lord, defeats Leonard Dacre, xxi.
*Huthwaite*, see *Hewthwaite*.
*Hutton*, parish of, 115, 116.
*Hutton-hall*, manor of, 145.
*Hutton* of Hutton, family of, xcv.
*Hutton-John*, manor of, 107.
*Hutton* of Hutton-John, family of, lxxxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Hutton* of Gale and of Hutton-hall, family of, lxxxvi. Arms, *ibid.*

I. & J.

*Jackson*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Ilekirk*, 165.
*Inscriptions*, Roman, cxlix—clxxxv. Runic, ccxiii. cci.
*Johnby*, manor of, 107.
*John le Chapple* or *de Capella*, manor of, 77.
*John's, St.* parish of, 117.
*Johnson*, family of, lxxv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Ireby*, parish of, 117, 118.
*Ireby*, family of, lxxxii. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Iron mines*, cxxiv.
*Irt* river, cvi.
*Irthing* river, cvi.
*Irthington*, 118. Parish of, 119.
*Irton*, parish of, 119. Cross, cci.
*Irton*, family of, lxxv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Isaacby*, 118.
*Isel*, parish of, 120, 121.
*Jupiter*, altars dedicated to, cl—cliii. clxi—clxv.
*Ivegill*, 90. 95.

## K.

*Kelet*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Kelton-quarter*, 130.
*Kershope* river, cvii.
*Keswick*, 86, 87. Manor of, 85.
*Kettle*, ancient, ccviii.
*Kingwater*, 131.
*Kingwater* river, cvii.
*Kirk-Andrews on Eden*, parish of, 121.
*Kirk-Andrews upon Esk*, parish of, 121, 122.
*Kirk-Andrews* in Kirkland, 125.
*Kirk-Bampton*, parish of, 122, 123.
*Kirk-Bride*, parish of, 123.
*Kirkbride*, family of, lxxxvii.
*Kirk Cambock*, parish of, 124,
*Kirkland*, parish of, 124. 126. Church, 125.
*Kirklanders*, 125.
*Kirklevington*, or *Kirklinton*, barony of, lv.
*Kirklinton*, or *Kirklevington*, parish of, 126, 127.
*Kirk-Oswald*, parish of, 127—131. Castle, ccv. 127. Market and fairs, 128. Church, 129. Barony of, lv.
*Kirk Oswald* burnt by the Scots, xvi. 128.
*Kirksanton*, manor of, 137.
*Kirksteads*, 121.

## L.

*Lakes*, ciii. civ. cviii.
*Lamonby*, manor of, 155.
*Lamplugh*, family of, lxxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Lamplugh*, parish of, 130.
*Lanercost*, parish of, 131—133. Priory, 131, 132. Plundered by the Scots, xviii.
*Langanby*, see *Langwathby*.
*Langrigg*, manor of, 48.
*Langrigg*, family of, lxxxii.
*Langton*, family of, xcv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Langthwaite green*, 26.
*Langwathby*, parish of, 133, 134.
*Lassell* or *Lasson hall*, 169.
*Latus*, family of, lxxxvii.
*Lawson* of Isel, family of, lxix. Arms, *ibid.*
*Layton*, family of, lxxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Lazonby*, parish of, 134, 135.
*Leake, Dr.* 7.
*Lead-mines*, cxx. cxxi.
*Leathes-water*, civ.
*Leathes*, family of, lxxv. Arms, lxxvi.
*Lees gill*, 9.
*Leigh*, family of, lxxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Lekelay*, 29.
*Lesson hall*, 169.
*Leven* or *Line* river, cvii.
*Leversdale*, 118, 119.
*Levington*, barony of, lv. 126.
*Levington*, family of, lxxxii.
*Liddell* river, cvii.
*Liddell*, barony of, liv. 11.
*Liddell Castle* besieged by the Scots, xviii. 12.
*Liddell's Strength*, 12.
*Limestone*, cxxv.
*Lineside*, 10.
*Linstock*, barony of, 83.
*Long-Burgh*, 49.
*Longevity* of the inhabitants of Cumberland, xlv—lii.
*Lonsdale*, Earl of, family of, lviii. Arms, lix.
*Lorton*, chapelry of, 44, 45. Manor of, 53.
*Low-end*, manor of, 107.
*Loweswater*, chapelry of, 26.
*Lowgrave-quarter*, 50.
*Lows-water*, civ.
*Lowther* river, cvii.
*Lowther*, family of, lxviii. 22, 23. See *Lonsdale*.
*Lowthwaite house*, 84.
*Luck* of Edenhall, ccix.
*Luck* of Muncaster, xx. ccix. 139.
*Lucy* of Cockermouth, Baron, family of, lx. Arms, *ibid.*
*Lutwidge*, family of, lxxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Lyddal*, barony of, 11.

## M.

*Mansion-houses*, ancient, ccvi.
*Maiden way*, a Roman road, cxxxv.
*Manufactures*, cxxvi. cxxvii.
*Maponus*, a local deity, altars dedicated to, clv. clxxiv.
*Markets*, and *Market-towns*, xxxii, xxxiii.
*Mars*, altars dedicated to, cliii. clxvi.
*Martindale*, family of, xcv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Mary* queen of Scots, at Cockermouth, 42. Her confinement at Carlisle, 64—68. Her supposed residence at Workington hall, 173.
*Mary*, St., parish of, in Carlisle, 78.
*Maryport*, town of, 54, 55.
*Matris Deæ*, altars to, clvi. clxxvi. clxxvii.
*Matterdale*, chapelry of, 108.
*Mawburgh*, camp near, cxlvii.
*Mealcastre*, or *Meolcastre*, 139.
*Mealrigg*, 45.
*Meg, Long*, and her daughters, a circle of stones so called, cxxviii.
*Melmerby*, parish of, 135, 136.
*Middlegate*, 143.
*Middleham*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Middlesceugh*, 77.
*Middle-township*, 126.
*Milbourne*, family of, lxxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Millam*, see *Millom*.
*Milham*, 136.
*Millom*, castle, ccv. Parish of, 136—138. Manor, 136, 137. Church, *ibid.*

*Millom*, family of, lxxxii. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Mire-house*, 18.
*Mite* river, cvii.
*Mitredale*, manor of, 21.
*Moat*, 121.
*Moat*, the, a seat of the Grahams, 12.
*Mockerton*, 26.
*Mogon*, altars dedicated to, cliv. clxx.
*Monasteries*, xxxi. xxxii. Remains of, cxcix.
*Monasteries* at Carlisle, 69, 70.
*Monk-hall*, 85.
*Moorhouse* in Burgh-on-Sands, 50.
*Moor-row*, 48.
*Moresby*, parish of, 138, 139. Roman station at, cxliv.
*Moresby*, family of, lxxxii. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Moriceby*, see *Moresby*.
*Morton*, or *Moortown*, 130.
*Morton*, manor of, 116.
*Morton*, family of, lxxxii.
*Morvill*, family of, lxxxiii. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Mosier*, 44.
*Mossdale*, manor of, 51.
*Mosergh*, 44.
*Mosser*, 39, 44.
*Moss-troopers*, xxiii.
*Mountains*, height of, ciii. *note.*
*Mulcaster*, see *Muncaster.*
*Mulcastre*, or *Muncaster*, family of, xcvi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Multon* of Gilsland, barons of, lxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Multon* of Egremont, barons of, lxiii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Muncaster*, cross, cci. Parish of, 139—142. Castle, 139.
*Muncaster*, Lord, lxi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Munkforce*, 169.
*Musgrave*, family of, 15, 16, 17. 100.
*Musgrave* of Edenhall, family of, lxiv. Arms, *ibid.*
*Musgrave* of Hayton Castle, lxiv.
*Musgrave* of Crookdake, family of, lxv.

N.

*Naddle*, 84.
*Natural history*, cx—cxvii.
*Naworth castle*, cciv. 31—33.
*Nehalennia*, altars dedicated to, clxxvi.
*Nent* river, cvii.
*Netherby*, 12. Roman station at, cxlvi.
*Netherhall*, manor of, 54, 97.
*Newbiggin*, manor of, 28. 77. 79. 89. 118.
*Newby*, 118.
*New-Laithes*, manor of, 77.
*Newland*, manor of, 29.
*Newlands*, 83, 84. Chapel, 87.
*Newton*, family of, lxxxiii. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Newton-Arlosh* church, cxci. 115.
*Newton-Regny*, parish of, 142.
*Newton-West*, 49.
*Newton*, 10. 119.
*Nichol forest*, 121.
*Nichol-forest*, manor of, 28.
*Nicolson*, *William*, born at Orton, 143.
*Nobility* of Cumberland, lv—lxiv.
*Norfolk*, Duke of, Baron of Greystock, lvi. 105. Arms, lvi.
*Nunnery*, 6, 7.

O.

*Ogle*, family of, xcvi.
*Old-Carlisle*, cxlii, cxliii. 165.
*Olenacum*, a Roman station, cxlii. cxliii.
*Orfeur*, family of, lxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Ormathwaite*, 85.
*Orthwaite hall*, 163.
*Orton*, parish of, 142, 143.
*Orton*, family of, lxxxiii. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Osmunderley*, or *Osmotherley*, family of, lxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Oughterby*, 122.
*Oulton*, manor of, 169.
*Ousby*, parish of, 143.
*Outerby*, manor of, 16.

P.

*Paintings*, ancient, in Naworth castle, cciv. In Carlisle cathedral, ccvii.
*Papcastle*, Roman station of, cxlii. 37.
*Parishes*, number of, in Cumberland, xxviii. Table of, xxix—xxxi.
*Parton*, 139. Manor of, 159.
*Parton*, family of, lxxxiii.
*Parvinge*, family of, lxxxiii.
*Patrickson*, family of, lxxvi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Pattenson*, family of, lxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Pennington*, family of, 139.
*Penrith*, town and parish of, 143—147. Manors, 144, 145. Castle, ccv. 145. Market, &c. 146. Church, 146, 147. School, 147, 148.
*Penrith*, *Old*, a Roman station, cxliii. 134.
*Penruddock*, manor of, 107.
*Penruddock*, family of, xcvi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Person*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Petterell crook*, 111.
*Petterell* river, cvii.
*Petriana*, Roman station of, cxxxix.
*Pickering*, family of, xcvi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Plague*, persons dying of, in Cumberland, 130. 146.
*Plants*, indigenous, cxi—cxiv.
*Plumbland*, parish of, 148, 149.
*Plumpton*, manor of, 135. Hall, *ibid.*
*Plumpton-head*, 144.

*Plumpton-park*, 134.
*Plumpton Street*, 111.
*Plumpton-Wall*, 135. Roman station at, cxliii.
*Ponsonby*, parish of, 149, 150.
*Ponsonby*, family of, lxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Population* of Cumberland, xxxiv—xliv.
*Porter* of Alwardby, family of, lxxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Porter* of Weary-hall, family of, lxxxviii. Arms, lxxxix.
*Portingscale*, 83, 84.
*Ports* and havens, cxxvii, cxxviii.
*Preston*, Viscount, 11.
*Priors hall*, 118.
*Produce* of Cumberland, cxvii—cxxvi.

R.

*Radcliffe*, family of, lxii. lxvii.
*Ranulph de Meschines* obtains the county of Cumberland, vi.
*Raughton*, 90. Manor of, 94.
*Raughton*, family of, lxxxiii.
*Ravenglass*, town of, 141. Fairs, &c. *ibid.*
*Rawling*, family of, xcvi.
*Reay*, family of, 48.
*Reay, William*, a native of Nether-Denton, 98.
*Redmain*, 120.
*Redman*, family of, lxxxiii. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Regny*, family of, lxxxiii.
*Relph, Josiah*, a native of Sebergham, 154.
*Renwick*, parish of, 150.
*Richardgate* or *Richergate*, 77.
*Ribton*, manor of, 37.
*Ribton*, family of, xcvi. Arms, *ibid.*
*Richardby*, see *Rickerby*.
*Richmond*, family of, lxxxix. Arms, *ibid.*
*Rickerby*, manor of, 157.
*Rivers*, cv—cviii.
*Roads*, cviii—cx. Roman, cxxxv—cxxxvii. British, cxxx.
*Rocliffe*, cross, cci. Parish of, 150, 151.
*Roman* roads and stations, cxxix—cxlviii.
*Roman* antiquities.
*Roman* altars and inscribed stones, cxlix—clxxxv.
*Roman* wall, cxxxi—cxxxiv.
*Rose-castle*, ccv. 91, 92. Burnt by the Scots, xvii. xviii. 91. Taken by the parliamentary army, xxv. 92.
*Rosley* fair, 165.
*Rotington* in St. Bees, 22.
*Rotington*, family of, lxxxiii.
*Rowcliff*, see *Rockliffe*.

S.

*Salkeld, Great*, parish of, 151, 152. Church, cxcii.
*Salkeld-Little*, manor of, 4.
*Salkeld*, manor of, seized by K. Edward I. xiv.
*Salkeld-Regis*, 151.
*Salkeld*, family of, lxxxix. Arms, *ibid.*
*Sandes* or *Sandys*, family of, lxxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Sandgate*, 144.
*Sark* river, cvii.
*Saxon* ornaments, ccviii. Coins, *ibid.*
*Scaleby*, parish of, 152, 153. Manor, 153.
*Scaleby castle*, ccv. Surrendered in 1645, xxv. 152.
*Scales*, 45.
*Scoggerbar*, manor of, 169.
*Scotby*, 166. Manor of, 167.
*Scots* invade Cumberland, iv. vii. ix. xiv—xxi.
*Seascales*, 104.
*Seaton*, manor of, 52.
*Sebergham*, parish of, 153, 154.
*Sella park*, 38.
*Senhouse*, family, lxxvii. Arms, lxxviii.
*Sepulchral* inscriptions, clix. clx. clxxxiii. clxxxiv.
——— monuments, cxciv—cxcviii.
*Setlocenia*, a local deity, clv. clxxiv.
*Setmurthy*, 39, 43.
*Seton*, monastery of, 29.
*Siege* of Carlisle in 1315, account of, 57, 58, *note.* In 1645, 60, 61.
*Silvanus*, altars dedicated to, cliv. clxxii.
*Simpson*, family of, xcvii.
*Simpson, Joseph* and *Bolton*, Drs. born at Redmain, 120.
*Skelton*, parish of, 155, 156.
*Skelton*, family of xcvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Skelton, Thomas*, the fool of Muncaster, 140.
*Skiddaw*, mountain of, ciii. 84.
*Skinburness*, 114, 115. Haven of, cxxvii.
*Skirwith*, manor of, 124. Hall, *ibid.* Abbey, 125.
*Slate-quarries*, cxxvi.
*Slee, John*, takes three rebels prisoners, 135.
*Slough dogs*, xxiii.
*Smarthwaite*, 84.
*Snittlegarth*, 160.
*Socage* manor of Carlisle, 77.
*Soils* and strata, c—cii.
*Solom moss*, 122.
*Solport*, manor of, 158.
*Solway moss*, 122. Battle of, xx.
*Soulby*, 89, 90.
*Southaik* or *Southak*, family of, lxxxix. Arms, xc.
*Sowerby Castle*, parish of, 155, 156.
*Staffield*, or *Staffold*, 127, 128.
*Staffold*, family of, lxxxiii.
*Stainburn*, 172. Manor, 175. Manor-place destroyed by the Scots, xvii. 175.
*Stainton*, 89, 90.
*Stanley*, family of lxxviii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Stanwix*, parish of, 157, 158. Roman station at, cxxxix.
*Stanwix*, family of, xc. Arms, *ibid.*
*Stapleton*, parish of, 158, 159.
*Stapleton*, family of, lxxxiii. Arms, *ibid. note.*

*Stations*, Roman, cxxxvii—cxlviii.
*Stavely*, family of, lxxxiii.
*Stephen*, King, marches towards Scotland, vii.
*Stuart, Charles*, the Pretender, takes Carlisle, xxvii. 61.
*Stoneraise*, 165.
*Stone-stalls*, ancient, cxciii.
*Sunderland*, 120.
*Sunken-kirk*, cxxix.
*Surface* and scenery, cii—civ.
*Swinburn*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Swinburn* of Hughthwaite, family of, xc. Arms, *ibid.*
*Swinside*, manor of, 51.

T.

*Tallantire*, manor of, 38.
*Tallantire*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Tarns*, cviii.
*Tarn Wadling*, 112.
*Tarraby*, manor of, 158.
*Tees* river, cvii.
*Thirlemeer*, civ.
*Thomlinson*, family of, xc.
*Thornborowe*, family of, xcvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Thornthwaite*, 83. Chapel, 87.
*Threapland*, 160. Manor of, 161.
*Threlkeld*, 108. Hall, *ibid.* Chapel, 109.
*Threlkeld*, family of, xc. Arms, xci.
*Thursby*, parish of, 159. Manor of, 160.
*Thwaite hall*, manor of, 107.
*Thwaites*, 136. 138.
*Thwaites*, family of, xcvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Tiliol*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Tolson*, family of, xcviii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Torpenhow*, parish of, 160—162.
*Towns*, British, cxxx—cxxxii.
*Towry*, family of, xci. Arms, *ibid.*
*Trough*, 158.
*Tryermain*, 133.
*Turp*, family of, lxxxiv.
*Tyne* river, cvii.

U.

*Ughtredby*, manor of, 16.
*Ulmanby* or *Upmanby*, manor of, 9.
*Uldale*, parish of, 163.
*Ullock*, 95.
*Ulpha*, 136. Manor, 138.
*Ulswater*, ciii.
*Under-Skiddaw*, 83.
*Unerigg*, manor of, 97.
*Unthank*, 155.
*Upmanby*, 9.
*Uriell*, family of, xcviii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Utterby*, manor of, 122.

V.

*Vaux* of Gilsland, family of, xci. Arms, *ibid.*
*Vaux* of Tryermain, xci. Arms, *ibid.*
*Vaux* of Catterlen, xci. Arms, xcii.
*Vaux* of Hayton, xcii.
*Vicar's Island* on Derwentwater, 86.
*Vipont*, family of, lxxxiv. Arms, *ibid. note.*
*Virosidum*, a Roman station, cxlii. cxliii.
*Volantium*, a supposed Roman station, cxlii.
*Voreda*, a Roman station, cxliii.

W.

*Waberthwaite*, parish of, 163.
*Wake* of Liddell, barons of, lxii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Walby*, 83.
*Wall*, Roman, cxxxi. cxxxiv.
*Walsh*, family of, lxvii. Arms, *ibid.*
*Walton*, parish of, 163, 164.
*Wampool* river, cvii.
*Wanthwaite*, vale of, 84.
*Wards*, division of Cumberland into, xxviii.
*Warden*, Lord, appointed on the borders, xiii.
*Warnell*, manor of, 153. Hall, *ibid.*
*Warthole*, manor of, 149.
*Warwick*, parish of, 164. Manor, *ibid.*
*Warwick*, family of, lxxviii. Arms, lxxix.
*Wasdale*, 21.
*Wasdalehead*, 21.
*Wastwater*, civ.
*Watch-cross*, Roman station at, cxxxix. 119.
*Watches* on the borders of Scotland, xi—xiii.
*Watenlath*, 83.
*Water-Millock*, chapelry of, 108.
*Waters*, mineral, cxv—cxvii.
*Waterhead*, 131.
*Wathinpool*, manor of, 6.
*Waver* river, cviii.
*Waybergthwaite*, 163.
*Weary hall*, 28.
*West-end*, 49.
*West-Linton* or *Levington*, 126.
*Westward*, parish of, 164—166.
*Wetheral*, safeguard, ccviii. Parish of, 166—168.
*Wheddicar*, manor of, 22.
*Whelpdale*, family of, lxxix. Arms, *ibid.*
*Wheyrig*, 47.
*Whicham*, parish of, 168.
*Whichamshall*, manor of, 168.
*Whinfell*, township and manor of, 39. 44.
*Whitbeck*, parish of, 168, 169.
*Whitehall*, manor of, 9.

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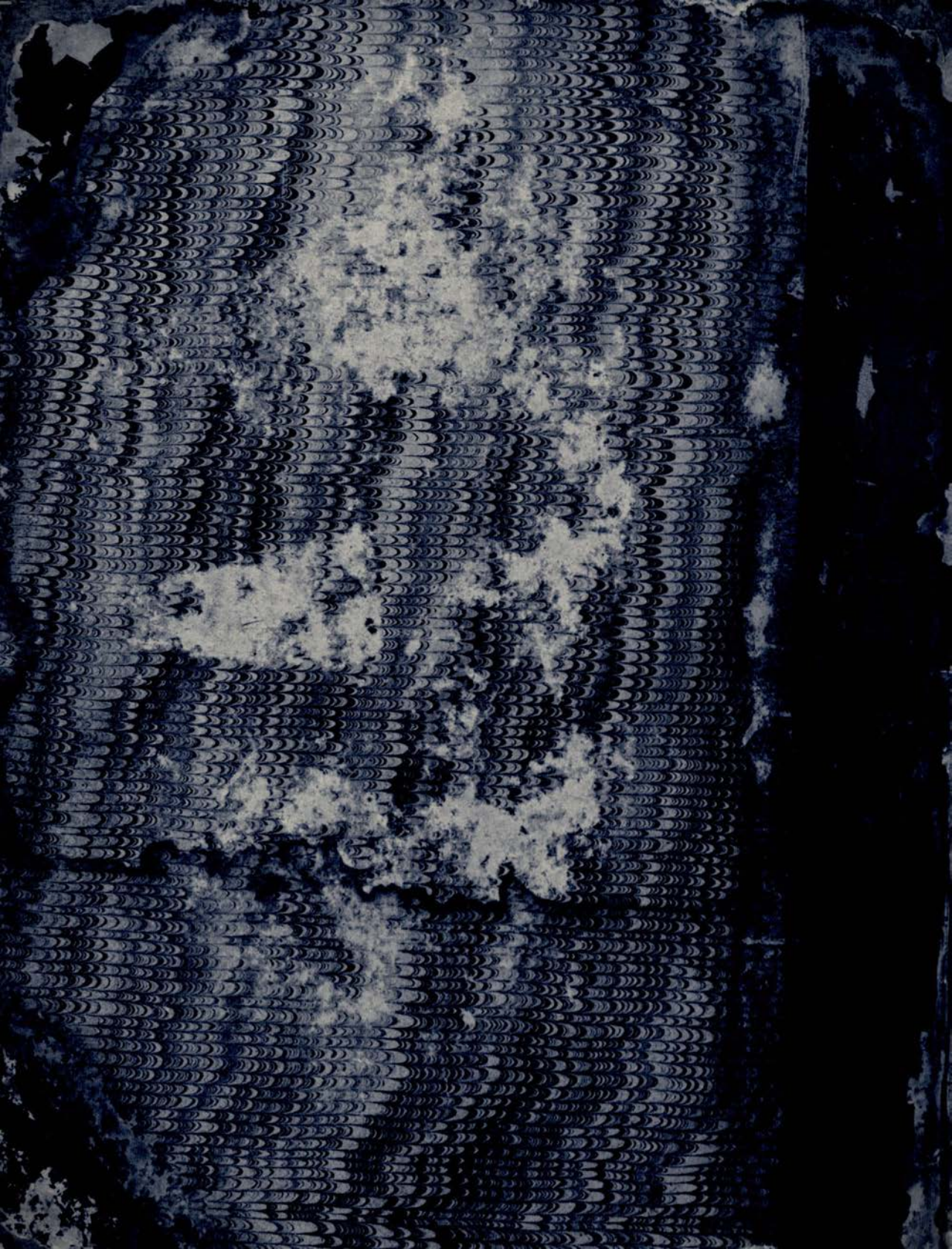
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